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Bibl. Jag.

II



11/24

Notatki do wykładu
teoretycznego

- a) optyka
b) elektrycyzm
(elektro-magnetyzm)



Würde es sich um einen Teil im Inneren eines Elektrolyten handeln, so wäre eine analoge Formel gültig, nur würde zum zweiten Glied des Nenners noch ein ziemlich schwierig zu berechnender Zählerfaktor hinzutreten. Da der Faktor $H\theta$ den Wert $5,5 \cdot 10^{-6}$ hat, steht man, daß schon bei sehr verdünnten Elektrolyten die elektrostatische Wirkung die osmotische weit übertrifft, und daß der elektrische Ladungsüberschuß mit $\sqrt{K \cdot 2 \cdot 10^{-7}}$ Grenzwert von der Größenordnung $\sqrt{K \cdot 2 \cdot 10^{-7}}$ elektrostatischen Einheiten ansteigt, welcher im günstigsten Falle vielleicht an die Empfindlichkeitsgrenze des Elisterischen Einfadenelektrometers heranreichen dürfte.

Aber selbst wenn sich die Empfindlichkeit noch beliebig steigern ließe, glaube ich nicht, daß jene Ladungsschwankungen an direkt verbundenen elektrostatischen Meßinstrumenten nachzuweisen wären, da dann eben nur die ohnehin schon vorhandene rein mechanische Brownsche Molekularschwankung des Zeigers zum Vorschein käme.

Vielleicht ist es aber möglich, in indirekter Weise zum Ziele zu gelangen, indem man z. B. nach der Millikan'schen Methode die Ladungen bestimmt, welche in Zerstäubung einer leiten- den Flüssigkeit oder eines metallischen Pulvers auf den einzelnen Tropfen entstehen. Nach obiger Formel würde man für Tropfen von einigen Mikronen positive oder negative Ladungen von mehreren Elementarquanten erhalten. Fraglich ist nur, ob es gelingt, Fehler infolge Reibungselektrizität oder kapillarelektrischer Wirkungen fernzuhalten. Abgesehen hiervon, scheint mir die Formel (11) auch überhaupt insofern interessant, indem sie zeigt, in wie hohem Grade die elektrischen Ladungen der Ionen auf die gleichmäßige Verteilung der letzteren hinwirken müssen, während die Dielektrizitätskonstante K einen entgegengesetzten Einfluß hat, und es scheinen sich da Anknüpfungspunkte an eine kinetische Theorie der elektrolytischen Dissoziation zu ergeben.

§ 14. An die Betrachtung der Inhomogenitäten der Dichte schließen sich naturgemäß analoge Überlegungen betreffs Regelmäßigkeit in der Orientierung. Falls es sich um Moleküle von nicht kugelförmiger Gestalt handelt. Es scheinen hier Prof. L. Schwan's flüssige Kristalle einer Anordnung in schwärme annähernd paralleler Stäbchenmoleküle zu illustrieren, doch fehlen uns vorderhand noch leider die Grundlagentheorien zu einer kinetischen Theorie solcher Erscheinungen, selbst die Grundfrage ist noch ungelöst.

scheinung vollständig verschiedener Art als die hier behandelten, da es sich dabei gar nicht um einen Gleichgewichtszustand handelt, aber das Unabhängigkeitsgesetz der Wahrscheinlichkeitsrechnung ist sowohl für den Zerfall der verschiedenen Atome wie für den Aufenthaltsort idealer Gasmoleküle gültig, und daraus resultiert die Identität dieser Formeln. Während nun Kohlrausch, Schweidler, Rutherford und Geiger, Meyer usw. die Formel (2) bei der Strahlung fester radioaktiver Stoffe genau bestätigt fanden, glaubte Svedberg nachweisend zu können, daß das Schwankungsquadrat der von einer Poloniumlösung ausgehenden Strahlung doppelt so groß ist, und dies erklärte er dadurch, daß sich hierbei zweierlei, voneinander ganz unabhängige Schwankungen superponieren: die Schwankungen des Poloniumgehalts in der obersten Flüssigkeitsschicht und die Schwankungen der Zerfallsgeschwindigkeit des Poloniums. Doch muß ich mich der Ansicht Languevin's anschließen, welcher mit gegenüber gesprochenen Weise die Unrichtigkeit der betreffenden Wahrscheinlichkeitsbetrachtung Svedbergs behauptete. Ich glaube, daß auch in diesem Falle das normale Schweißlersche Gesetz erhalten bleiben müsse; Konzentrationschwankungen müßten sich aber zu erkennen geben, wenn man nicht den zeitlichen Verlauf, sondern die in gleichen Volumenteilen enthaltenen Gesamtzahlen radioaktiver Atome bestimmen würde.

§ 13. In diesem Zusammenhang scheint sich eine auf den ersten Blick recht verlockende

Hauptrolle spielt, nur handelt es sich da um eigentliche Moleküle und Atome, welche nicht mehr direkt erkennbar sind.

§ 16. Nun möchte ich noch kurz zwei Anwendung des Schwankeprinzips erwähnen, die durch unterscheiden, daß sie Deformationen fester Körper betreffen. Sie sind bisher nicht experimentell untersucht worden, und ich möchte empfehlen. Es handelt sich erstens um das schon früher erwähnte Beispiel eines Spiegels von minimalen Abmessungen, der an einem Torsionsfaden hängt, zweitens um die Horizontalverschiebungen des unteren Endes eines vertikalen Fadens, sehr dünnen Quarzfadens. In beiden Fällen ist die bei Verschiebung aus der Gleichgewichtslage geleistete Arbeit eine quadratische Funktion, also gilt die Formel des § 8. Der mittlere Ablenkungswinkel des gespiegelten Strahles aus der Nullage wird somit betragen:

$$\sqrt{\varphi_2} = 2 \sqrt{\frac{H\theta}{2l} \frac{N}{T_0} x}$$

was zum Beispiel bei Anwendung eines Quarzfadens von 10^{-6} cm Dicke und 1 cm Länge ca. einen halben Grad ausmachen würde.

§ 17. Die strenge Berechnung des zweiten Falles ist etwas komplizierter, da der Quarzfaden hier als kontinuierlich deformierbarer Körper auftritt und außer der Schwerkraft auch die Biegungsarbeit in Betracht kommt. Man könnte die von ihm beschriebene Kurve durch eine Fouriersche Reihe beschreiben und den mittleren Quadratwert der Verschiebung nach Formel (4) durch Integration nach den Koeffizienten berechnen, aber die Größenordnung erhält man auch so richtig, wenn man den Faden als steifen Stab aufstellt und nur die Schwerkraft berücksichtigt. Es gibt dies für die mittlere, positive oder negative Horizontalverschiebung des Fadens aus der Nullage:

$$\sqrt{\varphi_2} = \sqrt{\frac{H\theta}{2} \frac{N}{a^2 x} \varphi_0}$$

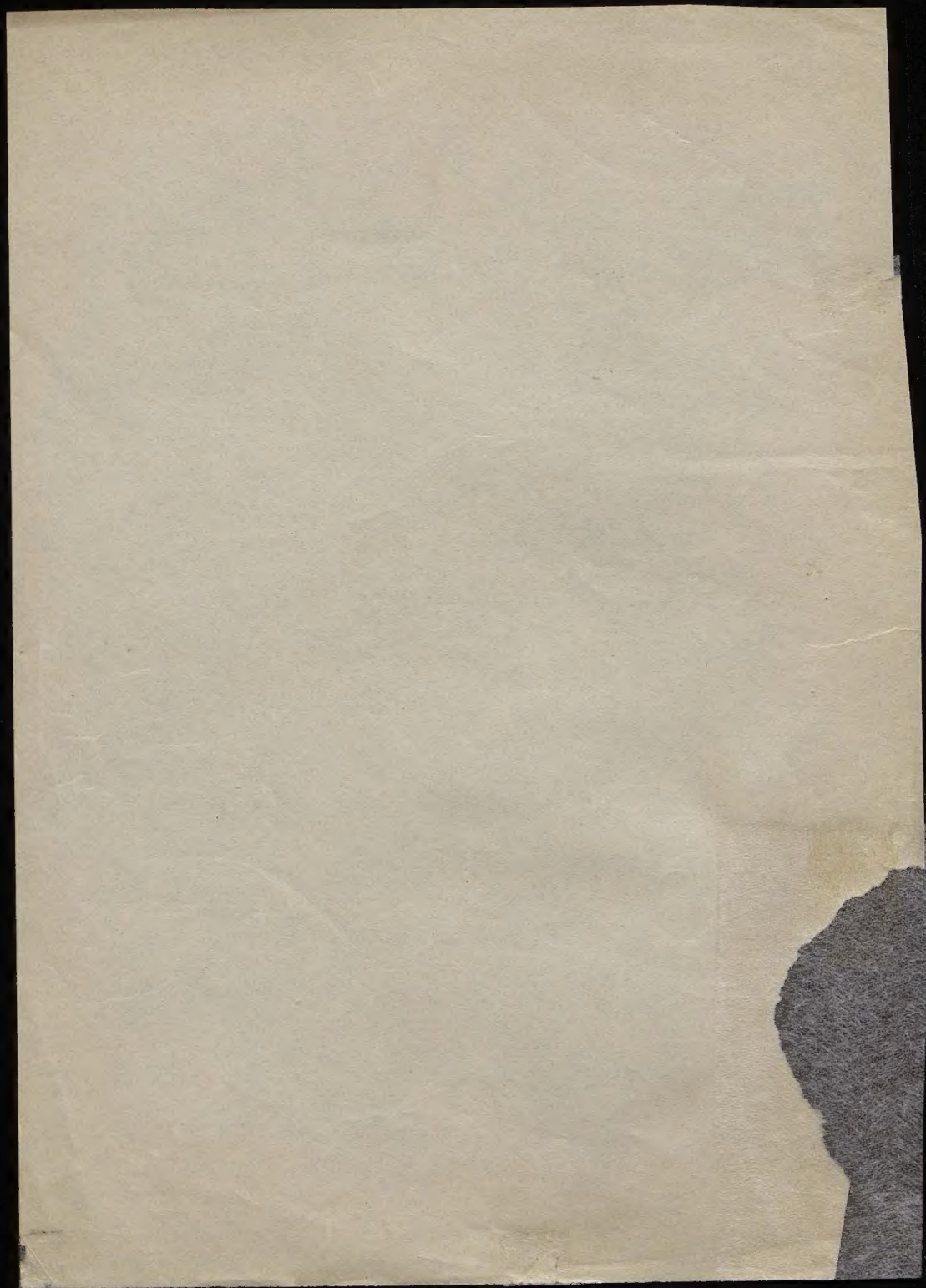
also für einen Quarzfaden von der vorher angenommenen Art $= 0,006$ mm.

Die Untersuchung dieser Mikrophänomene ist natürlich mit vielen Schwierigkeiten verbunden (radiometrische Erscheinungen, Lichtdruck, Erschütterungen), aber sie dürfte wohl ausführbar sein. Von Interesse wird dabei auch die Abhängigkeit jener Schwanke vom Druck des umgebenden Gases sein. Auf die

Teorga Maxville,

~~Electing~~

Optyka



Prace i inne prace, pole mag.
Teoria Maxwella

1
2

Empirycznie poznane prawa elektrostatyki, magnetyzmu, elektromagnetyzmu, elektrodynamiki, indukcji, które analiza matematyczna wyraża w formie wyżej wymienione (1).
~~Teoria~~ określa różnie określone zjawiska elektrosamagnetyzmu, na poszczególnych oddziaływań, między którymi pierwotne prawa teoretyczne nie miały wykryć monstruoznego związku ^{*)}. W. Weber pierwszy próbował ustosunkowania ku objawom
*) Tak choć ^{już} pojawiały się odpowiedzi na elekt. „statyczne” jest istotnie to samo co elekt. „dynamiczne” tzn. że elekt. pochodzą z energii siły ^{elektrycznej} siły elektrycznej.

Wynikami tych doświadczeń jednostkę tworzą ^{wzrost} t.j. ten współczynnik prawa fundamentalnego, z którego ^{by}owe prawa wypływają jako szczególne przypadki. Wynikiem jego badań było prawo, według którego dwoje cząstek elektrycznych ~~może~~ ^{możliwe} znajduje się od siebie w odległości x (a porusza się tak że odstęp ten się zmienia z prędkością $\frac{dx}{dt}$ i z przyspieszeniem $\frac{d^2x}{dt^2}$) otrzymuje się siłę $\frac{ee'}{r^2} [1$

Jako szczególny przypadek) ^{wynika} tego prawa fundamentalnego (Weber'skie Sformułowanie) istnienie ^{wynika} odgrywanego prawa Coulomba w rozbieżności elektryczności ($\frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = 0$), a ^{na podstawie} ~~zaproponowane~~ prostych to zbieżności do ruchu elektrycznego w przewodnikach i wielu skomplikowanych wypadków matematycznie otrzymujemy z niego także prawo Ampera i prawo indukcji.

[Zjawiska magnetyczne wymagają ^{już} hipotezy, przedziśnionych Am
~~Wzrost na tymi fundamentami, powstał wspaniały~~
~~Chociaż~~ Gauss, Riemann, Weber, Neumann, Clausius, Poincaré, Helmholtz i wielu
odmienny sposób argumentując doświadczenia) do odwiecznych praw elementarnych

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Ciekawo odniosłem tenże zjawisk elektronowy, wywołany z ciekawym odwołaniem
 antylib'owi niemieckiej badawce ~~Stancinich~~ ^{punktu odwołania}, mianowicie porównując zjawiska
 porównanie actionis iu distans którym tamci wogół operowali i sprzeczki ~~wyższej~~
 na dalszemu ~~zjawisku~~ napięciu w eterze, dla Dopplera z punktu na punktu przylagających
~~punktów~~ ^{tych} wychodzących na obłędni jedynej ze po'indukcjom (o'waka wyżej wyżej wyżej)
~~stare~~ ^{zjawisk} podobnie jak się analogicznie do sil hydrodynamicznego i w przysięgani

my type bedawade *Disigly* Max vellard *peame. andepi mehanizul* ~~type~~

Jako model kwantowy czy jako urządzenie pomocnicze do wybudowania trój-
~~gwiezdy~~ gwiazdki elektronicznej, 2 gwiazdek hydromech. itp., z których w
 dalszym ciągu wyłonili się jego pomysły co do ^{mechanizmu} struktury atom.

O tych pozycji pominiętych jednokrotnie po raz pierwszy. Nowell sam później ożył i wzięty do ręki ^{wymagał to} ^{romansu}
tęże, po raz pierwszy uziębła ta Heavenside; Herta, uproszając równo sobie jej brzmienia.

W tej formie przyjęła się teoria Maxwella porównując ją do systematyki
teorii fizyki elektrony, gdy ^{udało się sprawdzić} ~~Hertzdowskiemu~~ ~~Lawsonowi~~ doświadczenia na
^{istotnie} ~~folii~~ elektrycznych ~~specjalnie~~ ^{które} ~~porównała~~ ~~z~~ Maxwella jako
konkretnego swą teorią niewystarczającą na podstawie teorii Webera i innych
mniemanych fizyków. Ponieważ także doświadczenia teorii elektrony oparte
są na małym co zmodernizowanych - równań Maxwella muszą się popierać
zgodnie z tym. Maxwella równania dla wód sprężających są ułożone

[Faint, illegible handwriting on aged paper, likely bleed-through from the reverse side. The text is mirrored across the center fold. A large, faint oval shape is visible in the middle of the page.]



$$4\pi u = \frac{\partial N}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial M}{\partial z}$$

$$4\pi v = \frac{\partial L}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial N}{\partial x}$$

$$4\pi w = \frac{\partial M}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial L}{\partial y}$$

Zakładamy Maxwella:

$$u = \lambda X + \frac{K}{4\pi} \frac{\partial X}{\partial t}$$

$$= \lambda(X - X') + \frac{K}{4\pi} \frac{\partial X}{\partial t}$$

Przy
Rysunek

$$\left. \begin{aligned} K \frac{\partial X}{\partial t} + 4\pi \lambda (X - X') &= \frac{\partial N}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial M}{\partial z} \\ K \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial t} + 4\pi \lambda (\varphi - \varphi') &= \text{curl } f \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$f = + \text{curl } A$$

$$\text{curl } f = + \text{curl}^2 A = - \nabla \text{div } A + \nabla^2 A = + 4\pi v = \uparrow$$

Wzrost typ: $W_e = \frac{1}{2} \int \epsilon V \varphi = \frac{1}{2} \int \epsilon K V^2$

$$\int V \varphi dv = \int K V \varphi dv = -\frac{K}{4\pi} \int V \nabla^2 \varphi dv = -\frac{K}{4\pi} \left[\int V \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial n} d\tau - \frac{K}{4\pi} \int \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial n} \varphi + \frac{V}{n} \right) d\tau \right]$$

$$W_e = \int \frac{K}{8\pi} (X^2 + Y^2 + Z^2) dv$$

$$W_m = \int \frac{\mu}{8\pi} (L^2 + M^2 + N^2) dv$$

To drugie równanie tożsamości i prawa przemieszczenia: prawo przemieszczenia prądu i prawo magnetyzacji

$$\begin{aligned} &= 4\pi J \\ &4\pi u dy dz = Z_0 dz + Y_{0x} dy - Z_{0y} dz - Y_0 dy = \left(\frac{\partial Y}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial Z}{\partial y} \right) dy dz \\ &\quad + \left(\frac{\partial M}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial N}{\partial y} \right) dy dz \end{aligned}$$



Rönnani indukys

$$iV = - \frac{d\psi}{dt}$$

↑
=

||

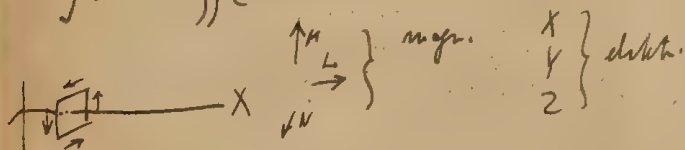
$$\lambda = \iint \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial n} d\mathbf{f}$$

$$= \int (F dx + G dy + H dz)$$

$$\int S \epsilon d\mathbf{r} = \iint d\mathbf{f} S \mathbf{n} \text{ curl } \mathbf{f}$$

$$= - \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \iint d\mathbf{f} S \mathbf{n} \mathbf{f}$$

$$\int E d\mathbf{s} = \iint (X dx + Y dy + Z dz) = \iint \left[\left(\frac{\partial Z}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial Y}{\partial z} \right) \cos \alpha \dots \right] \cdot \frac{1}{2}$$



$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial t} = - \left(\frac{\partial Z}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial Y}{\partial z} \right) = \frac{\partial Y}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial Z}{\partial y}$$

$$\frac{\partial M}{\partial t} =$$

$$\frac{\partial N}{\partial t} =$$

$$\frac{\partial Z}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial X}{\partial z}$$

$$\frac{\partial X}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial Y}{\partial x}$$

$$\mu \frac{\partial L}{\partial t} =$$

$$\mu \frac{\partial M}{\partial t} =$$

$$\mu \frac{\partial \mathbf{f}}{\partial t} = - \text{curl } \mathbf{f}$$

juuri $\mu > 1$
to pöytäno ei ilmi lii sity
u stromien μ

Rönnani pla elektronen

$$L = - \frac{\partial W}{\partial x} = \int \frac{i \Delta \psi}{r^2} [\cos \alpha \cos \gamma - \cos \gamma \cos \alpha] = \int i \left[\frac{\partial (\frac{1}{r})}{\partial y} dz - \frac{\partial (\frac{1}{r})}{\partial z} dy \right]$$

$$F = \int \frac{i dx}{r} \quad G = \int \frac{i dy}{r} \quad H = \int \frac{i dz}{r} \quad || \quad i dx = \int \mathbf{f} d\mathbf{s} \cos \alpha = \mu \mathbf{f} \cdot d\mathbf{r}$$

$$L = \frac{\partial H}{\partial y} \frac{\partial G}{\partial z} \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \quad \frac{\partial L}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial M}{\partial x} = - \frac{\partial F}{\partial x \partial z} - \frac{\partial G}{\partial y \partial z} + \frac{\partial H}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial H}{\partial y^2}$$

$$M = \frac{\partial F}{\partial z} \frac{\partial H}{\partial x} \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \quad = - \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left[\frac{\partial F}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial G}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial H}{\partial z} \right] + \nabla^2 H$$

$$N = \frac{\partial G}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} \quad = \nabla^2 H = -4\pi \psi$$

$$\frac{\partial \Pi}{\partial \epsilon}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left[\frac{\partial(KX)}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial(KY)}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial(KZ)}{\partial z} \right] = -4\pi \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} \right)$$

$$= -4\pi \lambda \left[\frac{\partial X}{\partial x} + \dots \right]$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \iiint dv \left[\dots \right] = 0 \quad \text{jinli stonem pri } \frac{t \rightarrow \infty}{\text{stav}}$$

$$\text{wye } \iiint$$

$$\text{const} = \iiint (X \cos \alpha + \dots) = 4\pi e$$

$$w_3 = \frac{1}{4\pi} \left[\frac{\partial(KX)}{\partial x} + \dots \right] = p_x$$

$$\frac{1}{4\pi} \iiint (KX \cos \alpha + \dots) = 6u$$

Toniesi jidele v stavu $K=1$: $X=KX$ to take $4\pi e = \iiint p_x dv$

$$p_x = \frac{1}{4\pi} \left(\frac{\partial X}{\partial x} + \dots \right)$$

$$b_f =$$

Die magnetischen raven $\lambda=0$

wye jinli nom a p_x to maly ni postavit; ni moq naga moga

$$\iiint (KX \cos \alpha + \dots) dv \quad \text{ilov' linj polarizacij}$$

$$\frac{d \epsilon_x}{dt} = -(\mu \cos \alpha + \dots) \quad \text{3 take jidele h jeto postavit}$$

$$\frac{\partial p}{\partial t} = -4\pi \frac{\lambda p}{K}$$

$$p = p_0 e^{-t}$$

postavi postavit v stavu jidele maly stah maly maly maly

Zachowajmy tylną wielkość w stosunku punktu. $\frac{\partial}{\partial t} = \text{ke} \frac{\partial}{\partial z}$

Odegnęmy natężenie złączenia wzdłuż przegrody

Przebieg ϕ ~~przebieg~~ przystop. dół

już wyraża skończoną wartość i wartość

~~gdzie $V_1, V_2, 20$ to~~

~~$\frac{\partial Z}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial X}{\partial z}, \frac{\partial Y}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial Y}{\partial z}$~~

~~zatem $Z_2 = Z_1$~~

~~$\frac{dL}{dt}$ Akrium~~

~~$\frac{\partial Y}{\partial z}, \frac{\partial Z}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial M}{\partial z}, \frac{\partial N}{\partial y}$~~

~~$K_1 \neq V_1$
 $Z_2 \neq Z_1$~~

~~$Z_2 = Z_1$~~

~~$K_2 = M_1$~~

~~$V_2 = V_1$~~

~~$N_2 = N_1$~~

Z przystop. dół

$$\int_1^2 \left(\mu \frac{\partial L}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial Y}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial Z}{\partial y} \right) dz$$

$$M \frac{d}{dt} \int L dz = V_2 - V_1 - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \int Z dz = 0$$

$$K_1 - K_2 = \frac{\partial \varphi_{12}}{\partial x}$$

$$\mu_1 \frac{\partial N_1}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial X_1}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial Y_1}{\partial x}$$

$$\mu_1 \frac{\partial N_1}{\partial t} - \mu_2 \frac{\partial N_2}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (X_1 - X_2) - \dots = 0$$

$$V_1 - V_2 = \frac{\partial \varphi_{12}}{\partial y}$$

$$\mu_2 \frac{\partial N_2}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial X_2}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial Y_2}{\partial x}$$

$$\mu_1 \frac{\partial N_1}{\partial t} = \mu_2 \frac{\partial N_2}{\partial t}$$

$$M_2 = M_1$$

$$K_2 \frac{\partial Z_2}{\partial t} + \mu_2 K_2 Z_2 = K_1 \frac{\partial Z_1}{\partial t} + \mu_2 K_1 Z_1$$

$$L_2 = L_1$$

$\Delta \Delta \Delta$

$$\begin{array}{l|l} \mu \frac{\partial L}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial t} - \frac{\partial Y}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial Z}{\partial y} & L \\ \mu \frac{\partial M}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial Z}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial X}{\partial z} & M \end{array} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} K \frac{\partial X}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial N}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial M}{\partial z} - 4\pi \lambda X \\ K \frac{\partial Y}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial N}{\partial x} - 4\pi \lambda Y \end{array} \right| \begin{array}{l} X \\ Y \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dt} \int W &= \frac{1}{4\pi} \int \left(L \frac{\partial Y}{\partial z} - M \frac{\partial X}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial L}{\partial z} X - \frac{\partial M}{\partial z} Y \right) - 4\pi \lambda (X^2 + Y^2 + Z^2) dv \\ &= \frac{1}{4\pi} \int \left[(LY - MX) \omega_{xz} + \dots \right] dt - \frac{1}{4\pi} \int \lambda (X^2 + Y^2 + Z^2) dv \end{aligned}$$

gdzie jeżeli przekształć tożsamość L... = 0

$$\frac{d}{dt} \int W = \int \lambda (X^2 + Y^2 + Z^2) dv = \int \frac{1}{\lambda} (\omega_{xz}^2 + \omega_{xy}^2 + \omega_{yz}^2) dv \quad \text{zamiast tego całki Jacoby}$$

Całkowita zmiana energii

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial W}{\partial t} + \int \frac{1}{\lambda} \omega_{xz}^2 &= \frac{1}{4\pi} \int \left[(MZ - NY) \omega_{xz} + \dots \right] \\ &= \int \begin{vmatrix} \omega_{xz} & \omega_{xy} & \omega_{yz} \\ X & Y & Z \\ L & M & N \end{vmatrix} = \text{SN V} \end{aligned}$$

gdzie tożsamość Jacoby jest w pełni wykorzystana V i Y energii przekształć
Ogólnie

nie jest to jedyną drogą

gdzie $V \alpha Z = Z$ i $\alpha Z = Z$

$$\begin{aligned} K \frac{\partial Y}{\partial t} + 4\pi \lambda Z &= \text{und } Y \quad \frac{d}{dt} \int (L \text{ und } Y - L \text{ und } Z) dv = \frac{d}{dt} \int (K Y^2 + \dots) dv \\ \mu \frac{\partial Z}{\partial t} &= - \text{und } Z \end{aligned}$$

Podst.: stany stające, stala ϵ_0 (ciężarówka) dynamiczne

Do = stala nie tyko względem L i N ale do wszystkich wielkości fizycznych w tej teorii

np. $\frac{\partial W}{\partial t} = 0$ np. $u \cdot v = 0$ np. w przewodniku $\epsilon = 0$

zatem dwa niezależne systemy równań

curl $E = 0$

curl $J = 0$

zatem $X = -\frac{\partial U}{\partial x}$

$\Delta^2 U = -4\pi \rho_f$ | dla prądu: $\Delta \psi = 0$

$Y =$

$Z =$

$\left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial x}\right)_1 - \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial x}\right)_2 = -4\pi \rho_f$

$X_1 = X_2$

bo $\frac{\partial U_1}{\partial t_1} = \frac{\partial U_2}{\partial t_2} = \text{stała}$

$\Delta^2 U = \frac{1}{\epsilon} \left[\left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial x}\right)_1 - \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial x}\right)_2 \right] = -4\pi \rho_f \cdot \delta$
 $= -4\pi \rho$

$\rho_f \cdot dx = \rho$

$\rho_f \delta = \frac{\rho}{\delta} = \rho$

$U = \int \frac{\rho_f}{r} dr$

= div (∇U)

$\frac{d}{dx} (K \frac{dU}{dx}) + \dots = -4\pi \rho_f$

$K_1 \left(\frac{dU}{dx}\right)_1 - K_2 \left(\frac{dU}{dx}\right)_2 = -4\pi \rho_f$

il. stające pole np. na curl = 0 i np. gdy chodzi o tyłko dla tyłu to niechce przewodzić

$W = \frac{1}{8\pi} \int K X^2 + \dots = -\frac{1}{8\pi} \int \left(K X \frac{\partial U}{\partial x} + \dots \right) dx$

$= -\frac{1}{8\pi} \int \int K (X U \text{ max} + \dots) + \frac{1}{8\pi} \int \int U \left(\frac{\partial K X}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial K Y}{\partial y} + \dots \right) dx$
 $4\pi \rho_u$

$= \frac{1}{2} \int \int U \rho_u = \frac{1}{2} \int \int \frac{\rho_f \cdot \rho_u}{r} dx dx$

E_1, E_2 w układzie odległości

$W = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{E_1 E_2}{r} + \frac{E_2 E_1}{r} \right]$

$W = \frac{E_1 E_2}{r}$

$-\frac{\partial W}{\partial r} = + \frac{E_1 E_2}{r^2}$

Wzrost linii siły magnetycznej

$$\mu \frac{\partial L_1}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial Y}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial Z}{\partial y}$$

$$\mu \frac{\partial M}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial Z}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial X}{\partial z}$$

$$\mu \frac{\partial N}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial X}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial Y}{\partial x}$$

~~the~~

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \int_1^2 M dx = Z_1' - \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \int_1^2 X dx$$

the primary wave is more positive than

negative $\frac{\partial}{\partial z}$ negative more positive horizon

we use the global picture $\frac{\partial X}{\partial z}$ is to negative interior

$$Z_2 - Z_1 = \frac{\partial \varphi_{12}}{\partial z} = 0 \quad \text{just } \varphi_{12} = \text{const}$$

$$Y_2 - Y_1 = \frac{\partial \varphi_{12}}{\partial y}$$

$$\mu_1 \frac{\partial L_1}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial Y_1}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial Z_1}{\partial y}$$

$$\mu_2 \frac{\partial L_2}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial Y_2}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial Z_2}{\partial y}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\mu_1 L_1 - \mu_2 L_2) = 0$$

~~the~~

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} Y_1 = Y_2 \\ Z_1 = Z_2 \\ M_1 = M_2 \\ N_1 = N_2 \\ L_1 = L_2 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$X \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + (X - X_1) \frac{\partial}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial N}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial Y}{\partial z}$$

$$N_2 = N_1$$

$$M_2 = M_1$$

$$X_1 \frac{\partial X_1}{\partial t} + 4Z_1 X_1 = X_2 \frac{\partial X_2}{\partial t}$$

$$X \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial t} + 4Z \varphi = \text{curl } \varphi$$

$$\mu \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial t} = -\text{curl } \varphi$$

~~the~~

$$\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial t} = \int_0^1 (\text{curl } \varphi - \text{curl } \varphi) dv - i \oint \varphi dv$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} X & Y & Z & L & M & N \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} & \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ - & M & N & X & Y & Z \end{array}$$

$$X \frac{\partial M}{\partial y} - N \frac{\partial X}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y}$$

~~curl F = 2~~

$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{A} = \text{curl } \mathbf{F}$

$$= -\nabla^2 \mathbf{A}$$

$$\mathbf{F} = \nabla \mathbf{A} + \text{curl } \mathbf{A}$$

$$\mathbf{F} = \text{curl} \left[\frac{\nabla \cdot \mathbf{A}}{\Delta} \right]$$

$$= 4\pi$$

\mathbf{A}

$$\mathbf{F} = \text{curl } \mathbf{A}$$

$$\iint \frac{d\mathbf{b} \cdot d\mathbf{b}'}{r}$$

$$\mathbf{F} = \frac{\partial \mathbf{A}}{\partial t}$$

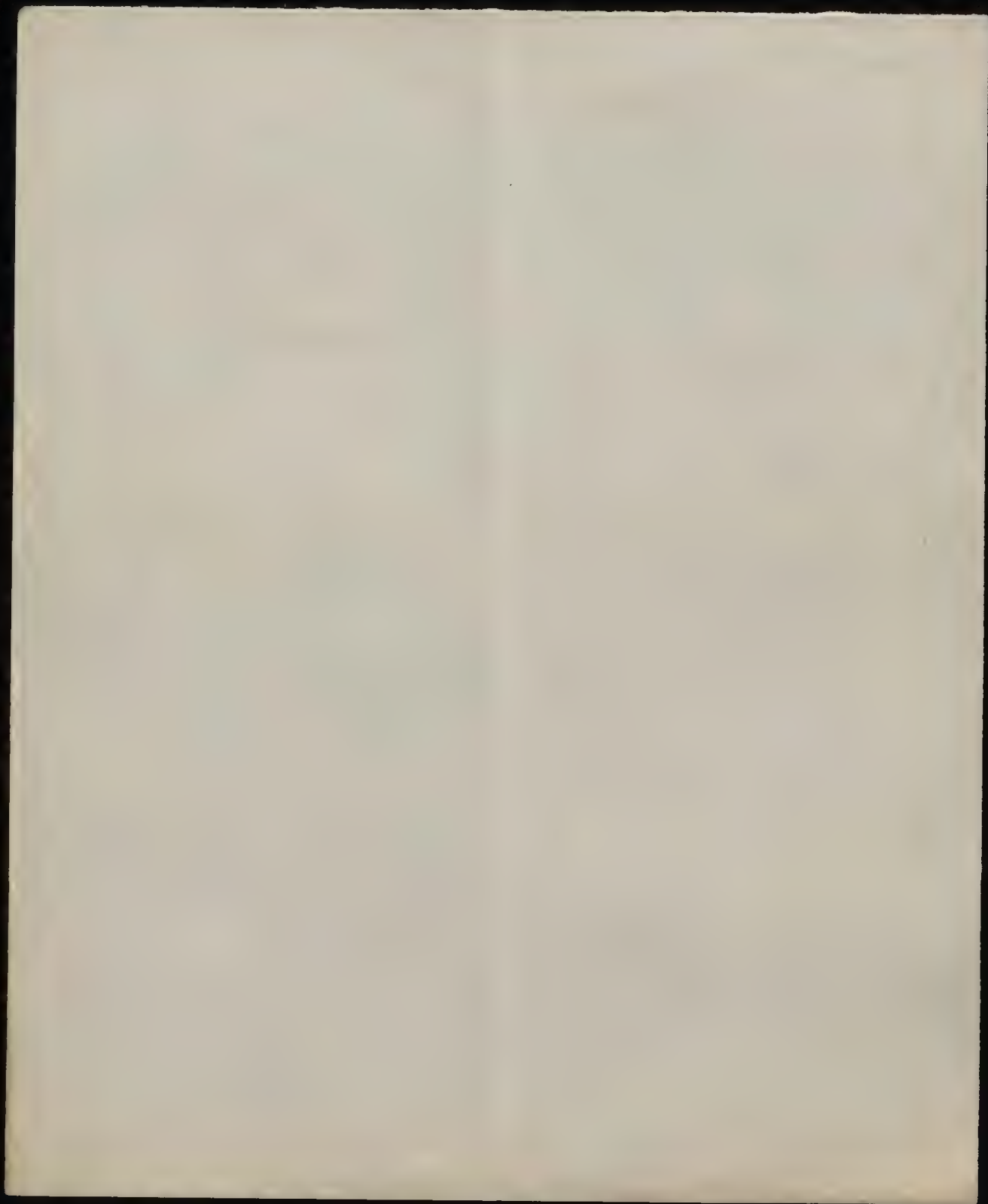
$$\iint \mathbf{A} \cdot d\mathbf{A}$$

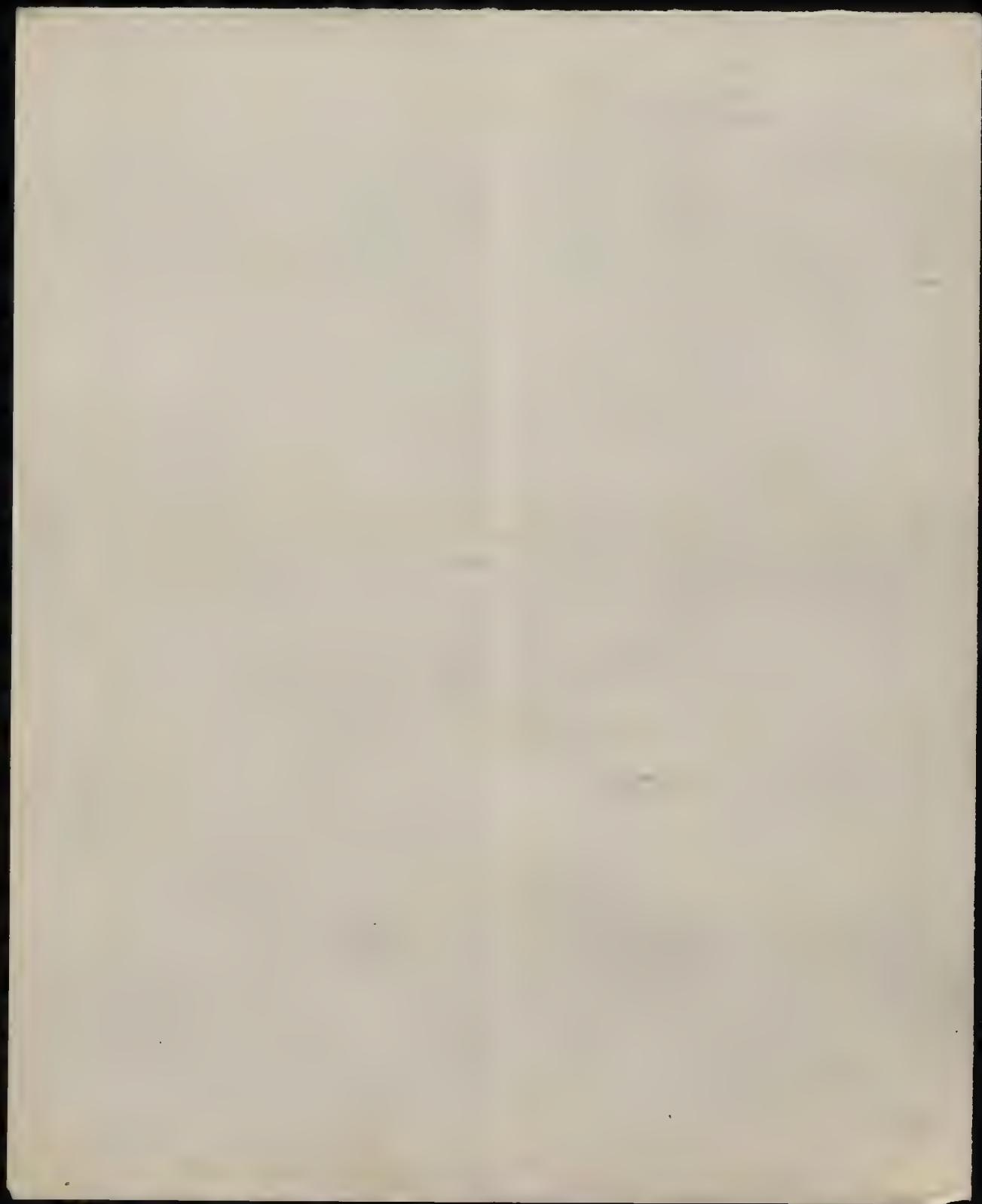
\mathbf{A}

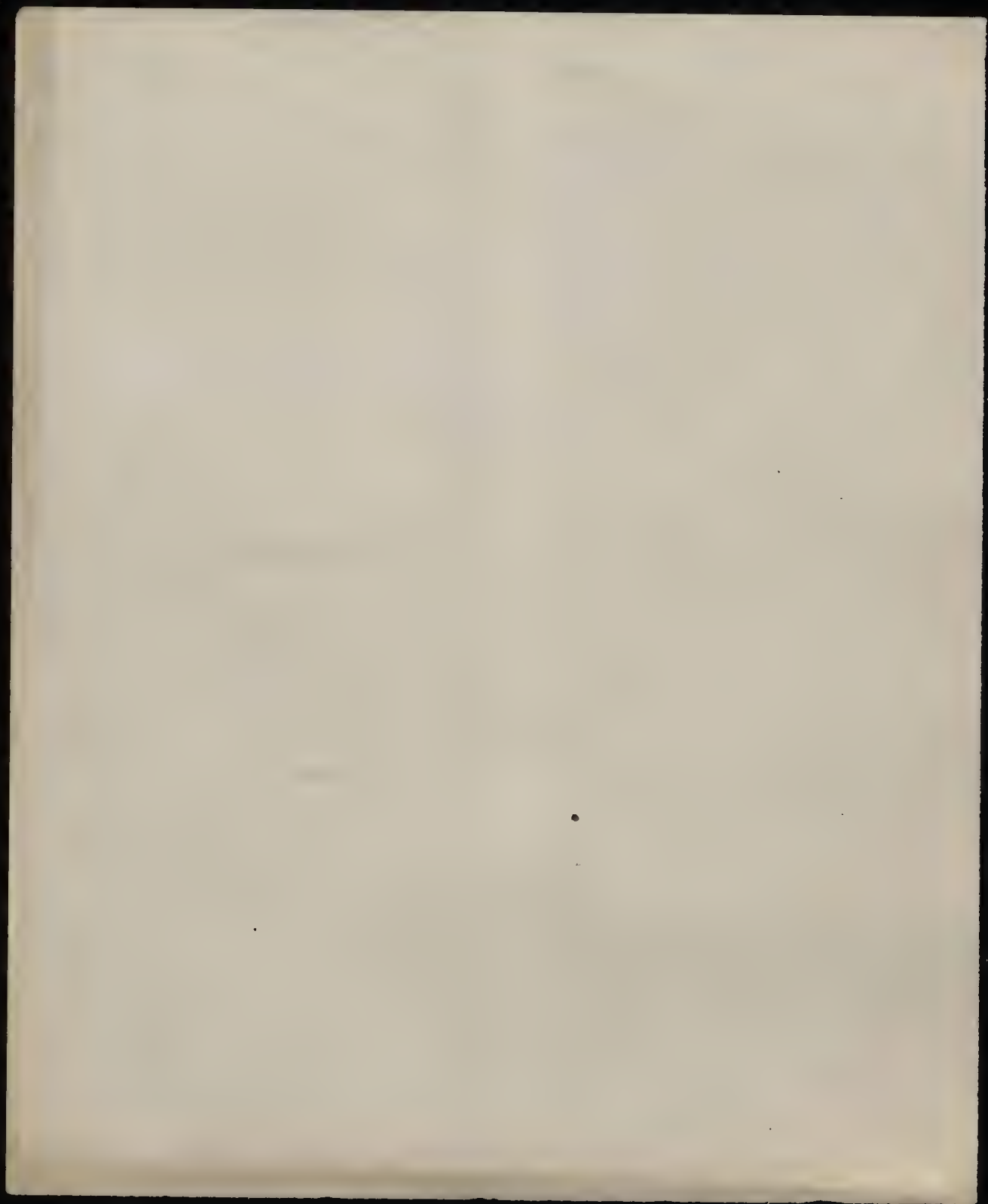
$$\int \mathbf{A} \cdot d\mathbf{A} = \int$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{A}}{\partial t} = \iint \text{curl } \mathbf{A} \cdot \text{curl } \mathbf{F} \, d\mathbf{A}$$

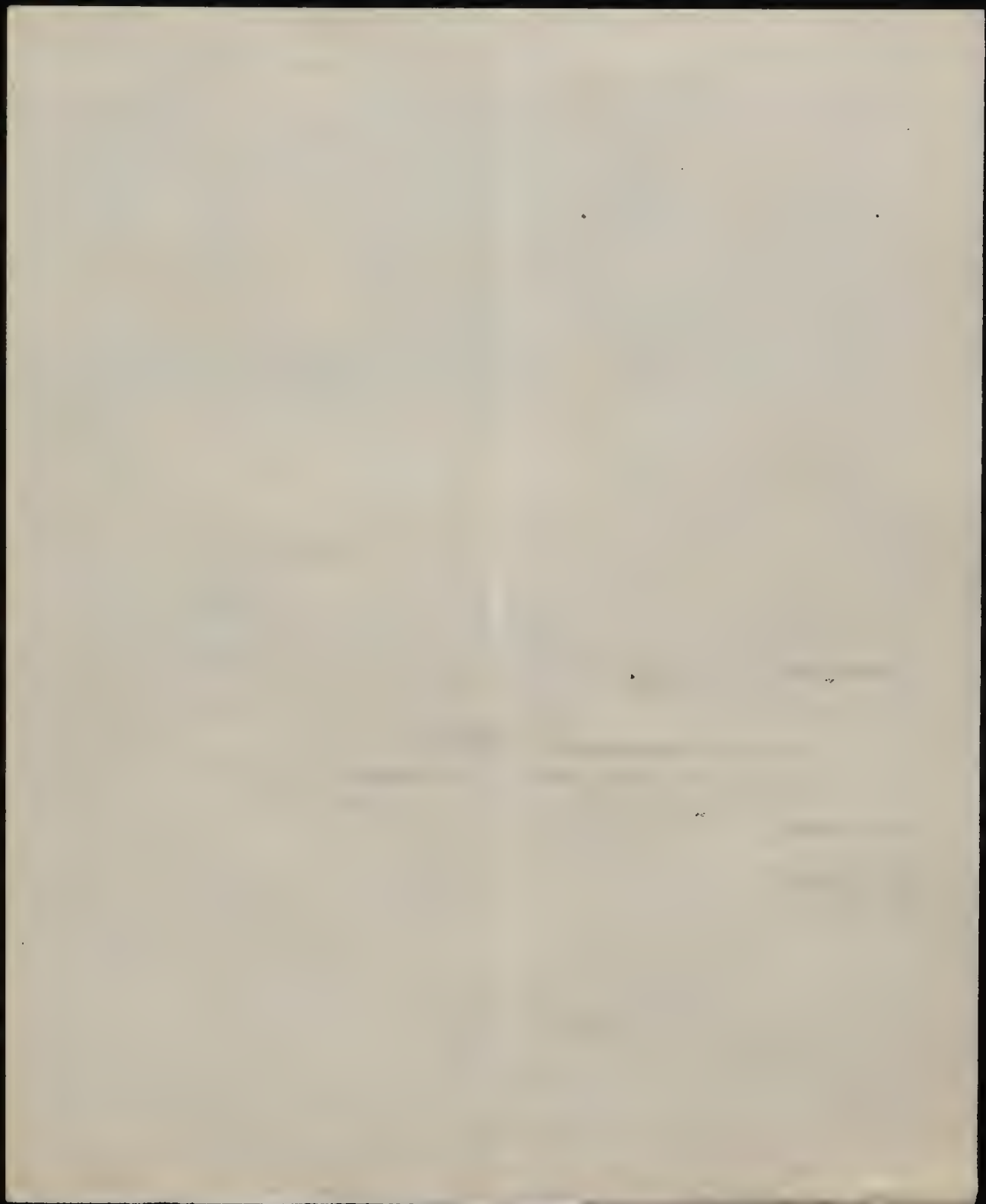
$$\int \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{s} = \iint (\text{curl } \mathbf{A}) \cdot d\mathbf{s}$$

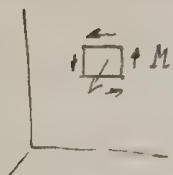












$$\epsilon_{ikl} \omega \, dx_i dy_j = (M'_i - M_i) dy_j - (L'_j - L_j) dx_i$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \epsilon_{ikl} \omega = \frac{\partial M_i}{\partial x_j} - \frac{\partial L_j}{\partial x_i} \\ \epsilon_{ikl} \omega = \frac{\partial N_i}{\partial x_j} - \frac{\partial M_j}{\partial x_i} \\ \epsilon_{ikl} \omega = \end{array} \right\} \quad \epsilon_{ikl} \omega = \text{rot } \mathbf{f}$$

Atau tulis $\mathbf{f} = \text{rot } \mathbf{A} \quad \mathbf{A} = \text{pot } \mathbf{C}$

$$\text{rot } \mathbf{f} = \text{rot}^2 \mathbf{A} = \nabla \text{div } \mathbf{A} - \nabla^2 \mathbf{A} = -\nabla^2 \mathbf{A} = \epsilon_{ikl} \omega$$

(Tentukan dulu titik yang mana saja di mana $\mathbf{A} = 0$ to mana mana saja titik $\mathbf{A} = \int \frac{\mathbf{f} \cdot d\mathbf{r}}{r}$)
 hitung curl $\mathbf{A} = 0$

$$\mathbf{L} = - \frac{d\mathbf{f}}{dt}$$

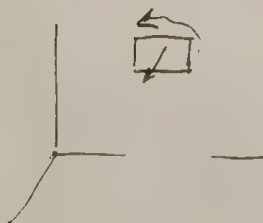
$$\rho = \text{lebar lintang}$$

$$= - \frac{d}{dt} \int \rho \, H \, d\mathbf{f}$$

berdasarkan itu kita dapat dapat no strong p. l. d. ang

ukuran obyek yang kecil

2. ukuran obyek yang besar



$$(V'_i - V_i) dy_j - (X'_j - X_j) dx_i = - \int \frac{\partial N}{\partial t} dx_i dy_j$$

$$- \int \frac{\partial N}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial V_i}{\partial x_j} - \frac{\partial X_j}{\partial x_i}$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{f}}{\partial t} = - \text{curl } \mathbf{f}$$

ini

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{f}}{\partial t} = \text{rot } \mathbf{f}$$

Atau tulis: $\int \mathbf{f} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = - \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \int \mathbf{f} \cdot \mathbf{N} \, dS = \int (\text{curl } \mathbf{f} \cdot \mathbf{N}) \, dS$

$$\text{curl } \mathbf{f} = - \int \frac{\partial \mathbf{f}}{\partial t}$$

$$\text{div } J = \text{curl } \mathcal{E}$$

$$\text{div } J = 0$$

$$J = K \frac{\partial \mathcal{E}}{\partial t} + 4\pi\lambda \mathcal{E}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \text{div } (K \mathcal{E}) = - 4\pi\lambda \text{div } \mathcal{E}$$

$$\begin{cases} \text{div } K \mathcal{E} = \rho_u \cdot 4\pi \\ K \text{div } \mathcal{E} = \rho_u \cdot 4\pi \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{\partial \rho_u}{\partial t} = - 4\pi\lambda \frac{1}{K} \rho_u$$

$$4\pi \underline{G_u} = \lim_{\Delta S} \frac{1}{\Delta S} \int \rho_u d\omega = \frac{1}{\Delta S} \int \text{div } K \mathcal{E} d\omega = K_1 \mathcal{E}_1 + K_2 \mathcal{E}_2$$

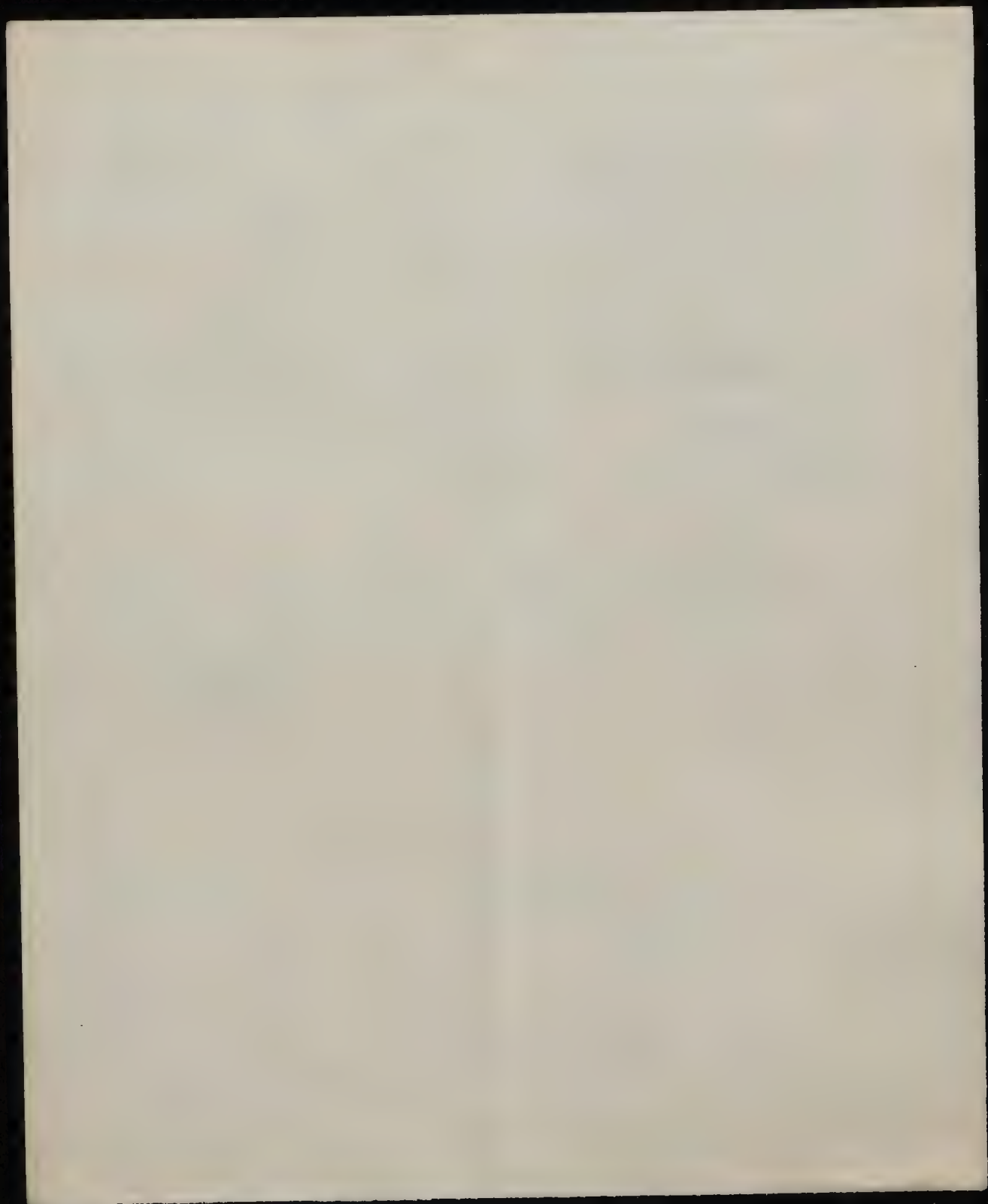
norma nie jest taka sama wszędzie, K i λ zależą

stąd nie można wyznaczyć

normy, może być nieciągła

$$\begin{vmatrix} X & Y & Z \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \end{vmatrix} - \begin{vmatrix} L & M & N \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \end{vmatrix} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \begin{vmatrix} Y & Z \\ M & N \end{vmatrix} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \begin{vmatrix} Z & X \\ N & L \end{vmatrix} + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \begin{vmatrix} X & Y \\ L & M \end{vmatrix}$$

$$X \frac{\partial N}{\partial y} + N \frac{\partial X}{\partial y}$$



Prinz Albert

2) Wielkimi energią z p. oprac. pl. które jęk wym. z też 10
wspieranie z innych rynków

wyzstępania z ich wykuszem

16

Enersja zawarte w objętości dany ^{zmienną} ~~zmienną~~ się zatem z dwóch powodów: części


~~Zmienia się energia~~ energia się zmienia wskutek przewodnictwa materiału i ~~jest to to, co się dzieje w tym miejscu~~
to ciepło Joules \times 10^3 na cm^3 objętości, a ~~energia tego wskutek~~ energii

~~to~~ de la Joule $\text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 / \text{s}^2$ na cm^3 obținut, ~~a se afla în~~ se află în volumul propr energiei

roz ~~zawiesz~~ używa lub pomyślał tak jak przy istnieniu ~~pracy energii i natężenia~~ ^{pracy} [1/4]

iloni [44] energi puseptorale puse kordy int' poverstus obre badany.

Ogrytling na ty podstavie priyje? ze energia u pola elektromagn. plyni je sobstvenno
plynu u kierunku normalnym do kierunkow ~~pol~~ sily elektrycznej i magnetycznej

a notizimi peder shkrimej tist, Lëvizem HE sin (2HE). 

to ruin death preservation. prod. electing any ~~except~~ ^{major} limit city (18)

~~obdobje od 1. januarja 1918 do 31. decembra 1918~~
 k čemu naj bi imeli vsi prihodki in izdatki

jest niezgodny z prawem do informacji o sobie [ponieważ] jest warte jedynego

~~Spade potrogało więcej niż dentu~~ [Anatole istniał w domu na powrocie
w wiosce z istnieniem
2 dat.]

podczas gdy wewnątrz drzewa nie elektryz. już równoległe do osi drzewa.

Prad energin i kasejsam elektriskum ~~for~~ ^{selv} ledning drinn, veldur
nema afdringi mynduðum með mjóðræðni dróttu veldu. ^{non-dini do} ~~mynduðum~~ veldu i tan

2. rammendo sic v dist Joula.

~~Tak jak~~ Tak jest wiecej powiekszajacy glowny ~~zrob~~ do

~~można zamorzyć, ze śmiercią przynajmniej~~

~~nie samostojno~~ () dla porównania zankulisty [por. Anger, Ost Pano]

~~de jure to ^{military terms} ~~sovereignty~~ (no protest) machine + made by us right (set things electronic)~~





Wypowiedzi analogiczne: $\text{curl } \vec{L} = 0$ tylko w przypadku (tylko w przypadku \vec{L} nie ma \vec{L} w przypadku \vec{L} dla \vec{L} elektryczności).

II). W rozbieżnościach przedzielników elektrycznych (przewodniki) $\vec{L} = 0$

12

18

tylko warunki graniczne są zmiennymi \vec{L} gdyż porównanie konduktora nie musi być pow. skrajnie ujemne.

Słaby magnetyzm są przesłone równaniem $\text{curl } \vec{L} = 4\pi \vec{J}$

które przy zastosowaniu operatora curl daje wartość:

$$\text{curl } \vec{L} = \nabla \text{div } \vec{L} - \nabla^2 \vec{L} = 4\pi \text{curl } \vec{J}$$

Conditione wartości Maxwella nie ma niezgodności magnetyzmu d. n. $\text{div } \vec{L} = 0$, więc także (\vec{L} elektryczności o statycznym) $\text{div } \vec{L} = 0$; porównanie równania odpada się zatem na trzy składowe $\nabla^2 L = 4\pi \left(\frac{\partial J_x}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial J_y}{\partial x} \right)$ itd.

o przez całkowanie na całości trójki potencjału otrzymujemy się

$$L = \frac{1}{4\pi} \int \frac{\nabla^2 L}{r} d\omega = \frac{2}{\partial y} \int \frac{J_x}{r} d\omega - \frac{2}{\partial x} \int \frac{J_y}{r} d\omega$$

rozróżniamy równania M i N , które znów wszystkie potęgą się można w jeden symbol: $\vec{L} = -\text{curl } \vec{U}$

$$\vec{U} = \int \frac{\vec{J}}{r} d\omega, \quad (\text{potencjał wektorowy}) \quad \text{elementy}$$

W rozbieżnościach przepływających przez druty o przekroju q , ~~niektóre~~ niektóre strumienie są składowe wielkości $J ds = J \cos \alpha q ds = i \cos \alpha ds = i dx$ itd. i odwołując się tym sposobem wzory wyrażone w \vec{L}

z których znów odwrotność dróg jak tam można dojść do prawa Biot-Savarta dla elementów przewodnika liniowego ()

|| takie uzupełnienie?

Słaby ^{mechanizm} magnetyzmu przez jedne prądy na drugie wynika z rozkładu energii

Carta de apresentação do furo de petróleo

Rozważmy tylko energię magnetyczną

$$W_m = \int \mathcal{G} d\tau = - \int \mathcal{G} \text{curl} \mathbf{U} d\tau$$

co analogicznie jak w namocy prawa dla $\nabla \times \mathbf{U} = \mathbf{U} \text{curl} \mathbf{J} + \mathbf{J} \text{curl} \mathbf{U}$
i prawa Gaussa punktostroicamy w

$$W_m = - \int \nabla \times \mathbf{U} \cdot \mathbf{J} d\tau + \int \mathbf{U} \cdot \text{curl} \mathbf{J} d\tau$$

i f. jeżeli obliczyć energię użyć co przekształci

Pierwsza część znika jeżeli porównamy \mathbf{J} odniesiony do nieskończoności, a druga
wskutek rozdzielonego równania $\nabla \times \mathbf{U} = \mathbf{J}$ przekształci

$$W_m = \int \mathbf{U} \cdot \mathbf{J} d\tau = \int \frac{\mathbf{J}_1 \cdot \mathbf{J}_2}{r} d\tau_1 d\tau_2$$

co w rozbieżności liniowych kształtów $\mathbf{J}_1, \mathbf{J}_2, d\tau_1, d\tau_2 = \mathbf{i}_1 \cdot \mathbf{i}_2 d\tau_1 d\tau_2 \cos \varphi$

~~z~~ się zamienia na M_{12}

części odnoszące się do poszczególnych prądów przy pomocy podobnej argumentacji jak w §
wynoszącej się na $\frac{L_1^2}{2}, \frac{L_2^2}{2}$ tak że ostateczny wzór dla energii jest

III). ~~Jeżeli nie ma uwagi~~ ^{związanej} z tym, że obliczenie nie ma znaczenia dla energii magnetycznej, jeżeli
w rzeczywistości nie ma magnetyzacji w układzie, więc pole powstaje jedynie wskutek oddziaływania
prądów elektrycznych.

III). Odniesienie do stanów prądu zmiennych czyli „quasi-stationäre Zustände” tj.
tę, ~~która~~ prąd zmiennych ze względu na $\frac{v}{c} \ll 1$ można zupełnie pominiąć wobec
innych wielkości w równaniu I.

Sily ~~elektromagnetyczne~~ ^{magnetyczne} stąd w każdej chwili będą zależne wyłącznie tych samych rozmiarów
co w przypadku II, ale co do ich kierunku, który musi zmiennie być





$$K \frac{\delta \mathcal{L}}{\delta t^2} = \text{curl } \frac{\delta \mathcal{L}}{\delta \dot{\mathbf{r}}} = - \frac{1}{\mu} \text{curl curl } \mathcal{L} \quad \text{mierzalności} \quad \text{zł. z równaniem na refleks} \quad \text{i warunki dż.}$$

$$= - \frac{1}{\mu} (\nabla \text{div} - \nabla^2 \mathcal{L})$$

$$\frac{\delta \mathcal{L}}{\delta t^2} = \frac{1}{\mu K} \nabla^2 \mathcal{L} = 0 \Rightarrow \nabla^2 \mathcal{L}$$

lub rozpiszmy składowe (zauważ dla kł. m. $\frac{1}{\mu K} = v^2$):

$$\frac{\delta^2 X}{\delta t^2} = v^2 \left(\frac{\delta^2 X}{\delta x^2} + \frac{\delta^2 X}{\delta y^2} + \frac{\delta^2 X}{\delta z^2} \right)$$

$$\frac{\delta^2 Y}{\delta t^2} =$$

$$\frac{\delta^2 Z}{\delta t^2} =$$

Zupełnie identyczna forma równań otrzymamy też dla \mathcal{L} rozpisanej ~~analogicznie~~ rozpisanej i złyden to, a podstawienie \vec{r} (lub wprost z parą symetrii)

$$\frac{\delta^2 \mathcal{L}}{\delta t^2} = \frac{1}{\mu K} \nabla^2 \mathcal{L}$$

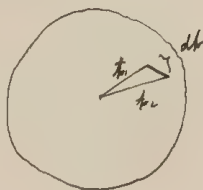
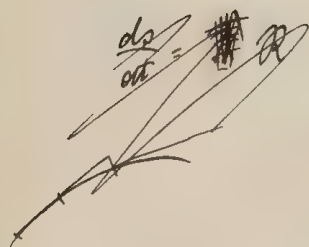


~~$$v = \frac{dr}{dt}$$~~

vektor kromy steny:

$$t = \frac{ds}{ds} \quad (\text{Tensor } t = 1)$$

$$\frac{d^2 r}{ds^2} = \frac{dt}{ds} \quad \text{přičemž v prázdném síťovém systému } t = 1$$



$$\text{Tensor } dt = dy$$

$$\text{Tensor } \left(\frac{dt}{ds} \right) = \frac{dy}{ds} = \frac{1}{R}$$

$$\frac{d^2 r}{ds^2} = \frac{1}{R} \cdot U(R) =$$

$$v = \frac{dr}{dt} = \frac{dr}{ds} \frac{ds}{dt} = v \frac{dr}{ds} = v \cdot t$$

$$\frac{dv}{dt} = \frac{dv}{dt} \cdot t + v \frac{dt}{ds} \cdot \frac{ds}{dt} = \frac{dv}{ds} \cdot \frac{ds}{dt} = \frac{v^2}{R} \cdot U(R)$$

Zelivní od času $\frac{d}{dt}$

od místa v prostoru
$$D = i \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + j \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + k \frac{\partial}{\partial z}$$

Pochopení vektorů má mnoho tvarů, ale neokreslování vektorů z hlediska jejich významu, ale také má praktické využití, protože umožňuje to, aby bylo možné.

Co strągniemy zastępując to do funkcji skalarniej. a. t. $U(x,y,z)$

$$\nabla U = i \frac{\partial U}{\partial x} + j \frac{\partial U}{\partial y} + k \frac{\partial U}{\partial z} = - (i X + j Y + k Z) = - P$$

Współrzędne strągniętych wektorów ~~we~~ i kolumny najwyższej macierzy, oznaczają to zmienne.

Jaki macierzy?

$$dr = i dx + j dy + k dz$$

$$\int \nabla U \cdot dr = \frac{\partial U}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial U}{\partial y} dy + \frac{\partial U}{\partial z} dz = dU$$

Wzyc jindli nbi wykreslone kolumny ~~z~~ ^{do tego ze} $dU=0$ to ~~warunek~~ ∇U prostopadly do wekt. Wzyc kolumny macierzy naj wyzszej.

Jindli $U =$ ~~potencjal~~ ^{praca} (energia potencjalna) to $\nabla U =$ ~~siła~~ ^{siła} =

Do wektorów strągniętych

$$\int \nabla \cdot \mathbf{v} = \text{div } \mathbf{v}$$

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{v} = \text{curl } \mathbf{v}$$

~~Np. $\nabla \cdot \mathbf{v}$~~

$$\mathbf{v} = a_1 i + a_2 j + a_3 k$$

$$\begin{matrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \end{matrix} = f'_i(x,y,z)$$

$$\text{div } \mathbf{v} = \frac{\partial a_1}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial a_2}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial a_3}{\partial z}$$

$$\text{Np. } \text{div } \mathbf{v} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial z}$$

hydrodynamiczne uśrednianie
objętości źródła

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{v} = \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{v} = 0$$

mechaniczne uśrednianie:

$$\mathbf{v} = \mathbf{v}_0 + \nabla \psi$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} & a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} & a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} = 2 \psi$$

Wzrost w cięciu
jindli $\nabla \cdot \mathbf{v}$ w
hydrodynamicznych
uśrednianiach

~~div curl~~

div $r=3$

div curl $=0$

23

Grav 1024

~~curl ∇U~~ curl $\nabla U = 0$

$$\text{div } \nabla U = \nabla^2 U = \sum_{i=1}^3 \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial x_i^2}$$

div curl $U = 0$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{curl curl } U &= i \left\{ \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial A_2}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial A_1}{\partial y} \right) - \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(\frac{\partial A_1}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial A_3}{\partial x} \right) \right\} + \dots \\ &= i \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial A_1}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial A_2}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial A_3}{\partial z} \right) - \left(\frac{\partial^2 A_1}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 A_1}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 A_1}{\partial z^2} \right) \right] r - \\ &= \nabla \text{div } U - \nabla^2 U \end{aligned}$$

Cotkai:

$$J^2 = P_2$$

ds

$$\oint_{P_1} \nabla U \cdot d\mathbf{s} = \text{cotkai liniova}$$

Juisti vektoris misionine of kontakto drogi
to cotkai konjugate $= 0$

$$V = -U$$

$$J^2 = \nabla^2 U_2 - \nabla^2 U_1 = U_1 - U_2$$

$$dU = i dA_1 + j dA_2 + k dA_3$$

$$U = U_0 + dU$$

i, j, k	i	j	k
curl, curl, curl	$\frac{\partial}{\partial x}$	$\frac{\partial}{\partial y}$	$\frac{\partial}{\partial z}$
r_1, r_2, r_3	r_1	r_2	r_3

the is mistic mistic

$$U_1 = \frac{1}{2} \left[A_0^2 + \nabla^2 U_1 + \nabla^2 U_2 \right]$$

$$i \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} (A_1 r_1 + A_2 r_2 + A_3 r_3) + \left[\frac{\partial A_1}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial A_2}{\partial y} \right] r_3 \right) + \dots$$

$$= i \left[A_1 + r_1 \frac{\partial A_1}{\partial x} + r_2 \frac{\partial A_2}{\partial x} + r_3 \frac{\partial A_3}{\partial x} + r_3 \left(\frac{\partial A_1}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial A_2}{\partial y} \right) + r_2 \left(\frac{\partial A_2}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial A_1}{\partial y} \right) \right]$$

$$= i \left[A_1 + r_1 \frac{\partial A_1}{\partial x} + r_2 \frac{\partial A_1}{\partial y} + r_3 \frac{\partial A_1}{\partial z} \right] = i \left[A_0 + A_1 + dA \right] = 2i A_1$$

celke linie \square

$$J_0 = \frac{1}{2} \int_V \underbrace{[a_0 + \nabla a_r + \nabla \text{curl } a_r]}_{=0} dv = \frac{1}{2} \int_V \text{curl } a \nabla r dv$$

Indukční vektor $\text{curl } a = b$ $= \frac{1}{2} \int_V \nabla r dv = d\int S \cdot b$

Tokomerní

$$J = \int_V \text{curl } a \cdot n \int_S n \text{curl } a \cdot df$$

$$\int_V dv$$

celke povrchu

Neod povrchu $\text{curl } a = 0$

Indukční tok

Dirige zprávy $\text{curl } a = 0$

$$\int a_1 dx + a_2 dy + a_3 dz = \int \left[\text{curl } a \cdot \left(\frac{\partial a_1}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial a_2}{\partial x} \right) + \dots \right] df$$

Overšení vektoru a elementu

indukční: $\int_S n \cdot a \cdot df = \int_V \text{div } a \cdot dv$

Jižli $\text{curl } a = 0$ $\text{div } a = 0$ to $\int_S n \cdot a \cdot df = 0$ neod povrchu

N.p. jižli $a = \text{curl } b$ $\int_S n \cdot \text{curl } b \cdot df = 0$

Rozkład potencjału U w funkcji jednowartościowej nie określa

zależy $\Delta U = U_1 - U_2$ niezależnie od drogi: $\int \nabla U \cdot d\mathbf{r} = \Delta U$

$$U = \nabla U$$

$$\int \nabla U \cdot d\mathbf{r} = \int \nabla U \cdot \mathbf{n} \, d\mathbf{f} = \int \nabla U \cdot \mathbf{n} \, d\mathbf{f} = \int \nabla U \cdot \mathbf{n} \, d\mathbf{f}$$

przebiegiem przez linie U

$\nabla U = \nabla^2 U$ nie ma linii zerowych, [oprócz szczególnych przypadków gdzie $\nabla U = 0$]

$$U = \int \frac{\nabla^2 U}{4\pi r^2} d\mathbf{r}$$



$$\Delta U = \frac{\nabla \cdot \nabla U}{4\pi r^2} \quad \left| \nabla \cdot \int \frac{\nabla^2 U}{4\pi r^2} d\mathbf{r} \right|$$

Aby mieć odwrotność wprowadzić coś co do funkcji U :

Rozwiązanie jednoznaczności możliwe jeżeli dane wszystkie $\nabla U = \nabla^2 U$

zależy dane wartości U albo ∇U na powierzchni

Bo wemy że $\nabla^2 U = 0$

$\nabla^2 U = 0$ na powierzchni } wty $\nabla^2 U = 0$ wszędzie

zatem: ~~zatem: $\int \nabla^2 U d\mathbf{r} = 0$~~

$$\int \nabla^2 U d\mathbf{r}$$

Do linii U albo przechodzą albo kończą się

minimów albo punktów min.

zależy od stałości

$$U = \int \frac{\nabla^2 U}{4\pi r^2} d\mathbf{r} + A$$

Mogą być jednak istnieć funkcje A takie że: $\nabla^2 A = 0$

że można zawsze znaleźć

że zawsze istnieje taka funkcja A wprowadza stałość

W ogólnym przypadku $\nabla^2 U = f(x, y, z)$

A przegranie wartości

stawimy $U = \int \frac{\nabla^2 U}{4\pi r^2} d\mathbf{r} + A$ gdzie $A =$ funkcja regularna w danym obszarze

Jeżeli funkcja będzie zadana w całym obszarze $\nabla^2 U = f(x, y, z)$

Rozkład wiru

25

$$\oint \mathbf{v} \cdot d\mathbf{s} = \iint \mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{n} \, d\Omega$$

opracować się przez do elementów wekt. natęż. $\oint \mathbf{v} \cdot d\mathbf{s} = \oint \mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{n} \, d\Omega$
 prostopadłych do kierunku wiru

Więc z tego ~~$\mathbf{v} = \text{curl } \mathbf{L}$~~

i że \mathbf{v} można wyrazić jeżeli dane wartości $\text{curl } \mathbf{v}$ a gdzie tego

mianowicie: ~~$\mathbf{v} = \text{curl } \mathbf{L} = \frac{1}{2} \text{curl } \mathbf{v}$~~

zatem $\mathbf{v} = \text{curl } \mathbf{L} =$

$$\oint \mathbf{v} \cdot d\mathbf{s} = \iint \mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{n} \, d\Omega = \iint \mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{n} \, d\Omega$$

Więc z tego można wyrazić \mathbf{v} jeżeli dane wartości $\text{curl } \mathbf{v}$ i wartości \mathbf{v} na powierzchni:

mianowicie: $\mathbf{v} = \text{curl } \int \frac{\text{curl } \mathbf{v}}{4\pi r} \, d\Omega + \nabla A$

zatem wyrażenie:

~~Wtedy to jest wyrażenie w 3 składowych~~

~~$$\text{curl } \mathbf{v} = \text{curl}^2 \int \frac{\text{curl } \mathbf{v}}{4\pi r} \, d\Omega + \nabla \text{div} \int \frac{\text{curl } \mathbf{v}}{4\pi r} \, d\Omega$$~~

wyznaczyć tego rodzaju $\mathbf{v} = \int \frac{\text{curl } \mathbf{v}}{4\pi r} \, d\Omega$ noszący potęgę $\frac{1}{r}$ wektora

Więc z tego $\text{div } \mathbf{v} = 0$:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \int \frac{\frac{\partial a_1}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial a_2}{\partial x}}{r} \, d\Omega + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \int \frac{\frac{\partial a_2}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial a_3}{\partial y}}{r} \, d\Omega + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \int \frac{\frac{\partial a_3}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial a_1}{\partial z}}{r} \, d\Omega$$

$\text{Pozostał wirowy } \oint \text{ zalicza się do } \oint = \iint \text{ curl } v$
 Jaki mamy strzał w kierunku
 Jaki mamy funkcję skalarną ϕ

to tylko jedna operacja na $\nabla \phi$, tak otrzymujemy jakoby wektorowy
 Wzrost tej funkcji wynika z funkcji skalarnej, dla niej, bo = skalarne

Wzrost dyfuzji curl

~~to curl ϕ~~

$v = \text{curl } \phi$

jeżeli w dane, to ∇ naturalnie jestem funkcji i przez to
 dowodzi, bo stała całkowania

można dodać ϕ_0 gdzie curl $\phi_0 = 0$ n.p. $\phi_0 = \text{potencjał}$
 więc ten dla ∇ dowodzi wartości

najprościej w tym momencie jeżeli $\text{curl } \nabla \phi = 0$
 i wartości na powierzchni

przez to warunki (∇ funkcji anatomicznej) bo gdy by było inne wyrażenie, to

$v = \text{curl } \phi$ $\text{div } \phi = 0$

to $0 = \text{curl } (\nabla \phi)$ $\text{div } (\nabla \phi) = 0$ $(\nabla \cdot \phi)$ na powierzchni = 0

∇ nazywamy potencjałem wektorowym

$\text{div } v = 0$

$$\text{curl } v = \text{curl}^2 \phi = \nabla \text{div } \phi - \nabla^2 \phi = -\nabla^2 \phi$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} -u_1 &= \nabla^2 A_1 \\ -u_2 &= \nabla^2 A_2 \\ -u_3 &= \nabla^2 A_3 \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{aligned} A_1 &= \int \frac{u_1}{4\pi r} dv \\ A_2 &= \int \frac{u_2}{4\pi r} dv \\ A_3 &= \int \frac{u_3}{4\pi r} dv \end{aligned}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} A_1 &= \int \frac{u_1}{4\pi r} dv \\ A_2 &= \int \frac{u_2}{4\pi r} dv \\ A_3 &= \int \frac{u_3}{4\pi r} dv \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{aligned} \phi &= \int \frac{u}{4\pi r} dv \\ &= \int \frac{\text{curl } \phi}{4\pi r} dv \end{aligned}$$

W powyższym przypadku jeżeli tylko jedna linia przez $dv = i \, d\phi$

$\phi = \dots$

Składowe

Ogólnie można powiedzieć

$$\vec{L} = \vec{K} + \vec{Y}$$

$$= \nabla U + \text{curl } \vec{A}$$

$$\text{div } \vec{L} = \nabla^2 U \quad \text{curl } \vec{L} = \text{curl } \vec{A}$$

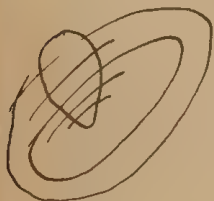
$$\text{t.j. } \vec{A} = \nabla \int \frac{\text{div } \vec{A}}{r} d\tau + \text{curl} \int \frac{\text{curl } \vec{A}}{r} d\tau$$

to ten jest obrotowa funkcja A : $\nabla^2 A = 0$

całkowicie nad
Jestli pole przetrzeć niest. a \vec{L} musi być do niest. wtedy $A=0$

to linie albo pętli; króćce albo zamknięte

Jestli jednakże pole przetrzeć gdzieś nie ma ani króćców ani 0



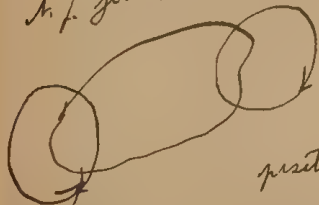
to albo A : $\nabla^2 A = 0$

albo $\nabla^2 U$

albo curl f .

Wtedy tam można \vec{L} wyrazić z \vec{A} jako $\vec{L} = \nabla A$ mimo iż w rzeczywistości przetrzeć nie

Wojciech i w niektórych gdzieś nie ma curl, to jest pole wiru może być wyrażone za pomocą potencjału
t.j. jedno linie wiru



$$\text{Wartość kątowa z tych ciałek} \quad \oint \vec{L} \cdot d\vec{s} = \oint \nabla A \cdot d\vec{s} = 0$$

$$= \text{stosunek} = \frac{\text{długość}}{\text{promień}}$$

przebiegu tego systemu irodzi i ujętów

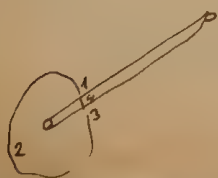
przebiegu (doppelnukus)

$$\text{to ciałka} \quad \int_1^2 + \int_3^4 = 0$$

Wtedy jeśli q ciałek, h = grubość

$$q h = \int_1^2 = 2$$

można to też pisać jako $\vec{L} = \nabla W$



April 1 to 11

Ch. D. 500.4, 609 (113)

Leont. 500.4,

$$\text{curl } \vec{J} = 4\pi \vec{J}$$

$$\vec{A} = \frac{1}{4\pi} \int \frac{\vec{J}(\vec{r}')}{r} d\vec{r}'$$

$$\vec{J} = \text{curl } \vec{A}$$

$$\vec{A} = \int \frac{\vec{J}}{r} d\vec{r}$$

$$\vec{J} = \int \frac{d\vec{r}}{r}$$

$$J =$$

$$r =$$

$$r^2 = (x-y)^2 + (x-z)^2 + 27$$

$$\vec{J} = \frac{\partial H}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial G}{\partial z} = \int i \left(\frac{y-y}{r^3} dz - \frac{z-z}{r^3} dy \right) = \int \frac{i dz}{r^2} (\cos \alpha \cos \alpha - \cos \alpha \cos \alpha)$$

$$M =$$

$$N =$$

$$\vec{J} = \sum \frac{i}{r^2} \left(\frac{y}{r} - \frac{z}{r} \right) = \sum \frac{i}{r^3} \vec{r} d\vec{r}$$

$$d\vec{J} = \frac{i}{r^2} \vec{r} d\vec{r} = \frac{i}{r^3} \vec{r} d\vec{r}$$

$$\oint \vec{J} \cdot d\vec{r} = i \oint \frac{\vec{r} \cdot d\vec{r}}{r^3} = i \oint \frac{dr}{r^2} = i \Delta \omega = i \Delta \omega$$

$$\text{Länge} = \oint \vec{r} \cdot d\vec{r} = 3 \text{ Vol} = 3 \pi r^2 \cdot \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\vec{J} = \nabla \omega$$

Rechnung von \vec{J}

$$\vec{J} = -\sum \frac{m i}{r^2} \vec{r} d\vec{r} = -i \vec{r} \cdot \sum \frac{m \vec{r}}{r^2} d\vec{r} = -i \vec{r} \cdot \vec{J} d\vec{r} \quad \text{Flächeninhalt}$$

$$\text{Energie} \text{ mag negativ sein, a. p. m. d. r. k.} \quad m i \omega = m i \int \frac{d\vec{r} \cdot \vec{r}}{r^2} = m i \int \frac{dr}{r^2}$$

$$\sum m r = \int \frac{m \vec{r} \cdot d\vec{r}}{r^2} = \oint \vec{J} \cdot d\vec{r}$$

$$\text{Zirkulation} \text{ d. Feldes:} \quad = i \oint \vec{r} \cdot \text{curl } \vec{r} \cdot d\vec{r} = i \oint \vec{r} \cdot d\vec{r} \\ = i \oint \frac{dr}{r}$$



$$G = i \int \frac{dy}{z} dw = i \int \frac{dy}{\sqrt{1-y^2}} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \log \left(\frac{1+y}{1-y} \right) \Big|_0^1$$

$$2\pi r \cdot G = \frac{4\pi r}{2} \log 2$$

$$G = \frac{2\pi r}{2}$$

$$G = \pi r^2 J = \pi i (8 + \frac{1}{2})$$

$$L = -2\pi i z$$

$$M = 2\pi i x$$

$$\overline{L} + \overline{M} = 2\pi i x$$



$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial z} = -2\pi i \quad \frac{\partial M}{\partial z} = 2\pi i$$

returning to the origin

$$\overline{L} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial z} \quad M = \frac{\partial M}{\partial z}$$



$$\frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} r \, d\varphi \, dr \cdot \log(r^2 e^{2i\varphi} + 2\cos\varphi)$$

$$\int a \sin 2\pi \left(\frac{t}{\tau} - \frac{x}{\lambda} - \frac{2(\pi\alpha - \pi\beta)}{\lambda} \right) \omega \alpha \, d\alpha$$

$$= \frac{a \omega \alpha}{\frac{2\pi}{\lambda} (\pi\alpha - \pi\beta)} \left[\cos 2\pi \left(\frac{t}{\tau} - \frac{x}{\lambda} - \frac{b(\pi\alpha - \pi\beta)}{\lambda} \right) - \cos 2\pi \left(\frac{t}{\tau} - \frac{x}{\lambda} \right) \right]$$

$$= -\frac{a \omega \alpha}{\frac{2\pi}{\lambda} (\pi\alpha - \pi\beta)} 2 \sin \left[2\pi \left(\frac{t}{\tau} - \frac{x}{\lambda} \right) - \frac{b(\pi\alpha - \pi\beta)}{\lambda} \right] \sin \frac{b(\pi\alpha - \pi\beta)}{\lambda}$$

$$\alpha = 0:$$

$$= -\frac{a \lambda}{\pi \omega \beta} \sin \varphi \sin \left(\frac{b \omega \beta \pi}{\lambda} \right)$$

$$\omega \varphi + 2\pi(\varphi - \beta) + 2\pi \pi(\varphi - \beta) = A \pi(\varphi + \epsilon)$$

$$A^2 = 4 \frac{\sin^2 \frac{m\varphi}{2}}{\pi^2 \frac{m}{2}}$$

$$I = \frac{a^2}{\lambda} \left(\frac{\sin \frac{b \omega \beta \pi}{\lambda}}{b \pi \omega \beta} \right)^2 \left(\frac{\sin \frac{m \omega \beta \pi}{\lambda}}{\sin \frac{c \omega \beta \pi}{\lambda}} \right)^2$$

$$\frac{\sin m x}{\pi \cdot x} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} m$$

$$\frac{m \cos m x}{x^2} - \frac{\sin m x}{x^3} = 0$$

$$\tan m x = m x$$

$$m x = \frac{3\pi}{2}$$

$$\frac{\sin \frac{3\pi}{2}}{\frac{3\pi}{2}} = -\frac{2}{3\pi}$$

$$1+x+x^2+\dots = \frac{1}{1-x}$$

$$x = re^{i\varphi}$$

$$= \frac{1-r\cos\varphi}{1-2r\cos\varphi+r^2}$$

$$\text{Re} \left| \frac{1+r\cos\varphi+r^2\cos 2\varphi}{1-2r\cos\varphi+r^2} \right| = R \frac{1-r\cos\varphi-r^2\cos 2\varphi}{1-2r\cos\varphi+r^2}$$

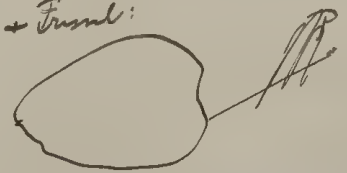
$$\frac{1-r\cos\varphi+r^2\cos 2\varphi}{(1-r\cos\varphi)^2+r^2\sin^2\varphi}$$

$$\text{Im} \left| \frac{1+r\cos\varphi+r^2\cos 2\varphi}{1-2r\cos\varphi+r^2} \right| = I$$

$$= \frac{r\sin\varphi}{1-2r\cos\varphi+r^2}$$

$$\sin\varphi + r\sin(\varphi+\varepsilon) + \dots = \frac{\sin\varphi(1-r\cos\varepsilon) + r\sin\varphi\cos\varepsilon}{1-2r\cos\varepsilon+r^2} = \frac{\sin\varphi + r\sin(\varepsilon-\varphi)}{1-2r\cos\varepsilon+r^2}$$

Huygens + Fresnel:



$$f(t) = \int f(t - \frac{r}{c}) \cdot \frac{f(r)}{r} dS$$

$$\text{oscillation} \quad \text{in } f(t) = \int \left\{ \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left[\frac{f(t - \frac{r}{c})}{r} \right] \cos nr - \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial f(t - \frac{r}{c})}{\partial r} \right\} dS$$

phases without strong oscillations

within 4 knots given in P

These points are points of the wavefront

cannot be more precise than

in principle II by the way of the wavefront

the minimum

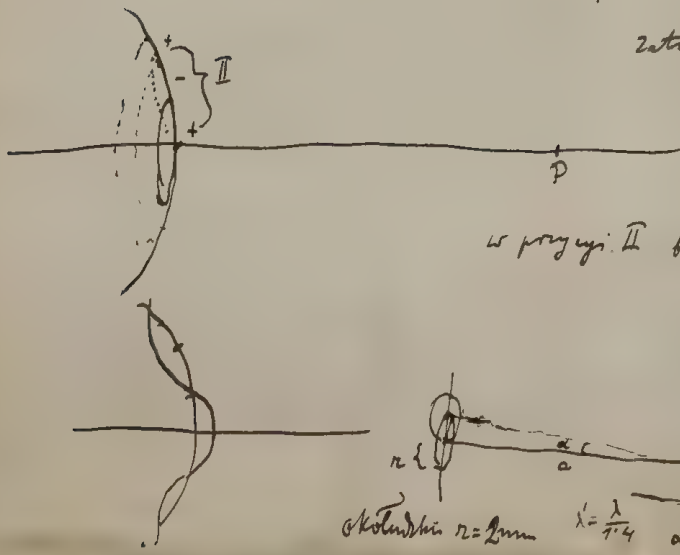
the other interference

in F.



$$\alpha = \frac{\lambda}{2}$$

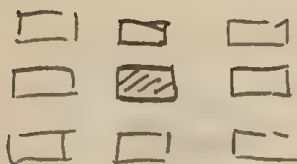
the value of $\alpha = 0.61 \frac{\lambda}{n}$ Tolson



skoludka $n=2.2$

$$\lambda = \frac{1}{1.4}$$

$$\alpha = 0.22$$



1



$$2 \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{+\frac{\pi}{2}} a \, dy \cos y \cdot 2a \cos y \left(\ln \left(\frac{1}{\cos y} - \frac{x}{a} \right) - \ln \frac{a \sin y \cdot 2a}{a} \right)$$

$$4a^2 \, dy \sin \alpha.$$

$$\cos^2 x \cdot \sin \sin x \, dx$$

$$I = \left[\int \cos^2 x \sin \sin x \, dx \right] + \left[\int \cos x \cos \sin x \, dx \right]^2$$

$$2 \times 2 \times 2$$

$$\cos x \, dx = dz$$

$$\left[\int_{-1}^{+1} \frac{\sin^2 z \, dz}{\sqrt{1-z^2}} \right] + \left[\int_{-1}^{+1} \frac{\cos^2 z \, dz}{\sqrt{1-z^2}} \right]^2$$



Interf. poudani + pl.

$$f = a \sin 2\pi \left(\frac{x}{\lambda} - \frac{t}{T} \right) = a \sin \phi$$

$$y = b \sin \left(\frac{2\pi}{\lambda} x + \delta \right) = b \sin(\phi + \delta) = b \sin \phi \cos \delta + b \cos \phi \sin \delta$$

$$f + y = p e^{i\phi} = a [\sin \phi + i \cos \phi] \\ = \frac{a}{2} \left[e^{i\phi} - e^{-i\phi} + i \left(e^{i\phi + \delta} - e^{-i\phi + \delta} \right) \right]$$

$$f - iy =$$

$$f + y^2 = p^2 = a^2 [\sin^2 \phi - \cos^2 \phi + \delta] \\ \sin^2 \phi - (\sin^2 \phi \cos^2 \delta + \cos^2 \phi \sin^2 \delta + 2 \sin \phi \cos \phi \sin \delta \cos \delta) \\ \sin^2 \phi \sin^2 \delta$$

$$f = (a + i\alpha) \sin \phi = a \sin \phi + i \alpha \sin \phi = a \sin \phi + \alpha \cos \phi \\ = \sqrt{a^2 + \alpha^2} \sin(\phi + \epsilon)$$

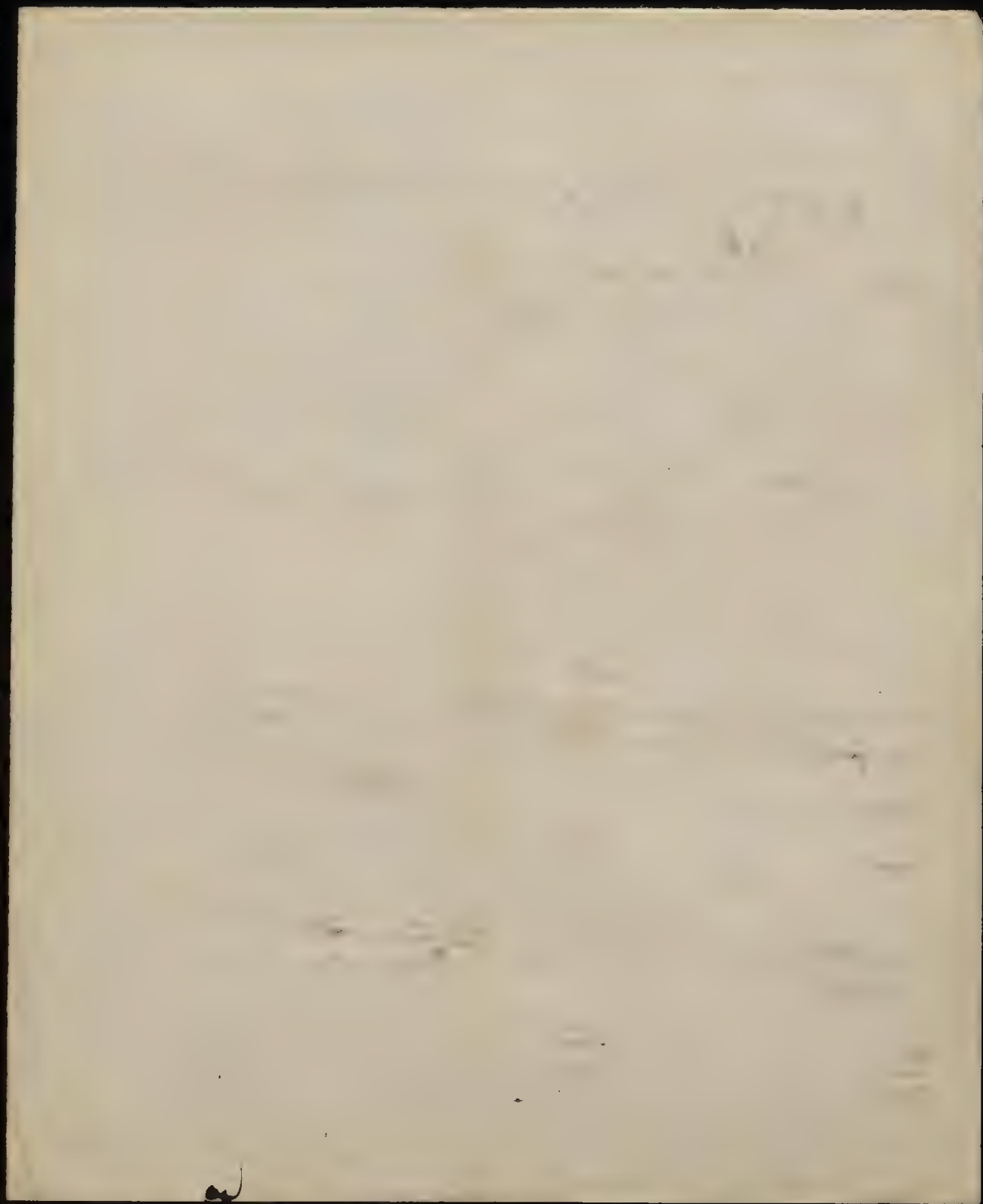
$$f + y^2 = p^2 = \frac{a^2}{n^2}$$

$$a = A \cos \epsilon \\ \alpha = A \sin \epsilon$$

$$\tan \epsilon = \frac{\alpha}{a} \quad A \cos \epsilon$$

$$\frac{\sin(\phi + \epsilon)}{\sin \phi} = \frac{-\cos \phi \sin \epsilon + \sin \phi \cos \epsilon}{\sin \phi} = \frac{\cos \epsilon - i \sin \epsilon \sqrt{n^2 - 1}}{1}$$

$$\frac{\cos \epsilon - i \sin \epsilon \sqrt{n^2 - 1}}{1} = \frac{i \sin \epsilon \sqrt{n^2 - 1} - \cos \epsilon}{1}$$



$$\frac{z(\alpha)}{z(\alpha\beta)} = \frac{\overbrace{\cos\alpha - i\sin\alpha}^{1+i^2-2i^2\alpha} - 2i\sin\alpha\sqrt{\cos\alpha - i\sin\alpha}}{\cos\alpha + i\sin\alpha - i^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{z} = \frac{-i\sin\alpha(\cos\alpha - i\sin\alpha) + i^2\cos\alpha\cos\alpha - 2i\cos\alpha\sin\alpha\sqrt{\cos\alpha - i\sin\alpha}}{-i\sin\alpha(\cos\alpha - i\sin\alpha) - i^2\cos\alpha\cos\alpha}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{z} &= \frac{(1+i^2)^2 - 4(1+i^2)\cos^2\alpha + 4i^2\cos^4\alpha}{1-i^2} + \frac{4i^2\cos^4\alpha(\cos\alpha - i\sin\alpha)(1-i^2)}{1-i^2} \\ &= (1+i^2)^2 - 4\cos^2\alpha - 4i^2\cos^2\alpha + 4i^2\cos^4\alpha + 4i^2\cos^4\alpha - 4i^2\cos^4\alpha + 4i^2\cos^4\alpha \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{1 - 2i^2\cos^2\alpha + i^4}{1-i^2} = 1$$

$$\frac{1}{z} = \frac{1/z_1 - 1/z_2}{1 + 1/z_1 \cdot 1/z_2} = \frac{\frac{a}{a} - \frac{\beta}{b}}{1 + \frac{a\beta}{ab}} = \frac{ab - \beta a}{a\beta + ab}$$

$$\cos z_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{a^2}{b^2}}} = a$$

$$\sin z_1 = \frac{\frac{a}{b}}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{a^2}{b^2}}} = \alpha$$

$$\frac{1}{z} = \frac{1 - \cos z}{1 + \cos z} = \frac{1 - a\beta + \sqrt{1 - a^2}\sqrt{1 - \beta^2}}{1 + a\beta - \sqrt{1 - a^2}\sqrt{1 - \beta^2}}$$

$$\cos z = a\beta + \alpha\beta \quad \parallel \quad \text{wird immer falsch}$$

$$= \frac{i\sin\alpha(1+i^2) - 2i\sin^2\alpha - i^2}{i\sin^2\alpha(1+i^2) - i^2}$$

mit \bigcirc nimmt die Formel
 dann die Formel $= \frac{\pi}{2}$

$$\frac{\eta}{b} = \frac{1}{a} \{ \cos \delta = \sin \delta \cos \delta$$

$$\frac{1}{a} \sin \delta = \sin \delta \cos \delta$$

$$\frac{\eta^2}{b^2} - \frac{2\eta \{ \cos \delta}{ab} + \frac{\eta^2}{a^2} = \sin^2 \delta$$

$$\text{für jede } \delta = \pm \frac{\pi}{2} \quad a=b$$

$$\Delta \text{ alle Werte } n = 1.51$$

$$\frac{\pi}{4} \text{ für } \alpha = 48^\circ 37'$$

$$\text{bei } 54^\circ 37'$$

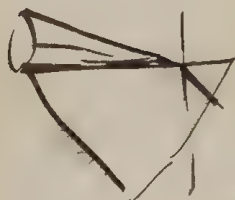


zwei parallel. also gegenüber einander // also in einem + der parallelen ist

II Mla porovnanje v neto nogo prave -



III Mla upodoba steno



$$\sin \beta = \frac{1}{n}$$

IV Polupr



$$n^2 \alpha_2 = n_0 \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{1}{n}\right)^2}$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)^2 = 1 - \frac{n^2 \alpha_2}{n_0}$$

$$n = \sqrt{\frac{1}{1 - \frac{n^2 \alpha_2}{n_0}}} = \sqrt{\frac{n_0}{n_0 - n^2 \alpha_2}}$$

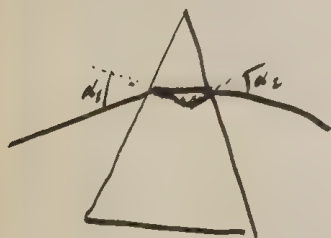
Wollaston dla svetl. svetla
krytina

Priloga $n = 1.51$

$\alpha^2 = 1$	$\alpha^2 \text{ t. r. f.} =$	$2'$	$4'$	$8'$	$15'$	$30'$
$\alpha^2 =$	1	0.74	0.64	0.53	0.43	0.25

Oscarski skop. nótka n.

Dvojekie metody kypiró (dychlóna) i interfu.



$$D = \alpha_1 - \beta_1 + \alpha_2 - \beta_2$$

$$\beta_1 + \beta_2 = \gamma$$

$$D = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 - \gamma$$

$$\frac{\sin \alpha_2}{\sin \beta_2} = n$$

$$\frac{\sin \alpha_1}{\sin \beta_1} = n$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} n \sin \alpha_2 &= n \sin (\gamma - \beta_1) \\ n \sin \beta_1 &= \frac{\sin \alpha_1}{n} \end{aligned} \right\} \nearrow$$

$$\frac{dD}{d\alpha_1} = 0 : \quad 1 + \frac{d\alpha_2}{d\alpha_1} = 0$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \sin \alpha_2 d\alpha_2 &= -n \cos (\gamma - \beta_1) d\beta_1 & \cos \beta_1 \\ n \cos \beta_1 d\beta_1 &= \sin \alpha_1 d\alpha_1 & \sin (\gamma - \beta_1) \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$\sin \alpha_2 \cos \beta_1 d\alpha_2 = -\sin \alpha_1 \sin (\gamma - \beta_1) d\alpha_1$$

$$\sin \alpha_2 \cos \beta_1 = \sin \alpha_1 \frac{\sin (\gamma - \beta_1)}{\cos \beta_2}$$

$$\frac{d\alpha_2}{d\alpha_1} = \frac{\sin \beta_1}{\sin \beta_2}$$

by this notation the equation is -

$$D = 2\alpha - \beta \quad \beta = \frac{\gamma}{2}$$

$$\sin \alpha_2 \sin \beta_1 = \sin \alpha_1 \sin \beta_2$$

$$\sin (\alpha_2 - \beta_1) = \sin (\alpha_1 - \beta_2)$$

$$\alpha_2 - \beta_1 = \alpha_1 - \beta_2$$

$$\alpha_2 - \alpha_1 = \beta_1 - \beta_2$$

$$\sin \alpha = n \sin \frac{\gamma}{2}$$

I. Abbe

$$n = \frac{\sin \alpha}{\sin \frac{\gamma}{2}}$$

$$\text{part. } a = \sqrt{\frac{1-\mu}{1-\nu\mu} \cdot \frac{E}{(1+\mu)\rho}}$$

$$\text{part. } a = \sqrt{\frac{E}{2(1+\mu)\rho}}$$

$$T = \frac{E}{2(1+\mu)}$$

$$D_n = E_n \frac{2 \pi \rho \omega \alpha}{\pi^2 (\alpha + \rho)}$$

$$D_p = E_p \frac{2 \pi \rho \omega \alpha}{\pi^2 (\alpha + \rho) \ln(\alpha - \rho)}$$

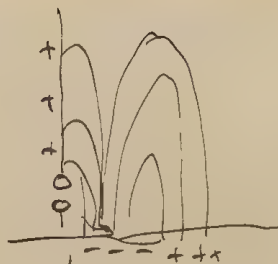
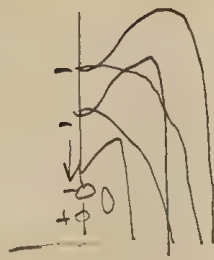
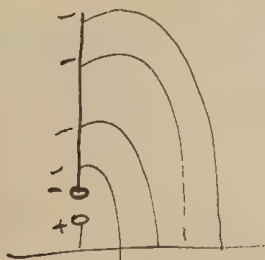
34

$$V = K_1 [E_p + R_p] \sqrt{\alpha} = K_2 D_p \sqrt{\rho} \quad \left(\frac{K_1}{K_2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} \left(\frac{v_1}{v_2} \right)^2 \right)$$

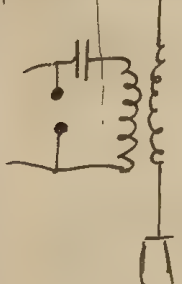
$$\parallel R_p = 0 \quad \alpha + \rho = \frac{\pi}{2} \quad \sqrt{\alpha} = \pi$$

let polarsa yz: $\sqrt{\alpha} = \pi$ (Orester)

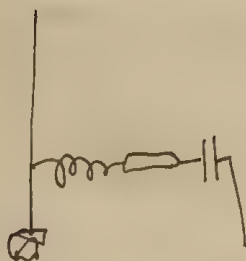
Antenna



Non-uni - Or. fun



$$L = 0.15 \sqrt{D}$$



$$X = a \sin \alpha \left(t + \frac{x}{v} \right) \quad X_w = a' \sin \alpha \left(t + \frac{x}{v} \right)$$

$$X_1 = a_1 \sin \alpha \left(t + \frac{x}{v_2} \right) \cdot e^{-\gamma x}$$

$$Y = a \sin \alpha \left(t - \frac{x}{v} \right) \quad Y_w = a' \sin \alpha \left(t + \frac{x}{v} + \delta \right)$$

$$Y_1 = a_1 \sin \alpha \left(t - \frac{x}{v_2} \right) \cdot e^{-\gamma x} \quad Y_i = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial N}{\partial t} = \frac{1}{\mu} \left(\frac{\partial X}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial Y}{\partial x} \right) = -\frac{a \alpha}{\mu v} \cos \dots$$

$$N = -\frac{a}{\mu v} \sin \alpha \left(t - \frac{x}{v} \right) \quad N_w = +\frac{a'}{\mu v} \sin \alpha \left(t + \frac{x}{v} \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial N_1}{\partial t} = \frac{a_1 \alpha}{\mu v_2} \sin \alpha \left(t - \frac{x}{v_2} \right) e^{-\gamma x} - a_1 \gamma \cos \alpha \left(t - \frac{x}{v_2} \right) e^{-\gamma x} \quad N_2 = 0$$

$$N_1 = -\frac{a_1}{\mu v_2} \sin \alpha \left(t - \frac{x}{v_2} \right) e^{-\gamma x} - a_1 \gamma \cos \alpha \left(t - \frac{x}{v_2} \right) e^{-\gamma x}$$

$$a \left[\sin \alpha \left(t - \frac{x}{v} \right) - \sin \alpha \left(t + \frac{x}{v} \right) \right]$$

$$= 2 \cos \alpha t \sin \frac{x}{v}$$

used frequency

$$a \left[\sin \alpha \left(t - \frac{x}{v} \right) + \sin \alpha \left(t + \frac{x}{v} \right) \right]$$

$$= 2 \sin \alpha t \cos \frac{x}{v}$$

$$a + a' = 0$$

$$-a + a' = 0$$

photo (methe solution || Y) oblique surface

|| Z perpendicular surface

$$a \sin \alpha \left(t - \frac{x}{v} \right) + a' \sin \alpha \left(t + \frac{x}{v} + \delta \right) = 0$$

and the

$$a \cos \frac{x}{v} = a' \cos \left(\frac{x}{v} + \delta \right)$$

$$a \cos \alpha t + a' \cos \alpha t = 0$$

$$a \sin \frac{x}{v} = a' \sin \left(\frac{x}{v} + \delta \right)$$

$$a \pm a' \cos \delta$$

$$0 = a' \sin \delta$$

$$\delta = 0$$

$$t_1 \frac{x}{v} = t_2 \left(\frac{x}{v} + \delta \right) \quad \delta = 0$$



$$T = \frac{K}{\partial z} (X^2 + V_{\text{min}})$$

$$V = \frac{\mu}{\partial z} (L^2 + M_{\text{min}})$$

$$X = \frac{dF}{dt} \dots$$

$$\mu L = \frac{\partial H}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial S}{\partial z}$$

$$\int dt d\mathbf{r} (\delta T - \delta V) = 0 =$$

$$\int dt d\mathbf{r} d\mathbf{y} d\mathbf{z} \left[K \left(X \frac{d\delta F}{dt} + \dots \right) - L \left(\frac{d\delta H}{dy} - \dots \right) - H \dots \right] = 0$$

$$= \int dt d\mathbf{r} d\mathbf{y} d\mathbf{z} \left[K \left[\frac{\partial X}{\partial t} - \frac{\partial M}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial N}{\partial y} \right] + \dots \right] = 0$$

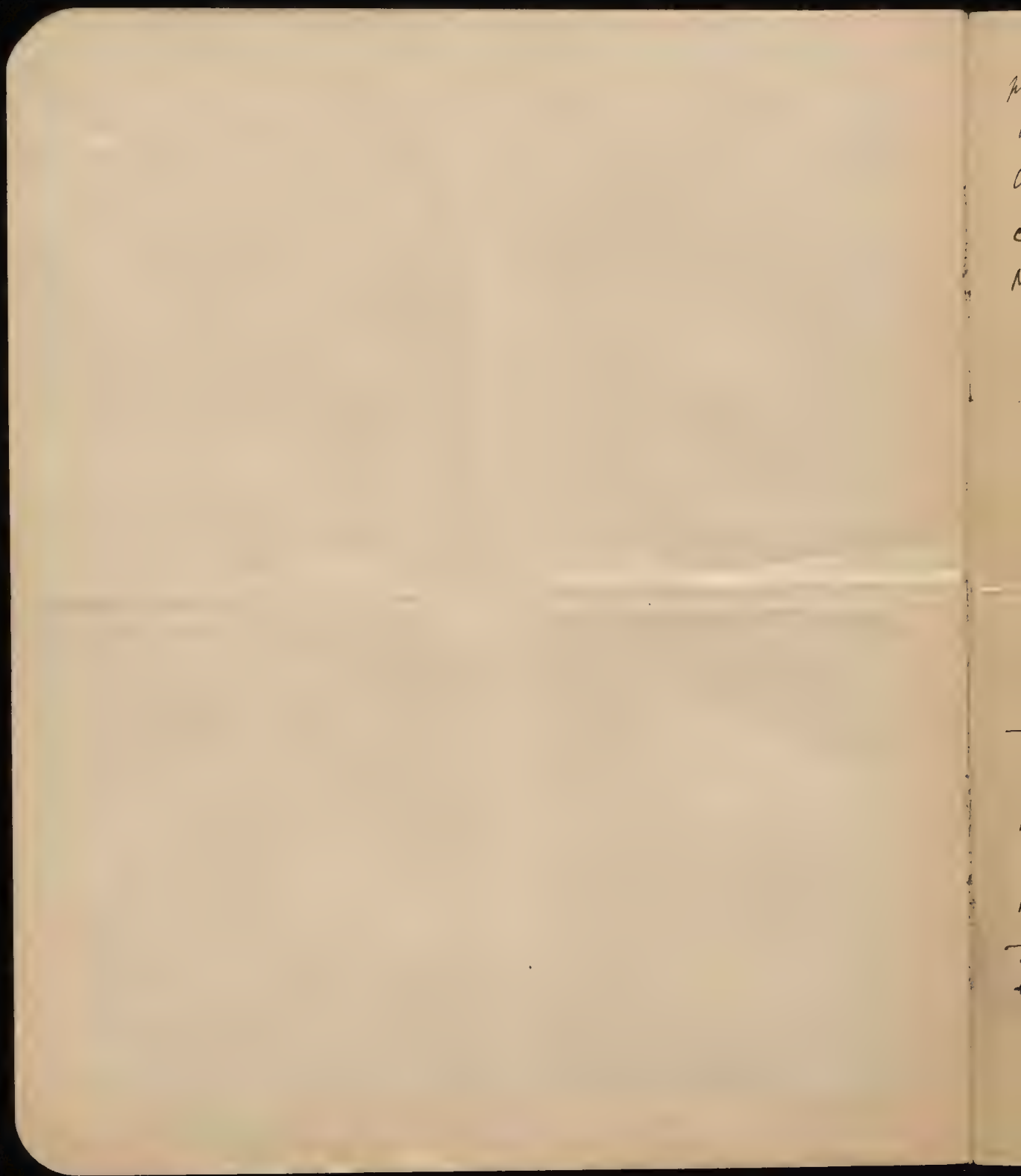
$$v_i = a_i l'_1 + b_i l'_2$$

$$T = \frac{A}{c} l_1'^2 + \frac{D}{c} l_2'^2 + C l'_1 l'_2$$

$$L_1 = \frac{d}{dt} (A l'_1 + C l'_2) \quad \text{th}_1$$

$$L_2 =$$

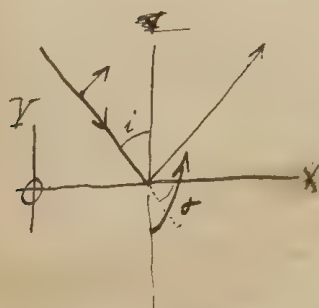
$$K = - \frac{\partial T}{\partial h}$$



	n_0	\sqrt{K}
proportion	1.000 294	1.000 295
H ₂	138	132
CO ₂	449	473
CO	346	345
NO	503	497

	n_0	\sqrt{K}
C ₆ H ₆	1.482	1.48
H ₂ O	1.33	9.0
alk.	1.34	5.7

$$\alpha = \frac{2\pi}{T}$$



$$Y = b \sin \alpha \left(t - \frac{x \sin i + y \cos i}{v} \right)$$

$$Y = b \sin \alpha \left(t \pm \frac{x \sin i + y \cos i}{v} \right)$$

$$X = a \sin \alpha (\dots)$$

$$b = A \sin i$$

$$a = A \cos i$$

$$Z = c \sin \alpha (\dots)$$

$$X = E_f \cos i \sin \alpha \left(t - \frac{x \sin i - y \cos i}{v} \right)$$

$$Y = E_f \sin i \sin \alpha (\dots)$$

$$Z = E_n \sin \alpha (\dots)$$

$$L = -E_n \frac{\cos i}{\mu v} \sin \alpha (\dots)$$

$$M = -E_n \frac{\sin i}{\mu v} \sin \alpha$$

$$N = \frac{E_f}{\mu v}$$

$$\mu \frac{\partial L}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial Y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial Z}{\partial y} = -E_n \alpha \frac{\cos i}{v} \sin \alpha$$

$$\mu \frac{\partial M}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial Z}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} = -E_n \alpha \frac{\sin i}{v} \sin \alpha$$

$$\mu \frac{\partial N}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial K}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial Y}{\partial x} = E_f \alpha \frac{1}{v} \sin \alpha$$

$$X_n = R_f \cos i \sin \alpha \left(t - \frac{x \sin i - y \cos i}{v_1} \right)$$

$$X_d = D_f \cos i \sin \alpha \left(t - \frac{x \sin i - y \cos i}{v_2} \right)$$

$$V_1 =$$

$$Z_1 =$$

$$X_1 = X + X_2 = X_2 = X_d$$

$$[k_1 Y_1 = k_1 (X + Y_2) = k_1 X_d]$$

$$k_2 Z_1 = k_2 [Z + Z_2] = k_2 [X_d + Z_d]$$

$$X: (E_p + R_p) \omega \alpha = D_p \omega p$$

$$\cancel{k_1 (E_p + R_p) \omega \alpha = k_1 D_p \omega p}$$

$$Z: k_1 (E_n + R_n) = k_2 D_n$$

$$\cancel{k_1 (E_n + R_n) \cos \alpha = k_2 D_p \cdot \omega p}$$

$$(E_n + R_n) \frac{\omega p}{\omega \alpha} = (E_n - R_n) \frac{\omega \alpha}{\omega \alpha}$$

$$E_n (\omega p \alpha - \omega \alpha) = -R_n (\omega p \alpha + \omega \alpha)$$

$$E_n (1 - \beta \alpha) = R_n \alpha (\beta + 1)$$

$$R_n = \frac{E_n (1 - \beta \alpha)}{\alpha (\beta + 1)} \quad E_n \frac{\omega (\beta - \alpha)}{\omega (\beta + 1)}$$

$$(E_p + R_p) \frac{\omega p}{\omega \alpha} = (E_p - R_p) \frac{\omega \alpha}{\omega p}$$

$$E_p (\omega p \omega p - \omega \alpha \omega \alpha) = -R_p (\omega p \omega p + \omega \alpha \omega \alpha) \quad R_p = E_p \frac{\omega \alpha \omega \alpha - \omega p \omega p}{\omega \alpha \omega \alpha + \omega p \omega p}$$

$$R_p = E_p \frac{\omega \alpha \omega \alpha - \omega p \omega p}{\omega \alpha \omega \alpha + \omega p \omega p} = E_p \frac{2 \cos(\alpha + \beta) \sin(\alpha - \beta)}{2 \sin(\alpha + \beta) \cos(\alpha - \beta)} = \tan(\alpha - \beta)$$

$$\frac{\omega \alpha \omega p}{\omega (\alpha - \beta) \omega (\alpha + \beta)} + \frac{\omega \alpha \omega p - \omega \alpha \omega p}{\omega \alpha \omega p - \omega \alpha \omega p} = \frac{\omega \alpha \omega p}{\omega \alpha \omega p}$$

yzo

$$\frac{x \sin \alpha}{v_1} + \frac{x \sin \alpha}{v_1} = \frac{x \sin \alpha}{v_2}$$

$$\frac{\sin \alpha}{\sin \beta} = \frac{v_1}{v_2}$$



$$\sin i = \sin \alpha$$

$$\sin i = -\sin \alpha$$

$$L: (E_n - R_n) \frac{\omega \alpha}{v_1} = \frac{D_n \omega p}{v_2}$$

$$N: (E_p + R_p) \frac{1}{v_1} = \frac{D_p}{v_2}$$

$$(E_n - R_n) \frac{\omega \alpha}{\omega \alpha} = D_n \frac{\omega p}{\omega p}$$

$$(E_p + R_p) \frac{1}{\omega \alpha} = \frac{D_p}{\omega p}$$

after sine wave

$$X = \frac{E_p}{\omega} \sin \alpha \left(t - \frac{x \sin \alpha + y \cos \alpha}{v} \right)$$

$$Y = E_p \sin \alpha \left(t - \frac{x \sin \alpha + y \cos \alpha}{v} \right)$$

$$Z = E_n \sin \alpha \left(t - \frac{x \sin \alpha + y \cos \alpha}{v} \right)$$

$$X_n = R_p$$

...

$$L =$$

$$M =$$

$$N =$$

$$X_d = D_p$$

$$y=0: \quad \cancel{X \rightarrow R_p \rightarrow X}$$

$$X + X_n = X_d \quad L$$

$$Y + Y_n = Y_d$$

$$(E_p - R_p) \sin \alpha = D_p \sin \beta$$

$$E_n + R_n = D_n$$

$$(E_n - R_n) \sqrt{k_1} \sin \alpha = D_n \sqrt{k_2} \sin \beta$$

$$(E_p + R_p) \sqrt{k_1} = D_p \sqrt{k_2}$$

$$2 E_n = D_n \left(1 + \frac{\sqrt{k_2}}{\sqrt{k_1}} \frac{\sin \beta}{\sin \alpha} \right)$$

$$E_n \left(\frac{\sqrt{k_1} \sin \alpha}{\sqrt{k_2} \sin \beta} - 1 \right) = R_n$$

...

$$\frac{v \sin \alpha}{v_1} = \frac{v \sin \beta}{v_2} = \frac{v \sin \beta}{v_2}$$

$$\sin \alpha = -\sin \beta$$

$$\beta = \pi - \alpha$$

$$R_n = -E_n \frac{\sin(\alpha - \beta)}{\sin(\alpha + \beta)} \quad \left| \quad R_p = E_p \frac{\sin(\alpha - \beta)}{\sin(\alpha + \beta)} \right.$$

$$D_n = E_n \frac{2 \sin \alpha \sin \beta}{\sin(\alpha + \beta)} \quad D_p = E_p \frac{2 \sin \alpha \sin \beta}{\sin(\alpha + \beta)}$$



$$e^{i\alpha} + m e^{i(\alpha-\varepsilon)} + m^2 e^{i(\alpha+2\varepsilon)} + \dots = A e^{i(\alpha-\mu)}$$

$$1 + m \cos \varepsilon + m^2 \cos 2\varepsilon + \dots = A \cos \mu \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} m\varepsilon \\ \cos \mu \end{array} \right.$$

$$m \sin \varepsilon + m^2 \sin 2\varepsilon + \dots = A \sin \mu \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} m\varepsilon \\ \sin \mu \end{array} \right.$$

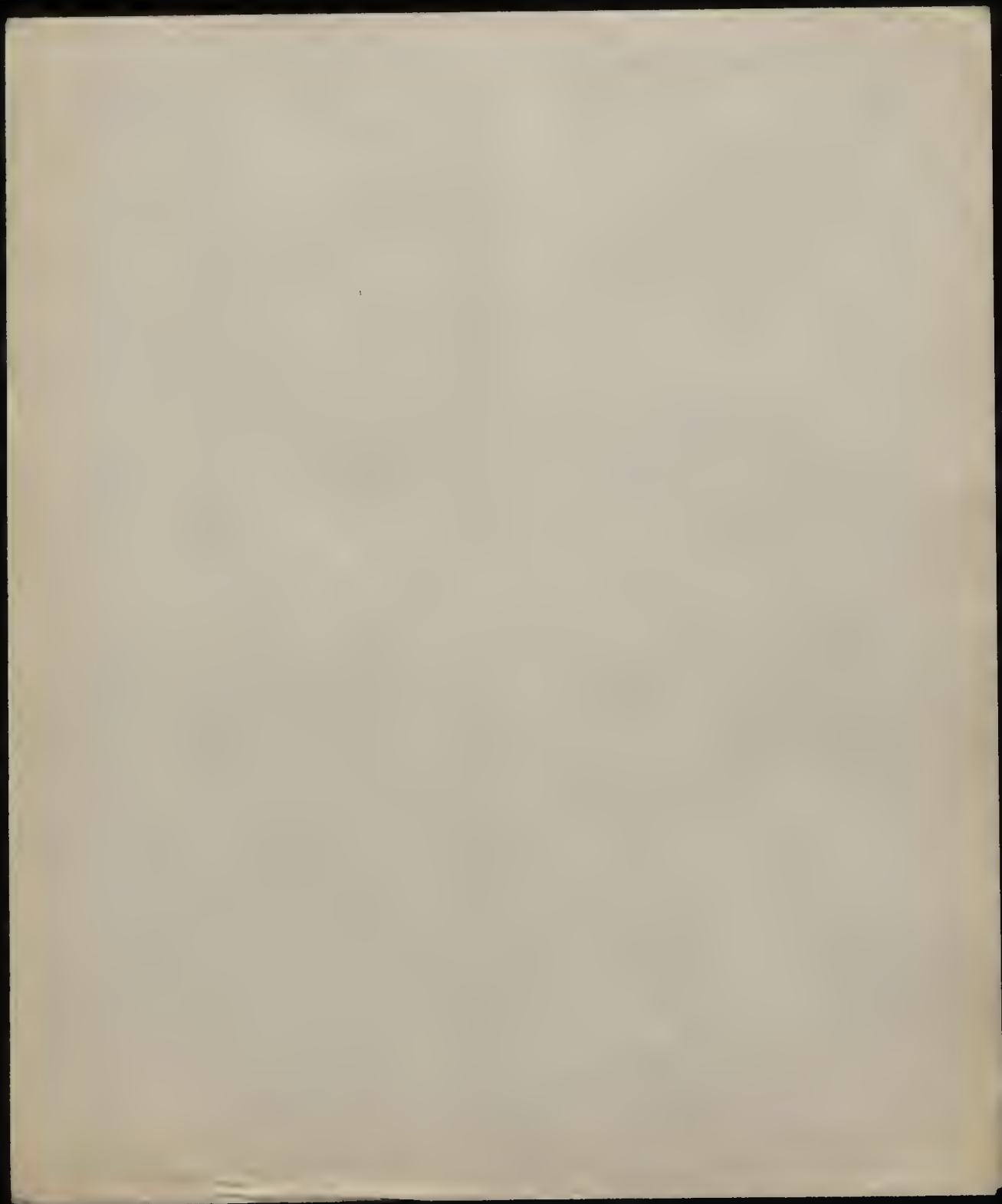
$$A e^{i\mu} = A e^{i(\mu+\varepsilon)} = \frac{A}{m} e^{i\mu} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} \cos \mu \\ \sin \mu \end{array} \right.$$

$$A \cos(\mu+\varepsilon) = \frac{A \cos \mu}{m} - \frac{1}{m} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} \cos \mu \\ \sin \mu \end{array} \right.$$

$$\# \frac{1}{m} A \left[\frac{\cos \mu}{m} - \cos(\mu+\varepsilon) \right]$$

$$A \underbrace{[\cos(\mu+\varepsilon) \cos \mu - \cos(\mu+\varepsilon) \sin \mu]}_{A \cos \varepsilon} = - \frac{\sin \mu}{m}$$

$$A \cos \varepsilon = \frac{A}{m} - \frac{\cos \mu}{m}$$





$$(Y' - Y) \Delta y + (X - X') \Delta x = -\Delta x \Delta y \frac{\partial N}{\partial t}$$

40

$$\frac{\partial N}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial X}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial Y}{\partial x}$$

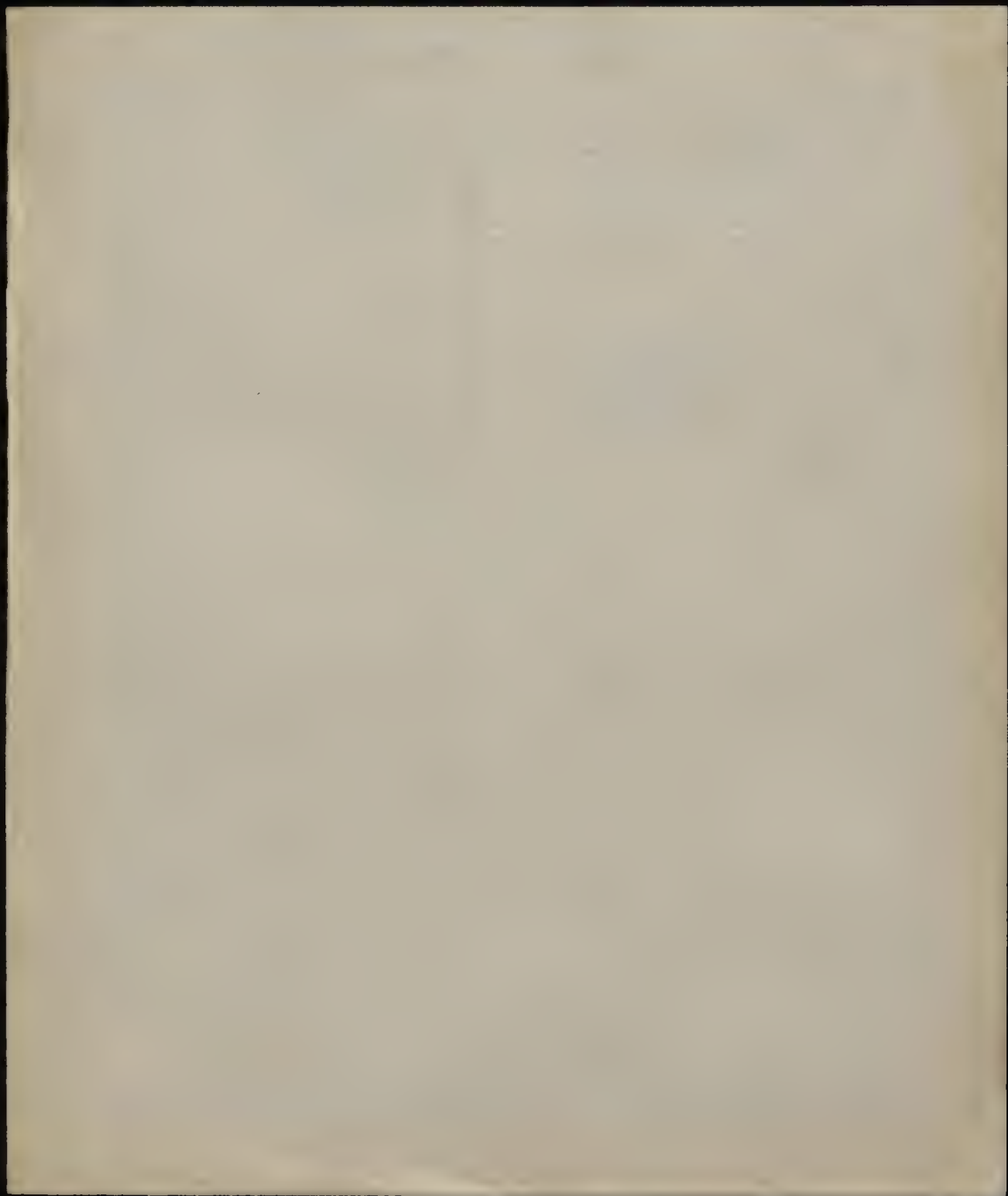
$$\int (\mathcal{L} dt) = \iint_{\text{ext}} dt (N \text{ and } \mathcal{L}) = \frac{2}{\partial t} \iint dt (n \mathcal{L})$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \bar{X} = \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial x}$$

$$\frac{\partial \bar{L}}{\partial t} - \frac{\partial M}{\partial x} = - \quad V/A = -4\pi v$$

$$\text{and } \int \frac{a}{z} dr = i$$

$$\text{and } A \mathcal{L} = A \text{ and } \mathcal{L} + V(\nabla A, \mathcal{L})$$



Nukleární tok je rozkládán na složky

$$\mathbf{r} + \mathbf{z} = (a_1 + b_1)\mathbf{i} + (a_2 + b_2)\mathbf{j} + (a_3 + b_3)\mathbf{k}$$

Ilustrace a b

Ilustrace skalárního: $\mathbf{r} \cdot \mathbf{z} = a \cdot b \cos(\alpha)$

speciální případ jinde $\mathbf{r} \cdot \mathbf{z}$ může být rovněž 0

$$\mathbf{r} \cdot \mathbf{z} = ab = \cancel{a \cdot b \cos(\alpha)} = ab$$

$$\mathbf{i} \cdot \mathbf{i} = 1 = \mathbf{j} \cdot \mathbf{j} = \mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{k} \quad (\text{kvaterniony } = -1)$$

$$\mathbf{i} \cdot \mathbf{k} = \mathbf{i} \cdot \mathbf{j} = \mathbf{j} \cdot \mathbf{k} = 0$$

Nicméně, že tato ilustrace může být rovněž 0, nímž se žádná z komponent
má být 0 to není rovněž co jiného podílujeme.

Ilustrace vektorové $\mathbf{r} \cdot \mathbf{z} = a \cdot b \sin(\alpha)$

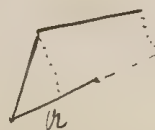
$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{r} \cdot \mathbf{z} &= (a_1\mathbf{i} + \dots + a_3\mathbf{k}) \cdot (b_1\mathbf{i} + \dots + b_3\mathbf{k}) \\ &= a_1b_1 + a_2b_2 + a_3b_3 = a \cdot b \cos(\alpha) \\ &= ab[\cos \alpha \cdot \mathbf{i} \cdot \mathbf{i} + \cos \alpha \cdot \mathbf{j} \cdot \mathbf{j} + \cos \alpha \cdot \mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{k}] = \uparrow \end{aligned}$$

$$\mathbf{r} \cdot \mathbf{z} = \mathbf{z} \cdot \mathbf{r} \quad \text{vlastnost definice}$$

(komutativita)

$$\mathbf{r} \cdot (\mathbf{z} + \mathbf{c}) = \mathbf{r} \cdot \mathbf{z} + \mathbf{r} \cdot \mathbf{c}$$

to



$$= a \cdot \mathbf{r} \cdot (\mathbf{z} + \mathbf{c}) = ab \cos \alpha + ac \cos \alpha$$

distrib. rozdělujeme

Wzrostka f przedkroci w

$$\nabla f = \text{proca pro sek.}$$

Wzrostka f przedkroci w

4/2

Wzrostka f przedkroci w

Wzrostka f przedkroci w

$$\nabla f = a b \sin ab \cdot f$$

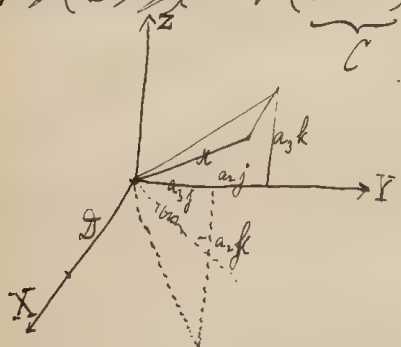
$$\nabla f = \dots \times Y \cdot 2$$

$$\nabla f = \dots \times Y \cdot 2$$

$$\nabla f = \dots \times Y \cdot 2$$

$$\nabla f = -\nabla f$$

$$\nabla f = \nabla (a + b) f = \nabla a f + \nabla b f$$



$$\nabla f = \nabla a f + \nabla b f$$

$$\nabla a f = d(a_3 j - a_2 k)$$

$$\nabla b f = d(b_3 j - b_2 k)$$

$$\nabla c f = d(c_3 j - c_2 k)$$

$$\nabla (a + b) f = d[(a_3 + b_3) j - (a_2 + b_2) k]$$

Wzrostka f przedkroci w

$\nabla i j = k$	$\nabla j i = -k$	$\nabla i i = 0$
$\nabla j k = i$	$\nabla k j = -i$	$\nabla j j = 0$
$\nabla k i = j$	$\nabla i k = -j$	$\nabla k k = 0$

$$\nabla f = \nabla (a_1 i + a_2 j + a_3 k) (b_1 i + b_2 j + b_3 k) =$$

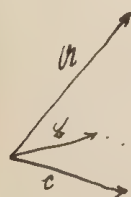
$$\begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \end{vmatrix}$$

Wykres:

Główny statek pracuje, się koło osi i z prędkością składową v i prędkością V z. J

Główny statek jest w punkcie $v = v_0 + V \sin \alpha$

S i r V z C



= dla objętości elementarnej

wyznaczenia: $S(A_1 i + A_2 j + A_3 k) \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ A_1 & A_2 & A_3 \\ C_1 & C_2 & C_3 \end{vmatrix}$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} A_1 & A_2 & A_3 \\ C_1 & C_2 & C_3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \int V C v = \int C V v$$

$$= - \int v C v = \dots$$

Łatwo da się przemyśleć

$$\sum \delta p \, db = 0$$

$$db = db_0 + V$$

$$dwo = dwo_0 + V db \cdot r$$

$$\sum_{dwo} \delta p + \sum \delta p \, V db \cdot r = 0$$

$$= \sum \delta p \, V db \cdot r$$

$$= \delta p \sum V \cdot r$$

niezależnie od dwo_0 i db zatem $\sum p = 0$ $\sum V \cdot r = 0$

O innych sprzeczności, któreś ich nie będącymi niebądź.

$$\frac{d}{dt}$$

$$\vec{r} = i \vec{r}_1 + j \vec{r}_2 + k \vec{r}_3$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \int V \cdot \vec{r} = \frac{\int (r + d(r))(\vec{r} + d(\vec{r})) - \int V \cdot \vec{r}}{dt} = \int V \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} + \int \frac{dV}{dt} \cdot \vec{r} \quad \text{etc.}$$

$$\varphi = \iint \frac{J \cos \theta}{r} dS = \iint \frac{J \cos \theta}{r} dS = \int \frac{A \cos \alpha + B \sin \alpha + C \cos \alpha}{r} dS = \dots$$

$$\iint \nabla^2 \psi \cdot H d\omega = \iint H \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial n} dS - \int \psi \frac{\partial H}{\partial n} dS$$



moment magnety elementarny $m d = J d\omega$

można zatem włączyć je portę do wirów L, J która „pływa”
negatywnie i składowa namagnesowania

W szczególności dla ciał przewodzących μ stałe, wtedy $\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial n} = -\text{curl } \psi$

do opisu tej hysterezy

gdzie j jest daleko Naskadkowy opóźnienie dielektryczne)

$$L = \mu \mathcal{L}$$

~~the~~ $\mathcal{L} = \nabla U$ zatem także $L = \nabla V$ w każdym miejscu gdzie μ stałe

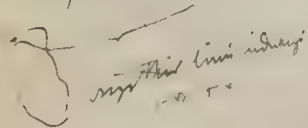
~~zatem~~

porównajmy obie strony równań i otrzymamy $L = 0$

$$\text{czyli } \nabla V = \nabla U = 0$$

zatem porównujemy: $\mu \frac{\partial U}{\partial n} + \mu' \frac{\partial U'}{\partial n} = 0$

zatem bierzemy z poprzedniego równania
długość $\sim \frac{\partial U}{\partial r} = \sqrt{\frac{\partial U}{\partial r}}$



$$\mu \frac{\partial U}{\partial n} = -\mu' \frac{\partial U'}{\partial n} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{zatem} \\ \frac{\partial U}{\partial n} = -\frac{\mu'}{\mu} \frac{\partial U'}{\partial n} \end{array} \right\} \text{zatem} \text{ nie} \text{ jest} \text{ stałe}$$

↓

$$(1 + 4\pi\kappa) \frac{\partial U}{\partial n} = (1 + 4\pi\kappa') \frac{\partial U'}{\partial n}$$

$$3 = \frac{1 + 4\pi\kappa'}{1 + 4\pi\kappa} = (1 + 4\pi\kappa) H = H + 4\pi\kappa J$$

$$J = \kappa H$$

czy także dla J jest stałe?

$$V = U + \varphi$$

$$\text{zatem } J = -\nabla \varphi = -\nabla(V - U)$$

zatem $J = \nabla V - \nabla U = 0$ minimalna wartość

zatem porównujemy: $\varphi = \int \frac{1}{4\pi r} \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial n} - \frac{\partial U}{\partial n} \right) dS = \int \frac{1}{r} \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial n} - \frac{\partial U}{\partial n} \right) dS = \int \frac{1}{r} \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial n} - \frac{\partial U}{\partial n} \right) dS$

$$J = \int \frac{1}{4\pi r} \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial n} - \frac{\partial U}{\partial n} \right) dS = \int \frac{1}{r} \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial n} - \frac{\partial U}{\partial n} \right) dS$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{r} \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial n} - \frac{\partial U}{\partial n} \right) dS = \int \frac{1}{r} \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial n} - \frac{\partial U}{\partial n} \right) dS$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \int \mu \mathcal{L} d\tau = \int \text{curl } \mathcal{L} d\tau$$

dla systemu nieohowego

414

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \int (\mathcal{L} \cos \alpha + M \sin \alpha, \dots) = \int \left(\frac{\partial \dots}{\partial t} \right) \dots$$

$$= \int (X dx + Y dy + Z dz)$$

$$= \int \mathcal{L} d\tau$$

toż linij indukcyj

$$-\frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\mu \mathcal{L}) = +w i$$

$\mathcal{L} = \text{curl } \mathcal{A}$ } tu wynika na μ

inny punkt



to \mathcal{L} niezależnie od jakiej abstrakcji
zatem i do

zatem przed i wyrażony przez w dużej teorii, wyrażony przez μ

Składowe też wyrażone zależnie jedno jedno chodzi o przekształcenie indukcyjne
operacji indukcyjnej (regulacji - wzmacnienia zleceń)

transformator, dynamo

Zobaczmy później że to samo wina przybliżeni jęziki zmienia się
następnie wskutek ruchu.

Wzrost dla przewodników zamkniętych to samo jak woda, który zmienia

Jeżeli pomyśleć o punkcie jest toż same toż samo wina, nie ma wina; woda jest toż samo

$$-K \frac{\partial X}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial M}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial N}{\partial y} \quad \left| \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \right. \quad \mu \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial V}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial Z}{\partial y}$$

$$-K \frac{\partial V}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial N}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial z} \quad \left| \right. \quad = \frac{\partial Z}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial X}{\partial z} \quad \left| \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right.$$

$$-K \frac{\partial Z}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial M}{\partial x} \quad \left| \right. \quad = \frac{\partial X}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial V}{\partial x} \quad \left| \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right.$$

$$-K \mu \frac{\partial^2 X}{\partial t^2} = \frac{\partial^2 Z}{\partial x \partial x} + \frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial x \partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 X}{\partial x \partial z} - \frac{\partial^2 X}{\partial z^2} - \frac{\partial^2 X}{\partial y^2} - \frac{\partial^2 X}{\partial x^2}$$

A linie strumienia są takie jak dla prądu stojącego
całkowicie jak dla prądu stojącego, ponieważ $\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial t}$
(magnetyzm statyczny) zmienia się w systemie elektrycznym, który jest taki jak (3.10.10)

$$\kappa \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial t} = \text{curl } \varphi \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \\ \text{curl} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\mu \kappa \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial t} = - \text{curl } \varphi \quad \cdot \text{curl}$$

$$\mu \kappa \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial t^2} = - \text{curl}^2 \varphi = \nabla^2 \varphi$$

Tak samo: $\mu \kappa \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial t} = \nabla^2 \varphi$

~~$$X = f(x, y, z, t) = f(x, y, z, t)$$~~

Te same rovnice so: dynamické
až symplektické

~~$$\frac{\partial X}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial t} \quad \frac{\partial Y}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial t} \quad \frac{\partial Z}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial t}$$~~

N. p. $V = Z = X, Y, Z = f(x)$

$$\frac{\partial X}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial t} = 0 \quad \text{etc.}$$

$$a = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\mu \kappa}}$$

$$\frac{\partial X}{\partial t} = a^2 \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x}$$

$$\frac{\partial Y}{\partial t} = a^2 \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y}$$

$$\frac{\partial Z}{\partial t} = a^2 \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial z}$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial t} = \dots$$

Podmínky na poli: V, Z ten. $V = Z = 0$ ~~$M = 0$~~ $L = 0$ M, N $f(y, z)$

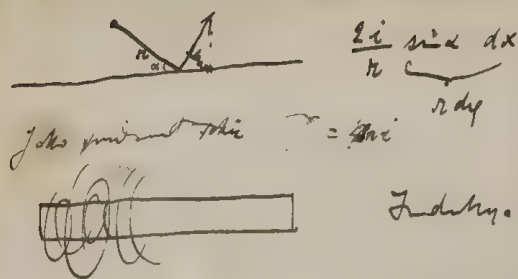
$$\frac{\partial X}{\partial t} = a^2 \nabla^2 X$$

ale i v jiných směrech: $\frac{\partial L}{\partial z} = 0$ $\frac{\partial L}{\partial y} = 0$

$$\frac{\partial X}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial t}$$

~~$$\frac{\partial X}{\partial t} = a^2 \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x}$$~~
~~$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial t} = a^2 \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x}$$~~

~~$$X = f(x, y, z, t)$$~~
~~$$Y = f(x, y, z, t)$$~~



$$\frac{2i}{h} \sin \alpha \, dx$$

Johs p... .. = ...

F... ..

$$K \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} + \lambda (X - x) = \frac{\partial N}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial M}{\partial z}$$



$$3 H_{\frac{1}{2}} + 5 N_{\frac{1}{2}}$$



$$\int F dx = \int \left(\frac{\partial H}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial S}{\partial x} \right) dx$$

$$L H = \frac{\partial S}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial H}{\partial y}$$

$$M =$$

$$N =$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial M}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial S}{\partial x}$$



$$M(\theta, \theta_y) - M(\gamma, \theta'_y)$$

$$= \int \frac{\partial M}{\partial \gamma} d\gamma + \underbrace{(\theta - \theta') \gamma}_{\frac{\partial \theta}{\partial \gamma} \gamma} \frac{\partial M}{\partial \theta}$$

$$c \left(1 + 2 \frac{K-1}{K+2} \right) \omega \theta = c \frac{\partial K+1}{\partial K+2} \omega \theta$$

$$2 \pi a^2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \omega \theta \sin \theta \, d\theta = \pi a^2 \cdot c \frac{\partial K+1}{\partial K+2}$$

$$u + u + u \sim \equiv mu$$

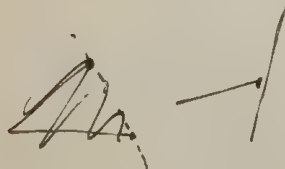
$$u \equiv \text{the } u \text{ of } T u$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} u \equiv b \\ u u \equiv u b \\ T u \equiv i b \end{array} \right.$$

$$m = \text{Opus } \text{punct}$$

$$-(-u) = u$$

$$u + (-b) = u - b \quad \text{Defin. Lth.}$$



$$p \equiv u + x b$$



$$p \equiv u + x(u - b) \equiv u(1 + x) - b x$$

$$p \equiv \varphi(x) u + \psi(x) b \quad \text{Kugler}$$

$$p \equiv x u + \frac{x^2}{2} b \quad \text{Pordt}$$

$$p \equiv x u + \sqrt{1-x^2} b \quad \text{Vogel}$$

$$p \equiv \varphi(x) u + \psi(x) b + \chi(x) c \quad \text{Kugler } \text{punctura}$$

Handwritten signature $\frac{b}{x}$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial K}{\partial x} + \dots \right) = -4\pi \lambda \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} + \dots \rightarrow \text{mit } \lambda = 0$$

mit diesen per den

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \iint p \, d\omega = \lambda \int (X \cos \alpha + \dots) \, ds$$

$$x (r + b \sin \varphi + c \cos \varphi) = v$$



W

$$v = x_1 r + y_1 z + c y$$

$$= x_1 (r + b \sin \varphi) + z (\alpha r + \beta b) + c y$$

$$= x (r + b \sin \varphi + c \cos \varphi)$$

$$x_1 + \alpha z = x \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \beta \\ \alpha \end{array} \right\}$$

$$x_1 + \beta z = x \cos \varphi$$

$$y = x \cos \varphi$$

$$x_1 (\beta - \alpha) = x (\beta - \alpha \cos \varphi)$$

$$(x_1 + \beta z)^2 + y^2 = x^2 = (x_1 + \alpha z)^2$$

$$y = \frac{x_1 (\beta - \alpha)}{\beta - \alpha \cos \varphi} \cos \varphi$$

$$v = \frac{x_1 (\beta - \alpha)}{\beta - \alpha \cos \varphi} (r + b \sin \varphi + c \cos \varphi)$$

$$a = b + c \quad 2b + c$$

$$b = c \quad 3b + c \text{ it's impossible}$$

$$v = x \cdot n + y \cdot b = \text{plane } n \text{ and } b$$

$$v = c + x \cdot a + y \cdot b \text{ plane } n$$

Plane n and b :

$$v = n + x(b - n) + y(c - n) = n(1 - x - y) + b \cdot x + c \cdot y$$

$$v = a \cdot \varphi(x) + b \cdot \varphi(y) \text{ kraye}$$

$$+ z \cdot y \text{ poverusheniya vektora (opiraya)}$$

Parab. ellipse

$$v = a \cdot x + b \cdot \cosh y$$

$$\frac{x^2 - y^2}{2}$$

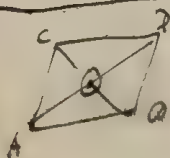
$$x^2 - y^2 = 1$$

Hyperbola

$$x^2 - y^2 = 1$$

$$v = A(i \cos x + j \sin x) + k \cdot x \text{ plane}$$

$$- k \cdot x \text{ line}$$



$$OA - OB = OC - OD$$

$$OA + OD = OB + OC$$

$$O$$

$$OA = -OD$$

$$OB = -OC$$



$$1). v = x \left[a + \frac{1}{2}(b - n) \right] = x \frac{n + b}{2}$$

$$2). v = b + y \left(\frac{a}{2} - b \right) = y \frac{a}{2} + (b - y)b$$

$$3). v = n + z \left(\frac{b}{2} - n \right) = (1 - z)n + \frac{z}{2}b$$

$$1, 2) \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} x = y \\ \frac{x}{2} = 1 - y \end{array} \right\} x = \frac{2}{3} = y$$

Rechts Links System

47

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial Y}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial Z}{\partial y}$$

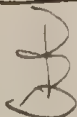
$$a_2 = a_1 + \dots$$

$$b =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot (a_1 + b_1) \cdot \dots$$

$$a_1, x_1 + \dots =$$

elliptica, Linke



stigma

$$x = \frac{F}{G} \cdot y$$

$$dx = \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} dx$$

$$dx = \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} dy$$

stigma pte. do pte.

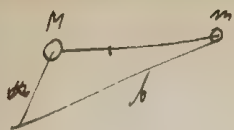


$$(T V ab)^2 = (ab - ab)^2 = (ab - ab)^2$$

$$= (ab - ab)^2$$

$$= a^2 b^2 (1 - \cos^2 \theta) = a^2 b^2 - (ab \cos \theta)^2$$

$$= (a_1^2 + a_2^2 + a_3^2) (b_1^2 + b_2^2 + b_3^2) - (a_1 b_1 + a_2 b_2 + a_3 b_3)^2$$



finden wir
$$r = \frac{M a + m b}{M + m}$$

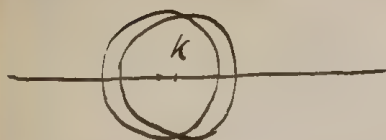
oder die wir

$$r = \frac{\sum m_i r_i}{\sum m_i}$$

$$r = a + x b + y c \quad \text{Platz}$$

$$r = \cancel{a + x b + y c}$$

$$r = \varphi(x, y) a + \psi(x, y) b + \chi(x, y) c \quad \text{polynom}$$



ipotesa

48

$$U_e = c x + \alpha \frac{\partial(\frac{1}{r})}{\partial x} = c x + \frac{\alpha x}{r^3} = c \left(r + \frac{\alpha}{r^2} \right) \cos \theta$$

$$U_i = \beta x = \beta r \cos \theta$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{\partial U_e}{\partial \theta} \Big|_{r=a} &= -c \left(a + \frac{\alpha}{a^2} \right) \sin \theta \\ \frac{\partial U_i}{\partial \theta} \Big|_{r=a} &= -\beta a \sin \theta \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$c \left(a + \frac{\alpha}{a^2} \right) = \beta a$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{\partial U_e}{\partial r} \Big|_{r=a} &= c \left(1 - \frac{2\alpha}{a^3} \right) \cos \theta \\ \frac{\partial U_i}{\partial r} \Big|_{r=a} &= \beta \cos \theta \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$K \beta = c \left(1 - \frac{2\alpha}{a^3} \right)$$

$$K \left(a + \frac{\alpha}{a^2} \right) K = a \left(1 - \frac{2\alpha}{a^3} \right)$$

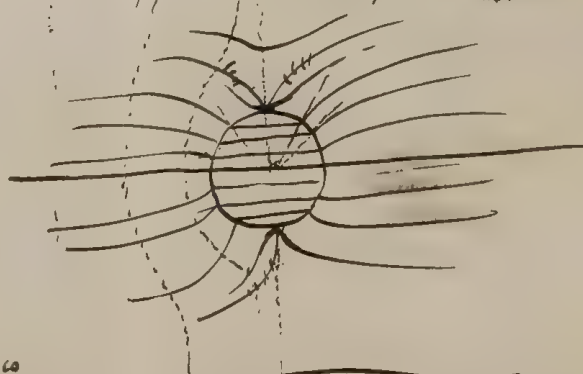
$$a(K-1) = -\frac{\alpha}{a^2}(K+2)$$

$$\alpha = -a^3 \frac{K-1}{K+2}$$

$$\beta = \frac{3}{K+2}$$

$$\begin{cases} U_e = c x \left[1 - \frac{a^3}{r^3} \frac{K-1}{K+2} \right] \\ U_i = \frac{3}{K+2} x \end{cases}$$

$$\beta = c \left[1 - \frac{K-1}{K+2} \right] = \frac{2K}{K+2} + \frac{3}{K+2}$$

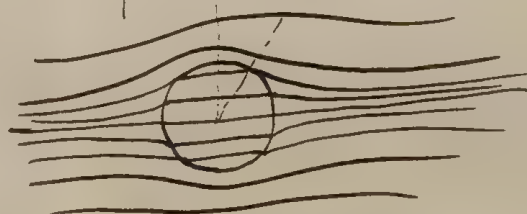


$K > 1$

gimli $K = \infty$: tok samo je površina

$$U_e = c x \left[1 - \frac{a^3}{r^3} \right]$$

u isto gimli $a^3 \frac{K-1}{K+2} = \alpha \approx a^3$



$K < 1$

$$n \frac{a^3}{a^3} = \frac{K-1}{K+2} = \text{strenak odstupanja od idealne - Clausius Korotki}$$



K_1, K_2



$$K_1 \frac{\partial U_1}{\partial z} = K_2 \frac{\partial U_2}{\partial z}$$

$$K_1 \frac{e}{a^2} = K_2 \frac{\partial U_2}{\partial z}$$

$$\frac{\partial U_2}{\partial z} = \frac{e}{K_2 a^2}$$

$$\int_0^a 4\pi r^2 dr \left[K_1 \frac{e^2}{4K_1 a^2} + K_2 \frac{e^2}{4K_2 a^2} \right] = 4\pi r^2 dr$$

$$\frac{e^2}{K_1 a^2} = 4\pi e^2 \left[\frac{1}{K_1} \left(\frac{1}{a_1} - \frac{1}{a_0} \right) + \frac{1}{K_2} \left(\frac{1}{a_1} - \frac{1}{a_0} \right) \right]$$

$$dW = P$$

$$\frac{e^2}{4\pi a_1} \cdot 4\pi a_1^2 \cdot \frac{e}{4\pi a_1} \left(\frac{1}{K_1} - \frac{1}{K_2} \right) = \frac{4\pi a_0^2}{4\pi a_0}$$

Kondensator

Jeżeli się go nie odłączy a potem wtory do K to nika Krazz minijze

Jeżeli się go nie odłączy gdy jest w K to Krazz tyle ile Krazz poprzednio



~~W~~

$$K_1 X_1 = K_2 X_2$$

$$4\pi \phi_1 = 4\pi \phi_2 \text{ niezmiennicze}$$

$$W = x K_1 X_1^2 + (a-x) K_2 X_2^2$$

$$\frac{\partial W}{\partial x} = K_1 X_1^2 - K_2 X_2^2$$

$$= 6_1^2 \left[\frac{1}{K_1} - \frac{1}{K_2} \right]$$

~~Współpraca~~ $p_H = 0$ $b_H = 0$
 p_f b_f

Wzrost dyfuzji $\propto 0$ gdy nie elastyczny - i t. w innych ujęciach prędkości.

Wzrost dyfuzji jest to inercja, tutaj także w tym: rezonansowa hystereza
 George Kowalla ma dyfuzję ciekłą w podłożu nieskończonego czasu

$$W = \frac{1}{p_H} \int \mu(L^2 - \dots)$$

$$\vec{B} = \vec{H} + 4\pi \vec{J}$$

$$= (1+4\pi\kappa) \vec{H}$$

$$\vec{J} = \kappa \vec{H}$$

$$\Delta^2 U = 0$$

$$\mu \frac{\partial U}{\partial n} = \mu' \frac{\partial U'}{\partial n}$$

$$Z = -\frac{\partial V}{\partial x}$$

$$H = -\frac{\partial V}{\partial y}$$

$$N = -\frac{\partial V}{\partial z}$$

$$\mu (X_{xxxx} + Y_{yyyy} + 2X_{yyzz}) = \mu' (X'_{xxxx} + \dots)$$

$$(1+4\pi\kappa) \frac{\partial U}{\partial n} = (1+4\pi\kappa') \frac{\partial U'}{\partial n}$$

$$V = U + \Phi \varphi$$

$$\varphi = V - U$$

$$B = -\nabla V \quad H = -\nabla U \quad J = -\nabla \varphi$$

$$-4\pi\epsilon_f = \frac{\partial U}{\partial n} + \frac{\partial U'}{\partial n}$$

$$\varphi = \int \frac{\epsilon_f}{n} dS'$$

$$= + \int \frac{1}{4\pi} \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial n}, \frac{\partial U'}{\partial n} \right) dS'$$

$$= \frac{\partial U}{\partial n} \left[\frac{1}{\mu} \right]$$

$$\epsilon_f = \frac{\partial U}{\partial n} \left(\frac{\kappa - \kappa'}{\mu} \right)$$

$$= \frac{\kappa - \kappa'}{\mu} \frac{\partial U}{\partial n} = \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial n}$$

$$= 4\pi \left(\kappa \frac{\partial U}{\partial n} - \kappa' \frac{\partial U'}{\partial n} \right)$$

$$\epsilon_f = \text{div} (J_n - J'_n)$$

$$= J_{\cos \theta}$$

$$\epsilon_f = \mu \frac{\partial U}{\partial n}$$

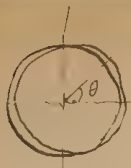
$$= \mu \frac{\partial U}{\partial n}$$

$$\varphi = \int \frac{J_{\cos \theta}}{n} dS'$$

$$= \int \left(\frac{A_{xxxx} + 0_{yyyy} + \frac{C_{zzzz}}{2} \right) dS'$$

$$= \iiint \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \frac{A}{2} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \frac{0}{2} + \dots \right] dV =$$

$$= \iiint A \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \dots + \iiint \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial A}{\partial x} + \dots \right)$$



$$V_i = A x \quad | \quad L = a$$

$$\frac{\partial V_i}{\partial x} = A \cos \theta = \frac{\partial V_e}{\partial x}$$

$$L = \frac{a}{\mu}$$

$$J = \frac{\kappa A}{\mu}$$

$$\phi = \frac{\kappa A}{\mu} \cos \theta$$

$$U_e = \frac{\kappa A}{\mu} \frac{\cos \theta}{r^2} \cdot \frac{4\pi a^3}{3} + D \frac{\cos \theta}{r}$$

$$A \cos \theta = -\kappa A \cos \theta \cdot \frac{8\pi a}{3} - D \frac{\cos \theta}{a^2}$$

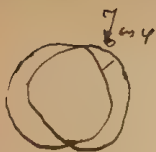
$$A = \frac{D}{a^2 (1 + \frac{8\pi \kappa a}{3})}$$

$$V_i = \frac{B x}{a^2 (1 + \frac{4\pi \kappa a}{3})}$$

$$U_i = \frac{1}{\mu}$$

$$\phi =$$

$$V_e = \frac{\kappa D x}{a^2 (1 + \frac{4\pi \kappa a}{3})} \cdot \frac{4\pi a}{3 r^3} + \frac{D x}{r \mu}$$



\mathcal{L}_{eff}

$$\frac{4\pi}{3} a^3 \mathcal{J} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} = \frac{4\pi a^3}{3} \mathcal{J} \frac{\omega_F}{\hbar} = \varphi_e$$

$$\frac{4\pi}{3} \mathcal{J} x = \frac{4\pi}{3} \mathcal{J} \omega_F = \varphi_i$$

~~$\frac{\partial V_i}{\partial x}$~~ $U_i = Ax$

$$U_e = ? = V_e = \frac{4\pi a^3}{3} \mathcal{J} \frac{\omega_F}{\hbar} + Ax$$

$$\frac{\partial V_i}{\partial x} = \cancel{A} \omega_F + \frac{4\pi}{3} \mathcal{J} \omega_F$$

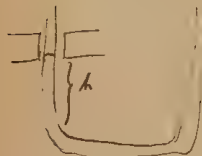
$$\left| \frac{\partial V_e}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial U_e}{\partial x} = \frac{4\pi a^3}{3} \mathcal{J} \omega_F + A \omega_F \right.$$

$$6 = \frac{4\pi}{3} \mathcal{J} \omega_F$$

$\mathcal{J} =$

~~Let's nondimensionalize x~~

$$- \mathcal{J} h^2 dh + \frac{\kappa}{2} R^2 \mathcal{J} dh = 0$$



$$h = \frac{\kappa}{2} R^2$$

$$X = - \frac{\partial W(h)}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{2} \int \partial \left(\frac{\kappa}{2} R^2 \right) dx - \frac{L^2}{2} = \frac{\kappa}{2} \int \frac{\partial R^2}{\partial x} dx$$

$$\chi = \int \frac{i}{r^3} [d\mathbf{r}_1 (x-y) - d\mathbf{r}_2 (x-y)]$$

$$\vec{F} = \int i V d\mathbf{r} \frac{r}{r^3}$$

$$\mathcal{L} = \text{curl } \mathcal{A} = i \text{curl} \int \frac{d\mathbf{r}}{r} = \nabla U$$

$$\text{Sur } \mathcal{L} =$$

$$U = i\omega = \int i \frac{\partial \mathcal{A}}{\partial t} d\mathbf{r} \cdot \mathbf{N} \nabla \left(\frac{1}{r} \right) d\mathbf{r}$$

$$= i \int \mathcal{L} d\mathbf{r}$$

$$i \left(n_1 \frac{\partial^2 \mathcal{A}}{\partial x^2} + n_2 \frac{\partial^2 \mathcal{A}}{\partial x \partial y} + n_3 \frac{\partial^2 \mathcal{A}}{\partial x \partial z} \right)$$

$$+ j \left(n_1 \frac{\partial^2 \mathcal{A}}{\partial x \partial y} + n_2 \frac{\partial^2 \mathcal{A}}{\partial y^2} + \dots \right)$$

$$\nabla U = i \nabla \omega = i \int \nabla \mathcal{L} \nabla \left(\frac{1}{r} \right) d\mathbf{r}$$

$$= i \int \text{curl}^2 \left(\frac{1}{r} \right) d\mathbf{r}$$

$$= i \int \text{curl}(\mathcal{L}) d\mathbf{r}$$

$$= n_1 \frac{\partial^2 \mathcal{A}}{\partial x^2} + n_2 \frac{\partial^2 \mathcal{A}}{\partial x \partial y} + \dots$$

$$\rightarrow = \int \nabla \mathcal{L} \nabla \left(\frac{1}{r} \right) d\mathbf{r} = (\nabla \mathcal{L} \nabla) \left(\frac{1}{r} \right)$$

Prima per parametrizzare \mathcal{L}

$$\mathcal{L} = \int V r d\mathbf{r}$$

$$\text{Sur } \mathcal{L} = \int \text{Sur } V r d\mathbf{r} = \int d\mathbf{r} V \frac{r}{r^3} = \int V r \frac{d\mathbf{r}}{r^3}$$

$$\text{curl } \mathbf{y} = 4\pi \mathbf{u}_0$$

~~$$\text{curl } \mathbf{y} = \nabla \times \mathbf{y}$$~~

$$\mathbf{y} = \text{curl } \mathbf{a}$$

any way

$$L = \frac{\partial H}{\partial \dot{y}} - \frac{\partial S}{\partial t} = \int \left(\frac{y^2}{r^3} \right) dr$$

$$\text{curl } \mathbf{a} = \nabla^2 \mathbf{a} = +4\pi \mathbf{e} = 4\pi \mathbf{u}_0$$

$$\mathbf{a} = \begin{pmatrix} F \\ S \\ H \end{pmatrix}$$

$$M =$$

$$N =$$

$$M \mathbf{a} + N \mathbf{u}_0 = 0$$

$$\mathbf{y} \cdot \mathbf{a} + \dots = 0$$

$$L = \int \frac{1}{r^2} \sin^2 \theta \, d\Omega = i \frac{V}{r^3} \frac{d\theta}{dt}$$

To find the ^{cur}minima of the ^{cur}potential energy, we integrate

$$\int \frac{\mathbf{S} \cdot \mathbf{a} \, d\mathbf{r}}{r^3} = \int \frac{\mathbf{S} \cdot \mathbf{a} \, d\mathbf{r}}{r^3}$$

$$\int i \, d\mathbf{w} = \int i \frac{\mathbf{S} \cdot \mathbf{a} \, d\mathbf{r}}{r^3} = \int i \frac{\mathbf{S} \cdot \mathbf{a} \, d\mathbf{r}}{r^3} = \int \frac{\mathbf{S} \cdot \mathbf{a} \, d\mathbf{r}}{r^3}$$

$$\frac{2\pi}{r} \cdot r \, dr$$



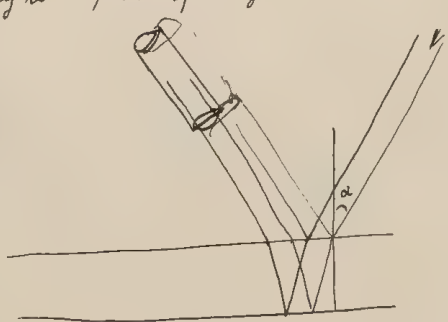
Gdyby obie płyty \parallel to $\Delta = 0$

\vee Δ różni się o $\lambda/2$ \parallel promieni

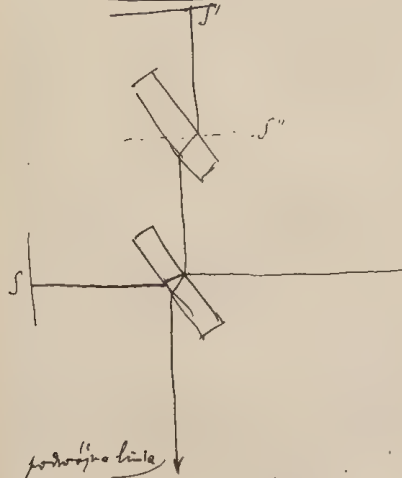
W naszym układzie nie występuje \parallel (choć też występuje promień nie spełniający \parallel) zatem

przypadki interfer. \parallel Jeśli teraz weźmiemy grubość promieni innej porządku to zmiana porządku przemieści. Należy albo ~~zwiększyć~~ ^{zwiększyć} ich długość albo kompensować.

Inny rodzaj interferencji:



porównanie
przypadku \parallel .
Występuje pod kątem α spadającym promieniu
który może być różny w zależności od
materiału z jakiego jest wykonany kąt α
linia równoległa nachyleniu α



Interferometr Michelsona: tak jak gdyby płyta podłożona 5°
obrotowo 5° można zmierzyć różnicę 5°

do 300.000 λ (czarny 0°)
540.000 (niebieski 180°)

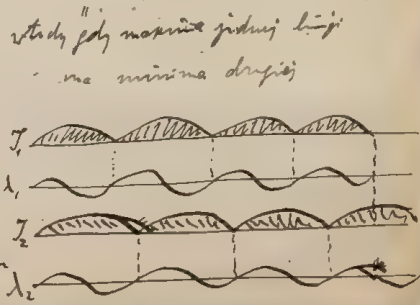
To jest ~~z~~ mierzalność geometryczna światła

podobnie linie
Do np. Na: w układzie Newtona: interfer. stała się wzmocnieniem, w tym, a nie porządku λ .

zobacz przy $\delta = 0.1445 \mu m$
mówi o grubości 0.289 μm

$$\frac{0.1445}{0.000589} = 245.3$$

$$\lambda_1(n + \frac{1}{2}) = \lambda_2 n \quad \lambda_2 - \lambda_1 = \frac{\lambda}{2n} = \frac{0.000589}{2 \cdot 245.3} = 0.0000012 m$$



Wise stanowi to jednak do rozstrzygnięcia czy linie proste, czy krzywe
i ogólnie jaki układ siatek i linii odmierzyć, jakie ich nerowności etc.

Fale stojące:

$$A \approx 2\pi\left(\frac{t}{T} - \frac{x}{\lambda}\right) + A \approx \ln\left(\frac{t}{T} + \frac{x}{\lambda}\right) = 2A \approx 2\pi\frac{t}{T} \approx 2\pi\frac{x}{\lambda}$$

czy wtedy tam gdzie $\frac{x}{\lambda} = \frac{1}{4}, \frac{3}{4}, \frac{5}{4}$ -

Linie fotograf.



głębokość warstwy fotograf. = $\frac{\lambda}{20}$!

zwiększa się tempo tworzenia ujęć.

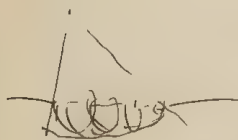
Fotografia w kolorach Leppmanna

zmiana kolorów przy zwiększeniu warstwy warstwy kolory - albumin
wskazywać należy długość światła

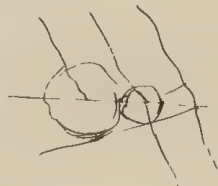
do osm.

do fioletu.

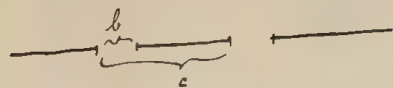
Zasada Huyghensa: typowe w obliczeniach



Zobacz też:



Intensitas



$$\begin{aligned}\cos \alpha &= \cos \rho = 2 \left(\cos \frac{\alpha + \rho}{2} \cos \frac{\alpha - \rho}{2} \right) \\ \cos \alpha + \cos \rho &= 2 \cos \frac{\alpha + \rho}{2} \cos \frac{\alpha - \rho}{2} \\ \sin \alpha + \sin \rho &= 2 \sin \frac{\alpha + \rho}{2} \cos \frac{\alpha - \rho}{2}\end{aligned}$$

$$I = \frac{a \lambda}{2 \pi r \sin \rho} \left[\cos 2 \pi \left(\frac{t}{\lambda} - \frac{c}{\lambda} \right) [\cos 2 \pi \delta - 1] + \dots - 2 \cos \delta \right] + \cos \left[2 \pi \left(\frac{t}{\lambda} - \frac{c}{\lambda} \right) - \frac{2 \pi c \sin \rho}{\lambda} \right] [\cos \delta] + \dots$$

$$\begin{aligned}&= \frac{a \lambda}{2 \pi r \sin \rho} \left[\underbrace{\cos \left(\phi + \frac{2 \pi b \sin \rho}{\lambda} \right) - \cos \phi}_{-2 \sin \left(\phi + \frac{\pi b \sin \rho}{\lambda} \right) \sin \frac{\pi b \sin \rho}{\lambda}} + \underbrace{\cos \left(\phi - \frac{2 \pi (b+c) \sin \rho}{\lambda} \right) - \cos \left(\phi - \frac{2 \pi c \sin \rho}{\lambda} \right)}_{-2 \sin \left(\phi - \frac{\pi (b+c) \sin \rho}{\lambda} \right) \sin \frac{\pi c \sin \rho}{\lambda}} \right] \\&= \sin \frac{\pi b \sin \rho}{\lambda} \sin \left(\phi + \frac{\pi (2b+c) \sin \rho}{2 \lambda} \right) \cos \frac{\pi c \sin \rho}{\lambda}\end{aligned}$$

$$I = \left[\frac{a b}{2 \pi r \sin \rho} \frac{\sin \pi b \frac{\sin \rho}{\lambda}}{\pi b \frac{\sin \rho}{\lambda}} \cos \pi c \frac{\sin \rho}{\lambda} \right]^2$$

Waktu Max. dan Min. sama jika pusat

a optik tyya Max $\frac{c \sin \rho}{\lambda} = 0, 1, 2, \dots$

Min. $\frac{c \sin \rho}{\lambda} = \frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{2}, \dots$

Sistem periskop

$$\frac{a \lambda}{2 \pi r \sin \rho} \left[\sin \pi b \frac{\sin \rho}{\lambda} \left[\sin \left(\phi - \frac{\pi b \sin \rho}{\lambda} \right) + \sin \left(\phi - \frac{\pi c \sin \rho}{\lambda} \right) + \sin \left(\phi - \frac{2 \pi c \sin \rho}{\lambda} \right) + \dots \right] \right]$$

$$2 \sin \epsilon + 2 \sin (\epsilon + \alpha) + 2 \sin (\epsilon + 2\alpha) + \dots + 2 \sin (\epsilon + n\alpha) = 2 S$$

$$\sin \epsilon + 2 [\sin \epsilon - \sin (\epsilon + n\alpha)] \cos \alpha + \sin (\epsilon + n\alpha) = 2 S$$

$$S = \frac{[\sin \epsilon + \sin (\epsilon + n\alpha)] [1 - 2 \cos \alpha]}{2(1 - \cos \alpha)} = \sin \epsilon$$

$$S = \sin\left(\xi + \frac{n\alpha}{2}\right) \cos \frac{n\alpha}{2} \frac{[1 - 2\cos\alpha]}{1 - \cos\alpha}$$

$$\text{Ampl.} = \frac{e\lambda}{2\pi n\phi} = \frac{n\phi n\phi}{\lambda} \cos \frac{n\phi n\phi}{2\lambda} [1$$

$$S = \frac{\sin\xi + \sin(\xi + n\alpha) - 2\sin\xi \cos n\alpha - 2\sin(\xi + n\alpha) \cos n\alpha - \cancel{2\sin\xi + 2\sin(\xi + n\alpha)}}{2(1 - \cos\alpha)}$$

$$= \frac{-\sin\xi - \sin(\xi + n\alpha) [1 - 2\cos\alpha]}{2(1 - \cos\alpha)}$$

$$2\sin(\xi + \alpha) \cdot \cos\alpha = \sin\xi + \sin(\xi + 2\alpha)$$

$$2\sin(\xi + 2\alpha) \cos\alpha = \sin(\xi + \alpha) + \sin(\xi + 3\alpha)$$

2. ...

$$2\sin(\xi + n\alpha) \cos\alpha = \sin(\xi + (n-1)\alpha) + \sin(\xi + (n+1)\alpha)$$

$$2\cos\alpha = 2\sin\xi + \sin(\xi + (n+1)\alpha) - \sin(\xi + n\alpha) - \sin(\xi + \alpha)$$

$$S = \frac{\sin\xi + \sin(\xi + n\alpha) - \sin(\xi + (n+1)\alpha)}{2(1 - \cos\alpha)} = \frac{2\sin\left(\xi + \frac{n\alpha}{2}\right) \cos\left(\frac{n\alpha}{2}\right) - \sin\left(\xi + \frac{(n+1)\alpha}{2}\right) \cos\left(\frac{(n+1)\alpha}{2}\right)}{2(1 - \cos\alpha)}$$

$$\frac{\sin\left(\xi + \frac{n\alpha}{2}\right) \cos\frac{n\alpha}{2} - \cos\left(\xi + \frac{n\alpha}{2}\right) \sin\frac{n\alpha}{2}}{2(1 - \cos\alpha)} = \frac{2\sin\left(\xi + \frac{(n+1)\alpha}{2}\right)}{2\sin\frac{\alpha}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{\sin\left(\xi + \frac{\alpha}{2}\right) \cos\frac{\alpha}{2} - \cos\left(\xi + \frac{(n+1)\alpha}{2}\right) \sin\frac{\alpha}{2}}{2(1 - \cos\alpha)}$$

$$\sin\left(\xi + \frac{\alpha}{2}\right) \cos\frac{\alpha}{2} - \left[\cos\left(\xi + \frac{\alpha}{2}\right) \cos n\alpha - \sin\left(\xi + \frac{\alpha}{2}\right) \sin n\alpha\right] \sin\frac{\alpha}{2}$$

$$= \sin\left(\xi + \frac{\alpha}{2}\right)$$

$$= 2\sin\frac{\alpha}{2} \sin\left(\xi + \frac{n-1}{2}\alpha\right) + 2\sin\left(\xi + \frac{\alpha}{2}\right) \cos\frac{\alpha}{2}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} &\sin\xi + \sin(\xi + \alpha) \\ &+ \sin(\xi + n\alpha) - \sin(\xi + n\alpha) \cos\alpha \\ &- \cos(\xi + n\alpha) \sin\alpha \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$= 2\sin(\xi + n\alpha) \sin\frac{\alpha}{2}$$

$$- 2\cos(\xi + n\alpha) \sin\frac{\alpha}{2} \cos\frac{\alpha}{2}$$

$$\frac{\sin(\xi + \frac{n+1}{2}\alpha) \sin \frac{n\alpha}{2}}{\sin \frac{\alpha}{2}} = \frac{\sin[\frac{\xi}{2} + (n+\frac{1}{2})\frac{\alpha}{2}] \cos \frac{\alpha}{2}}{\sin \frac{\alpha}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{\sin[\xi + (n+\frac{1}{2})\alpha] - \cos(\xi + \frac{\alpha}{2})}{\sin \frac{\alpha}{2}} \sin \frac{\alpha}{2}$$

$$= \frac{\sin[\xi + (n+1)\alpha] - \sin[\xi + n\alpha] - \sin(\xi + \alpha) - \sin \xi}{\dots}$$

$$I = a^2 b^2 \left(\frac{\sin \frac{n b u}{\lambda}}{\frac{n b u}{\lambda}} \right)^2 \left(\frac{\sin n \frac{c \pi u}{\lambda}}{\sin \frac{c \pi u}{\lambda}} \right)^2$$

$$u=0 : I = (ab)^2$$

$$u = \frac{m\lambda}{b+c} \quad I = (ab)^2 \left(\frac{\sin \frac{m b \pi}{c}}{\frac{m b \pi}{c}} \right)^2 \quad \text{Res II}$$

~~Main I~~ $u_0 = 0 \quad u_1 = \frac{\lambda}{b+c} \quad u_2 = \frac{2\lambda}{b+c}$

Res I: $u_0 = 0 \quad u_1 = \frac{\lambda}{b} \quad u_2 = \frac{2\lambda}{b}$

Main II $u_0 = \frac{\lambda}{2(b+c)} \quad \frac{2\lambda}{2(b+c)}$

mostly mini. Res II

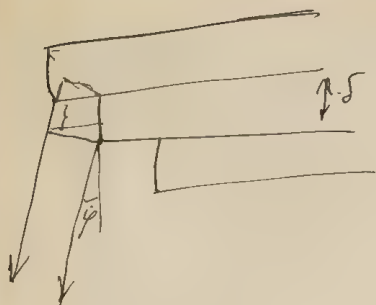
λ prop u vidno vundue

res. I

2 in i tucni vidno jst zokpyvazj ang...

cem vifon u tpe viny poyik

Roobant $\frac{1700}{mm}$ vlybth.



$$n\delta = \delta \cos \varphi + a \sin \varphi \quad \text{žirės } t_0 = k \lambda$$

$$\text{dla } \varphi \text{ matyti: } k \lambda = \frac{a \sin \alpha}{\sin \beta}$$

$$k d \lambda = \delta d n + (\delta \sin \varphi + a \cos \varphi) d \varphi'$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{žirės } \varphi \text{ nuleidžiame: } d \varphi' &= \frac{k d \lambda - \delta d n}{a} \\ &= \frac{\delta}{a} \left[(n-1) \frac{d \lambda}{\lambda} - d n \right] \end{aligned}$$

žirės atstai v kintantys laike: $\mu \varphi \approx k \lambda$

mažiausias μ kintant $\varphi = 0.61 \frac{\lambda}{\lambda/2} \leftarrow \text{mažiausias objektas}$

$$\text{n. p. } \lambda = 0.00056 \text{ —}$$

$$\varphi = \frac{1.2'}{n \text{ (mm)}}$$

$$\text{n. p. } n = 20 \text{ — } \varphi = 0.7'$$

$$\text{Apkūlodami } n = 2 \quad \varphi = 0.42'$$

$$\lambda' = \frac{\lambda}{n} = \frac{\lambda}{1.9}$$

Cauchy $\frac{1}{z^2} = A - \frac{B}{\lambda^2} + \frac{C}{\lambda^4} +$

Ans: $= a - b \frac{z^2}{\lambda^2} + c \frac{z^4}{\lambda^4} + k \frac{\lambda^2}{z^2}$

Wittman: $= 1 - P \lambda^2 + Q \frac{\lambda^4}{\lambda^2 - \lambda_n^2}$

Kottler: $= a^2 + \frac{\mu_1}{\lambda^2 - \lambda_1^2} - k \frac{\lambda^2}{z}$



$$\phi = \frac{1}{2} f(r-at)$$

$$\rho \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = -\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x}$$

$$\frac{\rho}{\rho_0} = \left(\frac{p}{p_0}\right)^k = (1+\phi)^k$$

$$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} = \rho_0 k (1+\phi)^{k-1} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x}$$

$$\rho \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = -\rho_0$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = -a^2 \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x}$$

$$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} = -\rho \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial t} =$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial t} =$$

$$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} = -\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial z}\right)$$

$$\phi = \frac{A}{r} \sin\left(\frac{r-at}{\lambda}\right) \frac{2\pi}{\lambda}$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial t} = + a^2 A \left[\frac{\sin}{r^2} + \frac{\cos}{r} \frac{1}{\lambda} \right]$$

$$v = a^2 A \left[-\frac{\cos(r-at)}{r^2} \frac{1}{\lambda} - \frac{\sin(r-at)}{r} \right] + \cos r$$

$$\int_{-\lambda}^{+\lambda} v^2 dv dr = \frac{1}{2} A^2$$

$$\frac{A}{r_1} \sin \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} (r_1 - at)$$

$$v = \frac{aA}{r_1} \sin \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} (r-at)$$

$$\int_{r=r_1}^{r=r_1+\lambda} v^2 dr = \frac{a^2 A^2}{r_1^2} \int \sin^2 \dots dr = \frac{a^2 A^2}{r_1^2} \int \frac{1-\cos 2}{2} dr = \frac{a^2 A^2}{r_1^2} \frac{1}{2} \lambda$$

$$= \frac{a^2 A^2 \lambda^2}{4\pi r_1^2}$$

Czyli dwie fale, nie bardzo to jedno jest jedno?

1). Przyjmijmy, że mamy równie: interferencja.

• •

$$G = \frac{A}{r_1} \cos(r_1 - at) + \frac{B}{r_2} \cos(r_2 - at)$$

$$A = B$$

$$r_1 \neq r_2$$

$$r_1 - at = r_2 - at + \pi$$

$$r_1 - r_2 = \pi \text{ co nie jest możliwe}$$

$$G = 0$$

$$r_1 - at = r_2 - at$$

$$r_1 - r_2 = 0, \text{ czyli}$$

$$G = \frac{2A}{r} \cos(r - at) \text{ ponieważ}$$



$$\leq \lambda$$

2). W przypadku gdy mamy równie, to jest to, co mamy, wyrażenie

$$G = m \sin \frac{2\pi r_1}{\lambda} + n \sin \frac{2\pi r_2}{\lambda}$$

$$\sin 2\pi r_1 \cos 2\pi r_2 + \cos 2\pi r_1 \sin 2\pi r_2$$

$$= \sin 2\pi r_1 \cos 2\pi r_2 + \cos 2\pi r_1 \sin 2\pi r_2$$

$$= A \sin(2\pi r_1 + \delta)$$

$$A \cos \delta = m+n \cos 2\pi t$$

$$A \sin \delta = n \sin 2\pi t$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} A \cos \delta = m+n \cos 2\pi t \\ A \sin \delta = n \sin 2\pi t \end{array} \right\} A^2 = m^2 + n^2 + 2mn \cos 2\pi t$$

58

$$\delta =$$

$$b = m [\sin 2\pi n t + \sin 2\pi (n+m)t]$$

$$= -m \sin 2\pi \left(\frac{n+m}{2}\right)t \cos \frac{2\pi n t}{2}$$

$$= -\frac{m}{2} \sin 2\pi \left(\frac{n+m}{2}\right)t \cos \frac{2\pi n t}{2}$$

$$\sin (2\pi n t + \pi t + \delta)$$

$$A \sin 2\pi n t$$

make frequency

$$\# 2(\sin \alpha + \sin \beta) = \sin \frac{\alpha+\beta}{2} \cos \frac{\alpha-\beta}{2} + \sin \frac{\alpha-\beta}{2} \cos \frac{\alpha+\beta}{2}$$

$$= \sin \frac{\alpha+\beta}{2} \cos \frac{\alpha-\beta}{2} + \sin \frac{\alpha-\beta}{2} \cos \frac{\alpha+\beta}{2}$$

$$\sin \frac{\alpha+\beta}{2} \cos \frac{\alpha-\beta}{2}$$

$$\left[\sin \frac{\alpha+\beta}{2} \cos \frac{\alpha-\beta}{2} + \sin \frac{\alpha-\beta}{2} \cos \frac{\alpha+\beta}{2} \right] \left[\sin \frac{\alpha+\beta}{2} \cos \frac{\alpha-\beta}{2} + \sin \frac{\alpha-\beta}{2} \cos \frac{\alpha+\beta}{2} \right]$$

$$= \sin^2 \frac{\alpha+\beta}{2} \cos^2 \frac{\alpha-\beta}{2} + \sin^2 \frac{\alpha-\beta}{2} \cos^2 \frac{\alpha+\beta}{2}$$

$$+ 2 \sin \frac{\alpha+\beta}{2} \sin \frac{\alpha-\beta}{2} \cos \frac{\alpha+\beta}{2} \cos \frac{\alpha-\beta}{2}$$





$$\frac{dy}{dx} = F(y)$$

$$\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2 - c^2 = \int_{-\infty}^0 F(y) dy$$

$$tp = \frac{\sin \alpha}{\sqrt{\sin^2 \alpha + \frac{1}{c^2} \int_{-\infty}^0 F(y) dy}}$$



90°

10

99

28

28

28

28

$$\rho_0 \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} - \frac{4\mu}{3} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 0 \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial x}$$

$$M \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 0 \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial x}$$

$$f = f_0 + a^2 \rho_0 \phi$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} - a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} - \frac{4\mu}{3\rho_0} \frac{\partial^3 u}{\partial x \partial t} = 0$$

$$u = e^{i\alpha x + i\omega t}$$

$$-a^2 f - a^2 \frac{d^2 f}{dx^2} - i \frac{4\mu}{3\rho_0} \alpha \frac{d^2 f}{dt^2} = 0$$

$$f = e^{i\alpha x + i\omega t}$$

$$-a^2 - a^2 \beta^2 - \frac{4\mu}{3\rho_0} i \beta^2 \alpha = 0$$

$$\beta = \gamma + i\epsilon$$

$$-a^2 - a^2(\gamma^2 - \epsilon^2) + \frac{4\mu}{3\rho_0} 2\gamma\epsilon\alpha = 0$$

$$-2a^2\gamma\epsilon - \frac{4\mu}{3\rho_0} \alpha(\gamma^2 - \epsilon^2) = 0$$

$$\epsilon = \frac{\alpha}{a} \quad \gamma = \frac{2\mu}{a}$$

$$\gamma^2 - \epsilon^2 = \frac{a^2 \alpha^2}{a^4 + \frac{16\mu^2 \alpha^2}{9\rho_0^2}} \neq \frac{\alpha^2}{a^2}$$

$$2\gamma\epsilon = \frac{\frac{4\mu \alpha^3}{3\rho_0}}{a^4 + \frac{16\mu^2 \alpha^2}{9\rho_0^2}}$$

Höhe d



Condition - wave

$$p_0 = p_0(1 + k_0)$$

$$k_1 = \frac{1}{\beta p_0} = \frac{2 \cdot 10^{10}}{10^6} = 2 \cdot 10^4$$

$$k_1 = \frac{1}{\beta p_0} = \frac{2 \cdot 10^{10}}{10^6} = 2 \cdot 10^4$$

$$A'' = A' \frac{k_1 \sin 2\lambda' - k_2 \sin 2\lambda_1}{k_1 \sin 2\lambda' + k_2 \sin 2\lambda_1} \Big|_{\lambda' = 0} = \frac{k_1 a - k_2 a}{k_1 a + k_2 a}$$

$$A_1 = \frac{k(A' + A'')}{k_1} = \frac{k}{k_1} \frac{2k_1 a}{k_1 a + k_2 a} = \frac{2ka}{k_1 a + k_2 a}$$

k_1 barbed wire A_1 barbed wire

$$A_2 = 10^{-4} A'$$

H_2	α	δ	ϵ
35° 50'	80	180° 0'	
25°	70	60° 21'	
CO_2	35° 50'	49° 50'	48° 19'
25°	33° 20'	32° 33'	

$$p = p_0(1 + k_0)$$

$$k_1 = 0.00005 \cdot 10^6$$

$$a^2 = \frac{p_0 k_1}{p_0} =$$

$$p = p_0[1 + \beta(p + p_0)]$$

$$p(p - p_0) = \frac{p_0}{\beta} - 1 = 6$$

$$p = p_0 + \frac{6}{\beta} = p_0[1 + \frac{6}{\beta p_0}]$$

$$\begin{array}{l|l} (A' - A'') \sin 2\lambda' = A_1 \sin 2\lambda_1 & k_1 \\ k(A' + A'') = k_1 A_1 & \sin 2\lambda_1 \end{array}$$

$$A'(k \sin 2\lambda' - k_1 \sin 2\lambda_1) = A''(k \sin 2\lambda' + k_1 \sin 2\lambda_1)$$

joint: $k = k_1$

$$A'' = A' \frac{\sin 2\lambda' - \sin 2\lambda_1}{\sin 2\lambda' + \sin 2\lambda_1} = A' \frac{\sin \lambda' \cos \lambda' - \sin \lambda_1 \cos \lambda_1}{\sin \lambda' \cos \lambda' + \sin \lambda_1 \cos \lambda_1}$$

$$\frac{\sin 2\lambda' - \sin 2\lambda_1}{\sin 2\lambda' + \sin 2\lambda_1} = \frac{\sin(\lambda' - \lambda_1) \cos(\lambda' + \lambda_1)}{\sin(\lambda' + \lambda_1) \cos(\lambda' - \lambda_1)}$$

$$= A' \frac{\sin(\lambda' - \lambda_1) \cos(\lambda' + \lambda_1)}{\sin(\lambda' + \lambda_1) \cos(\lambda' - \lambda_1)}$$

$$= A' \frac{\sin(\lambda' - \lambda_1)}{\sin(\lambda' + \lambda_1)}$$

$$\sin \alpha \cos \beta + \sin \beta \cos \alpha = 2 \sin \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \cos \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2}$$

$$\sin \alpha \cos \beta - \sin \beta \cos \alpha = 2 \sin \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2} \cos \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2}$$

$$A_1 = A' \frac{1 + \sin 2\lambda'}{\sin 2\lambda' + \sin 2\lambda_1}$$

$$L = A' \frac{1 - \frac{\lambda'}{\lambda}}{1 + \frac{\lambda'}{\lambda}} = A' \frac{1 - \frac{\lambda'}{\lambda}}{1 + \frac{\lambda'}{\lambda}}$$

$$a_1 = a_2 = A_1$$

$$A' = -0.5833 A$$

$$J'' = 0.3402 J'$$

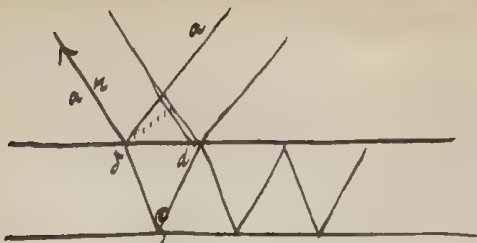
$$\begin{array}{l} A' - A'' = A_1 \\ k(A' + A'') = k_1 A_1 \end{array}$$

$$\rho'' = \rho' \quad a'' = k \frac{A}{\rho}$$

$$a'' : a' = \left(\frac{k}{k_1} \right)^n$$

$$\begin{array}{l} (A' - A'') \sin 2\lambda' = A_1 \sin 2\lambda_1 \\ (A' - A'') \sin 2\lambda = A_1 \sin 2\lambda_1 \end{array}$$

$$A'' = A' \frac{\sin \lambda_1 - \sin \lambda}{\sin \lambda_1 + \sin \lambda} = \frac{\sin(\lambda_1 - \lambda)}{\sin(\lambda_1 + \lambda)}$$



61

$$a \sim \sin \varphi$$

$$a d \rho \delta \sin(\varphi - 2\varepsilon)$$

$$a d \rho^3 \delta \sin(\varphi - 4\varepsilon)$$

$$a d \rho^5 \delta \sin(\varphi - 6\varepsilon)$$

$$\frac{d\varepsilon}{d\varphi} = -z$$

$$\left(\frac{d\varepsilon}{d\varphi}\right)^2 = -\varepsilon^2 + C$$

$$\sqrt{C - \varepsilon^2} = d\varphi$$

$$\arcsin \frac{\varepsilon}{a} = \varphi + b$$

$$\varepsilon = a \cos(\varphi + b)$$

$$\varepsilon = m \cos \varphi + m^2 \cos 2\varphi + m^3 \cos 3\varphi + \dots$$

$$\varphi = 0$$

$$\varepsilon = m + m^2 + m^3 + \dots = \frac{m}{1-m}$$

$$a \cos b = \frac{m}{1-m}$$

$$\varphi = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\varepsilon = -m + m^2 - m^3 + \dots$$

$$= \frac{m^2}{1-m^2} = \frac{m}{1-m^2} = \frac{m^2}{1-m^2} = -\frac{m}{1+m}$$

$$\varepsilon = a \cos(b) = -a \cos b = -\frac{m}{1+m}$$

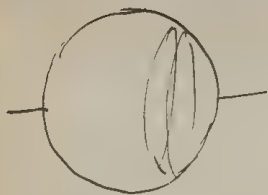
$$\varphi = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\varepsilon = m^2 \cos \pi + m^4 \cos 2\pi + \dots$$

$$= -m^2 + m^4 - m^6 + m^8 = \frac{m^4}{1-m^2} - \frac{m^2}{1-m^4} = -\frac{m^2}{1+m^2} = -a \sin b$$

$$a^2 = \frac{m^2}{(1-m)^2} + \frac{m^4}{(1+m^2)^2}$$





из электр. поля в центре
сплошной сферы.

$$\int_0^a 2\pi r^2 dr \cdot \frac{\rho}{T} \cdot \frac{1}{a^2}$$

$$= \frac{4\pi a \rho}{T} \int_0^a r^2 dr = \frac{16\pi a^2 \rho}{3T}$$

$$-4\pi \rho = \frac{\partial V}{\partial r}$$

$$\frac{4\pi a}{3T} \frac{\partial V}{\partial r}$$

$$\frac{a}{2} = 10^9 \text{ м} = 10^9 \text{ см}$$

$$T = 86400$$

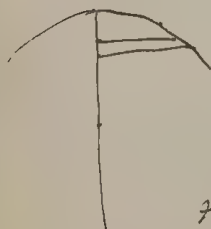
$$\frac{\partial V}{\partial r} = \frac{600 \text{ В}}{1 \text{ м}} = 600$$

$$H = \frac{8 \cdot 10^9 \cdot 0.02}{2.6 \cdot 10^5} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 10^3 \text{ (элкт.)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} \cdot 10^{-7} \text{ (элкт.)}$$

$$\int_0^a \frac{n \cdot 2\pi r dr}{r} = 2\pi n a = \frac{n a^2 \cdot n}{\frac{a}{2}}$$

$$\text{или } \int_0^a 2\pi r dr \cdot \frac{2\pi n}{T} \cdot \frac{1}{r^2}$$



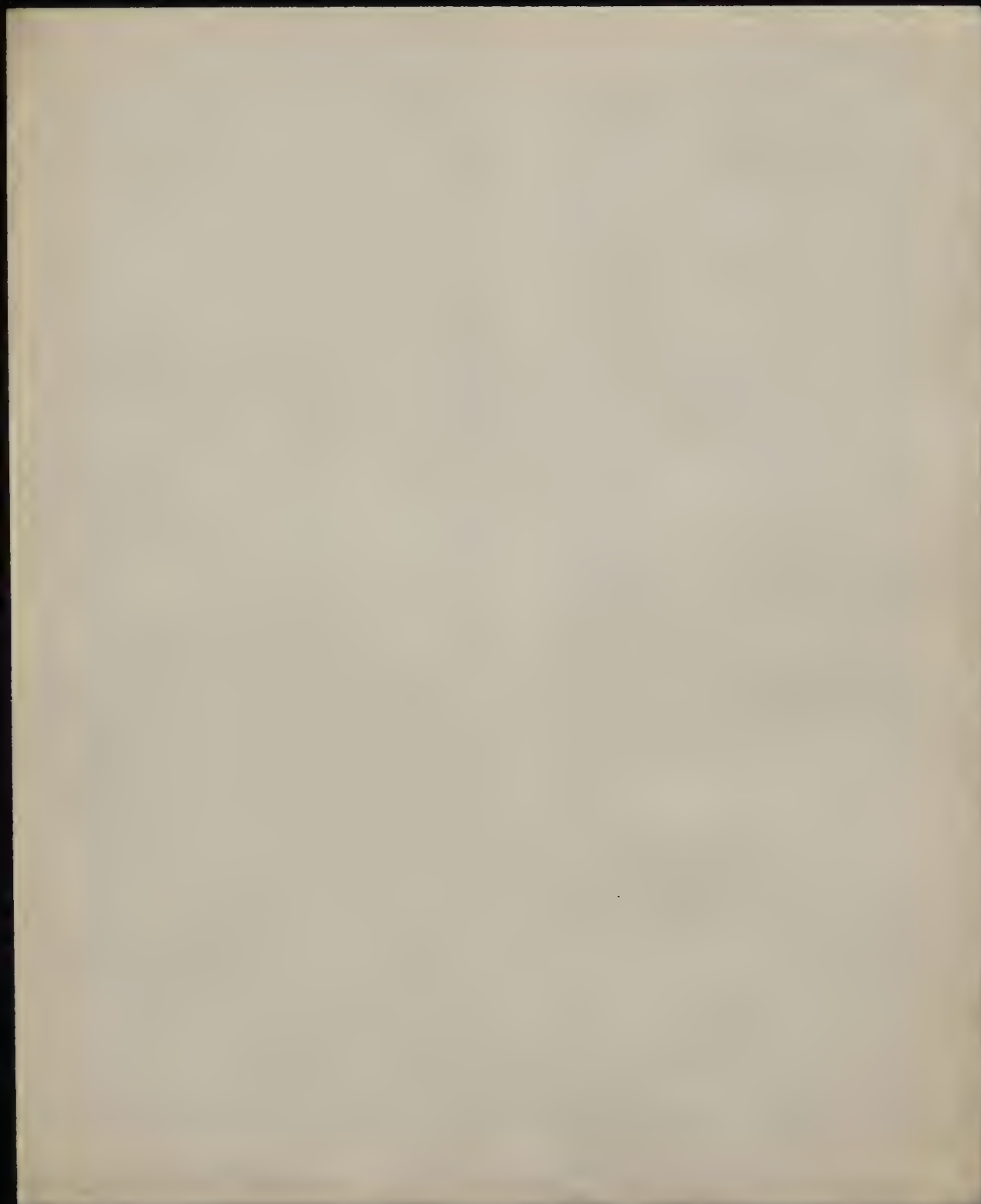
$$b = \frac{\rho}{2\pi a^2 r^2} \cdot \frac{\rho}{2\pi a^2 r^2}$$

$$F =$$

Грани



Сфера с полем в центре



$$\rho \frac{\partial \mathbf{f}}{\partial t} + \rho \mathbf{f} \cdot \nabla \mathbf{f} = c \operatorname{curl} \mathbf{f}$$

↓

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{f}}{\partial t} + \operatorname{div} \mathbf{f} \cdot \mathbf{n} = c \operatorname{curl} \mathbf{f}$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{f}}{\partial t} = -c \operatorname{curl} \mathbf{f}$$

$$\mathbf{f} = \mathbf{f} + \nabla \mathbf{n} \cdot \mathbf{f}$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{f}}{\partial t} = -(\nabla \mathbf{n}) \cdot \mathbf{f} = -\mathbf{f} \operatorname{div} \mathbf{n} + \nabla \mathbf{n} \cdot \mathbf{f}$$

$$\mathbf{f} =$$

$$T_{el} - T_u = m_u \frac{du}{dt} ds$$

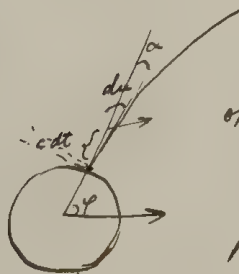
$$m_u^{(2)} = \frac{\sqrt{2I'}}{u}$$

$$= m_u \frac{ds}{dt} du$$

$$m_{tr} = \frac{FR}{u^2}$$

$$m_u^{(1)} = \frac{1}{u} \frac{dI'}{du}$$

log. log. 20

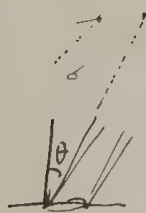


opřimenie nulu podľa skrytosti křivky

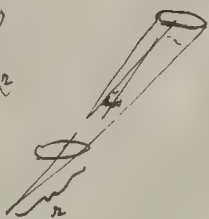
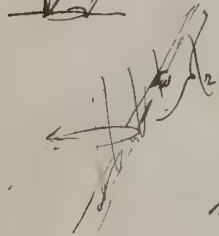


$$\alpha = \frac{du \cos \varphi}{dt c}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{L}{a^2} \cdot \int 2\pi a^2 \sin \varphi \, d\varphi \cdot \frac{L u \sin \varphi}{a^2} \frac{du \cos \varphi}{dt c} &= \frac{2\pi L^2 u}{a^2 c} \frac{du}{dt} \frac{2}{3} \\ &= \frac{4\pi L^2 u}{3 a^2 c} \frac{du}{dt} \end{aligned}$$



$$\frac{e^{-\alpha r'}}{r^2} r^2 dr \cos \theta$$



$$\frac{e^{-\alpha r}}{r^2} \cos \theta R N dS \cdot \frac{dr}{R^2 dR d\theta}$$

$$R = r + R'$$

$$dS \cos \theta R N \int e^{-\alpha r} dr \cdot \frac{d\theta \cos \theta}{R'^2}$$

$$\cos \theta R N \cos \theta$$



$$\frac{m v^2}{\hbar} = k r + \frac{e v H}{c^2}$$

$$m \omega^2 r = k r + \frac{e \omega r H}{c^2}$$

$$\omega^2 + \frac{e}{m} \omega H = \frac{k}{m}$$

$$\omega = -\frac{e H}{2m} \pm \sqrt{\frac{k}{m} + \left(\frac{e H}{2m}\right)^2}$$

$$\omega_1 - \omega_2 = -\frac{e H}{m} = \left(\frac{\lambda_1 - \lambda_2}{\hbar}\right) c$$

$$\frac{e}{m} = \frac{4 \cdot 0.6 \cdot 10^{-4} \cdot 3 \cdot 10^{10}}{9000 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 10^4}$$

$$= \frac{10^6}{10^8}$$

$$v = \cancel{2\pi} r \omega$$

$$= 2\pi r \omega$$

$$\omega = 2\pi \nu$$

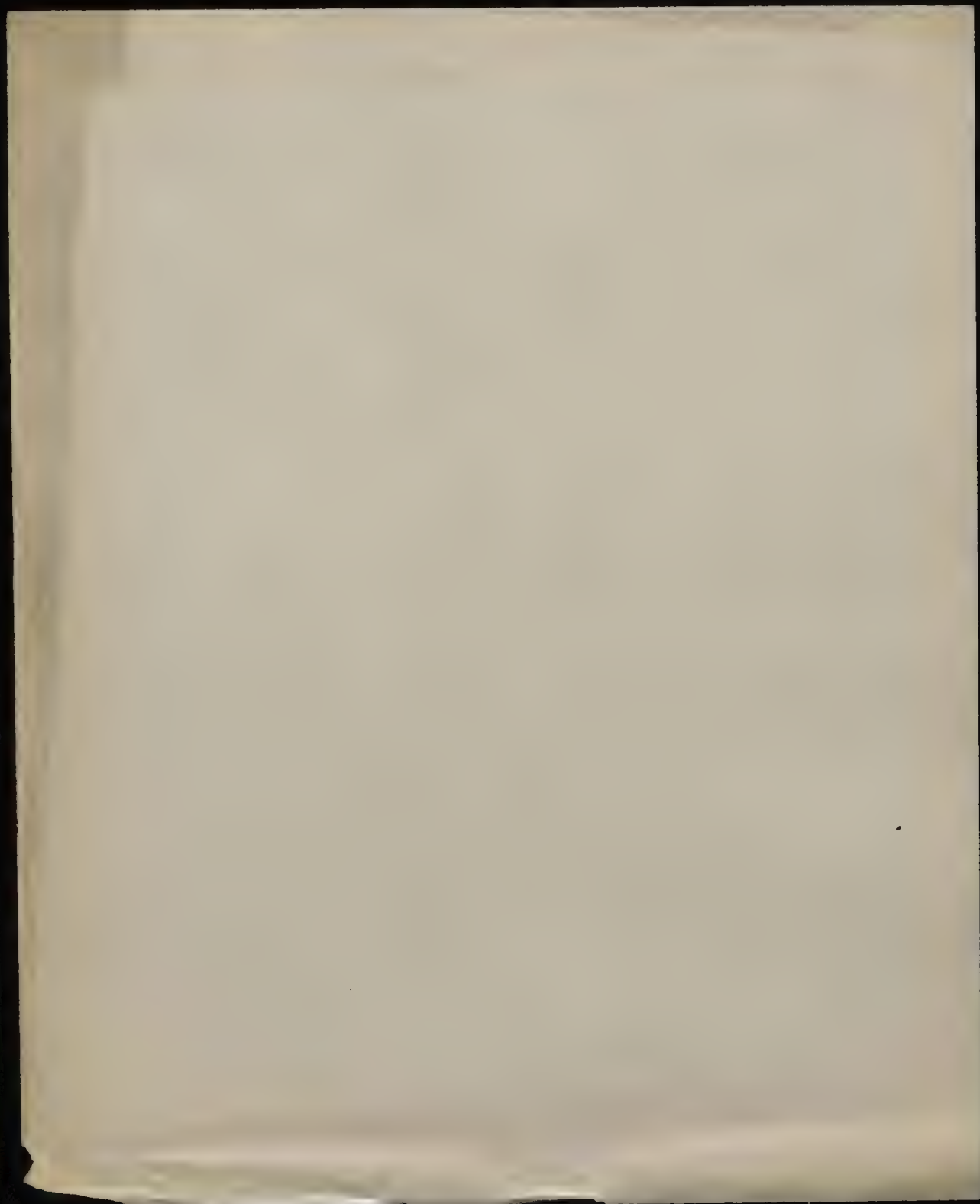
$$= \frac{2\pi c}{\lambda}$$

$$\lambda \frac{\nu_1 - \nu_2}{\lambda} = \frac{1}{1000}$$

$$D_1 D_2 \quad H = 22400$$

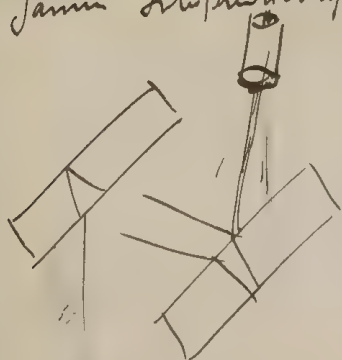
$$\frac{\lambda_1 - \lambda_2}{\lambda} = \frac{1}{8900}$$

$$H = \frac{1}{V_{H}}$$



Jamie Interferential Spectra

65



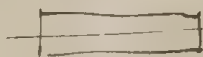
or

$$\epsilon = \frac{4\pi\delta}{\lambda} (\cos\theta_1 - \cos\theta_2)$$

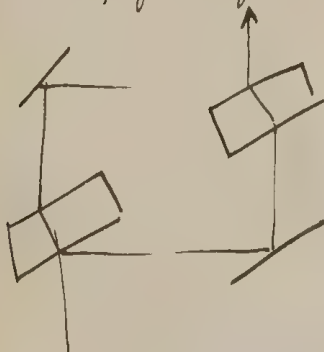
prizici celini ot nashylen'a sel.

korysti iz pomim moshno vlyet

sejnyjse voina (n) moshno mosh'



Jamie lypij vityz Resha



Optyka.

60

Histos. Emanet. Undul.

~~5808~~ sec

996 sec. 1002 sec. 2972.10⁵ km

1. Hof Römer 1675

$$\delta = 8^m 18.2^s$$

$$\text{Glennopp } 8^m 20.8^s \pm \frac{2}{1000}$$

Nurten: Hugel petr. paduas gely Canini: Kordla spinnidolnis

Parallaxa zini: Enke 1824: 8.97"
Nume 8.85" $\pm \frac{1}{200}$

$$v = 29.7.100 \text{ km} \pm \frac{1}{2} - 1\%$$

Zapewna kiste dinstinisi bydwa
mianyni' rannicy astion. pur fym

2. Bradley 1727 nakel parol. pwrnt

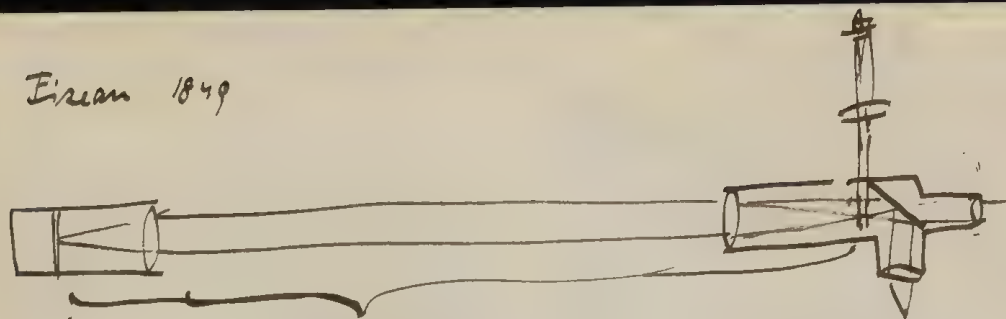
$$\alpha = 20.25''$$

$$\text{Gill: } 20.496'' \pm \frac{1.2}{1000}$$

$$v = \frac{u}{\frac{1}{4}\alpha} = \frac{2.2R}{1 \frac{1}{4}\alpha} = 298.200 \text{ km}$$

ale enor zolizini d parolary!

3). Fizeau 1849



2 ilok zblat

$2L = \text{duga}$

$$\frac{2L}{V} = \frac{1}{2n_2} = \frac{2}{2n_2} = \frac{4}{2n_2^2}$$

n je n_1 a n_2
 n_1 a n_2 su n_1 a n_2

$$V = 4 \ln 2 = 4 \ln \frac{n_1}{2} = 4 \ln \frac{n_2}{4} 2 \dots$$

$$L = 8.633 \text{ km}$$

$$n = 720$$

$$n = 12.6$$

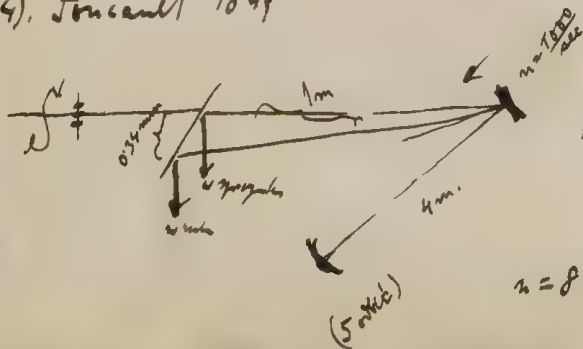
$$n = 313300 \text{ km}$$

Comme regroupez - je m'arrête à l'électroscopie, tel que dans

n est de 1600 [entre n_1 et n_2]

(1874) Médiane vante 299950 \pm 400

4). Foucault 1849



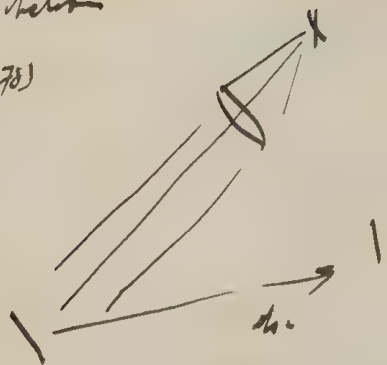
jeu de la vitesse de la lumière en 1 sec
de 2 pieds mètres - 100

$$n = 800$$

$$C = 298000 \text{ km}$$

Nikolov

(1878)



$$l = 600 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{polarization } 133 \text{ nm}$$

$$v = 299895$$

Nikolov (1885) 299860

Indirectly from: $v = 299890 \pm 30$

Others g.d. action: 297630 20th century. It is a very risky

Centauri 3 1/4 ann.

Drain 17

We would like: Foucault ~~1878~~ 3:4

Nikolov 1:33

Mixed. at noticible (Lippich) (Ebut / intef
 cross: 14% 25% > mixture (Nikolov)
 with CS_2

5 p. in mixed. of known composition

Large masses. $v(\text{ind.}) > v(\text{vac.})$
 small. $\dots < \dots$



$$0.434 \pm 0.02$$

$$\frac{1}{n} = 0.438$$

crucis erant uelut, uelut interpretatio

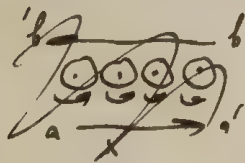
53

I pravo reditio.

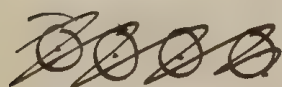
II pravo electio. (prava)

III. pravo Adde et 2. ; tunc pravo pugnatio na hunc electio.

Wojale raima uelut



pravo hunc nam, pugnatio; tunc rity uelut. a a', b b'
pugnatio tunc rity uelut rity electio.



pravo electio pugnatio a rity hunc

Dottman

Poincaré Elek. & Opt.

Föppel-Ström

Heaviside

Hertz Vorles. 40 p. 577, 41 p. 269

Cole

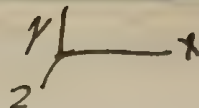
Silberstein

(Thomson)

Lorentz Electrodyn.

Relativitätstheorie

$$\frac{E}{i\omega} = -\frac{d\phi}{dt}$$



$$\uparrow \rightarrow \mu \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} = - \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial Z}{\partial y} \right) dy dz$$

$$4\pi a = \int F_{\theta} ds$$

$$4\pi u dy dz = - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial N}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial H}{\partial z} \right) dy dz$$



$$u = \chi(X-X') + \frac{K}{4\pi} \frac{\partial \chi}{\partial t}$$

2. Laminar flow -

$$-4\pi\phi = K\chi \quad \text{boundary condition}$$



$$K \frac{\partial \chi}{\partial t} = 4\pi u$$

which is the same as the previous one

$$u = \frac{K}{4\pi} \frac{\partial \chi}{\partial t}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} K \frac{\partial \chi}{\partial t} + 4\pi\lambda (X-X') &= \frac{\partial N}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial H}{\partial z} \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$W = \int \frac{K}{8\pi} (\chi^2 + \chi'^2 + \chi''^2) dv + \int \frac{K}{8\pi} (L\chi H - M\chi) dv$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 r_n &= r_{n-1} + \frac{\lambda}{\tau} \\
 \omega \left[\ln \left(\frac{x}{\tau} - \frac{a+r_{n-1}}{\lambda} \right) - \pi \right] \\
 p_n &= \int_{r_{n-1}}^{r_n} = \frac{k_n \lambda A}{a+b} \left\{ \cos \ln \left(\frac{x}{\tau} - \frac{a+r_{n-1}}{\lambda} \right) - \cos \ln \left(\frac{x}{\tau} - \frac{a+r_n}{\lambda} \right) \right\} \\
 &= (-1)^{n+1} \frac{2k_n \lambda A}{a+b} \cos \ln \left(\frac{x}{\tau} - \frac{a+b}{\lambda} \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$p_n^* = a_1 - a_2 + a_3 - a_4 \dots$$

$$= \frac{a_1}{2} + \left(\frac{a_1}{2} - a_2 + \frac{a_3}{2} \right) + \left(\frac{a_3}{2} - a_4 + \frac{a_5}{2} \right) + \dots + \frac{a_n}{2}$$

$$= a_1 - \frac{a_2}{2} - \left\{ \left(\frac{a_2}{2} - a_3 + \frac{a_4}{2} \right) + \left(\frac{a_4}{2} - a_5 + \frac{a_6}{2} \right) + \dots \right\}$$



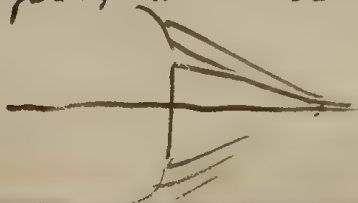
$$\frac{a_1}{2} < p_n < a_1 - \frac{a_2}{2}$$



$$\frac{a_1}{2} > p_n > a_1 - \frac{a_2}{2}$$

$$p_n = \frac{a_1}{2} = \frac{k_1 \lambda A}{a+b} \cos \ln \left(\frac{x}{\tau} - \frac{a+b}{\lambda} \right)$$

Wzrostu i spadku jest w istocie ekran w | objęcie pełnej struktury pierwowzoru
strony a i z "umocnieniem" - ale to nieprawda

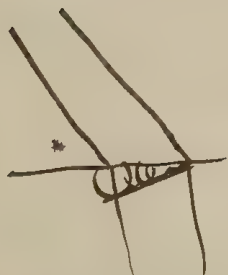
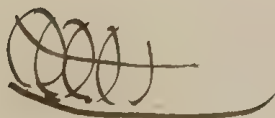


razem jest nowa nie ośi jęziki nie definiuje k nio
jst nowa i jęziki kłótni przewidywania i dotyczy!

Gigitan (Dengung)

Huygens

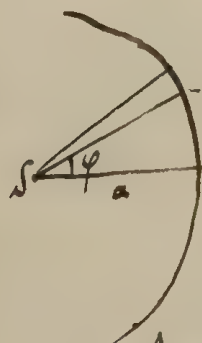
Trommle in pommern?



Jedoch: 1) Takt 2. dritter stuy sturke

2) Summierung der sturke gigitan?
in der 2. sturke?

Fresnel: 2. sturke in der elementare interferenz



$$E = \frac{A}{a} \sin 2\pi \left(\frac{x}{T} - \frac{a}{\lambda} \right)$$

$$dE = 2\pi a^2 \sin \varphi \, d\varphi$$

$$dE_p = \frac{2\pi a^2}{\lambda} \sin \varphi \sin 2\pi \left(\frac{x}{T} - \frac{a+r}{\lambda} \right) d\varphi$$

$$r^2 = (a+b)^2 + a^2 - 2(a+b)a \cos \varphi$$

$$2r \, dr = +2a(a+b) \sin \varphi \, d\varphi$$

$$dE_p = k \cdot \frac{2\pi a^2}{a+b} \sin 2\pi \left(\frac{x}{T} - \frac{a+r}{\lambda} \right) dr$$

f

$$r_0 = b + \frac{\lambda}{2}$$

$$r_1 = r_0 + \frac{\lambda}{2}$$

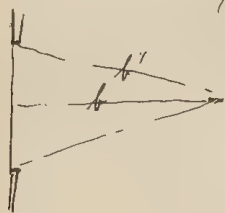
$$r_2 = r_1 + \frac{\lambda}{2}$$

W przestrzeni ~~nie~~^{widzi} zatem ten sam skutek jak gdyby bezpośredni wnikadunek fali.

1) Jeśli kran w kontrolu długości zawsze jest, to

$$b = \pm \left[b_n + \left(\frac{b_n - b_{n+1}}{2} + \frac{b_{n+2}}{2} \right) + \dots \right] \neq \pm \frac{b_n}{2} \quad (\text{dokładnie nie ma drgań})$$

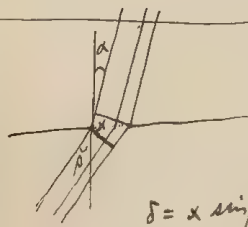
2) Jeśli drwa okrągła, to zależność od typu i ilości strz. parzysta czy nieparzysta kranu. Wzrosty:



$$b' - b \leq m \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{W drzewie } b' - b = 0$$

zatem gdy pierwszy raz ^{środek cięcia} ~~przekrój cięcia~~ to $b' - b = 2$



$$\int_0^b a \frac{dx}{x} \cos \alpha \approx 2a \left(\frac{x}{\epsilon} - \frac{x}{\lambda} - \frac{x \sin(\beta - \alpha)}{\lambda} \right)$$

$$\delta = x \sin \beta + (b-x) \sin \alpha - b \sin \alpha = x (\sin \beta - \sin \alpha)$$

$$= a \cos \alpha \lambda \left[\cos 2a \left(\frac{x}{\epsilon} - \frac{x}{\lambda} + b \sin(\beta - \alpha) \right) - \cos 2a \left(\frac{x}{\epsilon} - \frac{x}{\lambda} \right) \right]$$

$$= \cos 2a \left(\frac{x}{\epsilon} - \frac{x}{\lambda} \right) [\cos 2a \delta - 1] + \dots \approx \cos 2a \delta$$

$$J = \frac{2 \cos^2 \alpha \lambda^2}{[2a (\sin \beta - \sin \alpha)]^2} [1 + 1 - 2 \cos 2a \delta] = \frac{a \cos \alpha \lambda}{2a (\sin \beta - \sin \alpha)} \sin^2 \frac{2a (\sin \beta - \sin \alpha)}{\lambda}$$

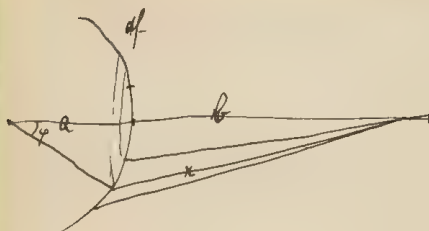
$$= \frac{a^2 \cos^2 \alpha}{\lambda} \frac{\sin^2 \delta}{\delta^2} = \left[a b \cos \alpha \frac{\sin \delta}{\delta} \right]^2$$

Maxima pojawiają się

$$1^2 \quad \frac{1}{3^2} \quad \frac{1}{5^2} \quad \frac{1}{7^2}$$

$$1 \quad \frac{1}{3^2} \quad \frac{1}{5^2} \quad \frac{1}{7^2}$$

Fresnel



$$\cos \varphi = \frac{x^2 - a^2 - (a+b)^2}{2a(a+b)} = \frac{x^2 - b^2 - 2ab - 2a^2}{2a(a+b)}$$

$$\sin \varphi \, d\varphi = \frac{x \, dx}{a(a+b)}$$

$$df = 2a \, d^2 \sin \varphi \, d\varphi = \frac{2\pi x \, dx}{a+b}$$

$$G_a = \frac{A}{a} \sin 2\pi \left(\frac{x}{\lambda} - \frac{a}{\lambda} \right)$$

$$dG = df \, k \frac{A}{a+b} x \, 2a \left(\frac{x}{\lambda} - \frac{a+x}{\lambda} \right) = \frac{2\pi A}{a+b} k \sin 2\pi \left(\frac{x}{\lambda} - \frac{a+x}{\lambda} \right) dx$$

$$G'_n = \int_{x_{n-1}}^{x_n} = \frac{k_n \lambda A}{a+b} \left[\cos 2\pi \left(\frac{x}{\lambda} - \frac{a+x_n}{\lambda} \right) - \cos 2\pi \left(\frac{x}{\lambda} - \frac{a+x_{n-1}}{\lambda} \right) \right]$$

$$x_{n-1} = b + \frac{n-1}{2} \lambda \quad \parallel \quad x_n = b + \frac{n}{2} \lambda$$

$$G'_n = (-1)^{n-1} \frac{2 k_n \lambda A}{a+b} \cos 2\pi \left(\frac{x}{\lambda} - \frac{a+b}{\lambda} \right)$$

$$G = G_1 - G_2 + G_3 - G_4 \dots$$

$$= \frac{G_1}{2} + \left(\frac{G_1}{2} - G_2 + \frac{G_3}{2} \right) + \left(\frac{G_3}{2} - G_4 + \frac{G_5}{2} \right) + \dots$$

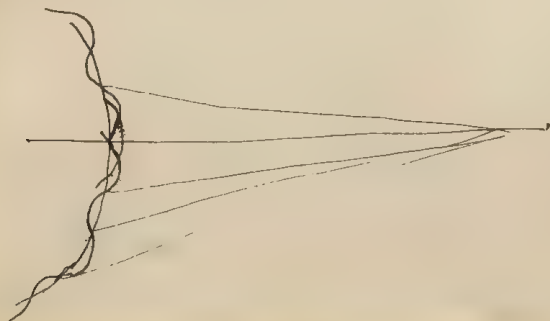
$$= G_1 - \frac{G_2}{2} - \left(\frac{G_2}{2} - G_3 + \frac{G_4}{2} \right) - \dots \quad \text{jeżeli } k \text{ zmienia się stopniowo}$$

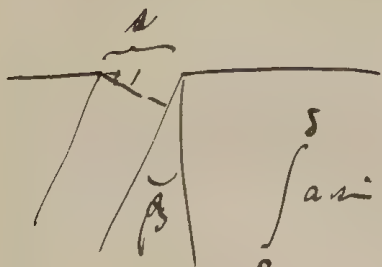
$$\frac{G_1}{2} < G < \frac{G_1 - G_2}{2}$$

$$\text{składowa} = \frac{G_1}{2}$$

$$G \approx \frac{G_1}{2}$$

Różnica tych $\frac{1}{2}$ strefy centralnej





$$\int_0^s a \sin 2\alpha \left(\frac{t}{t} - s \sin \beta \right) ds$$

$$\frac{a \sin 2\alpha \left(\frac{t}{t} - s \sin \beta \right)}{t \rho}$$

$$= \frac{a}{t \rho} \left[\sin \dots - \sin \dots \right] = \frac{a}{t \rho} \sin \left[2\alpha \left(\frac{t}{t} - \frac{s}{2} t \rho \right) \right] \sin \frac{s}{2} t \rho$$

$$\frac{s a \left(\sin \frac{s}{2} t \rho \right)}{\frac{s}{2} \left(\frac{s}{2} t \rho \right)} = \frac{a s \sin \frac{s}{2} t \rho}{\frac{s}{2} t \rho}$$

$$a \frac{\sin \left(\frac{s}{2} t \rho \right)}{t \rho} \left[\sin 2\alpha \left(\frac{t}{t} - \frac{s}{2} t \rho \right) + \sin 2\alpha \left(\frac{t}{t} - \frac{s}{2} t \rho \right) \cdot \delta s \rho \right] + \dots$$

$$\sin \varphi + \sin(\varphi - \delta) + \dots = \sin \varphi \left[1 + \cos \delta + \cos 2\delta + \dots \cos(n-1)\delta \right]$$

$$1 + 2 + 2^2 + \dots + 2^n = \frac{1-2^{n+1}}{1-2}$$

$$2 = e^{i\varphi} + \cos \varphi \left[\cos \delta + \cos 2\delta + \dots \right]$$

$$1 + \cos \delta + \cos 2\delta + \dots = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \cos n\delta = \frac{1 - \cos \varphi}{1 - \cos \varphi + i \sin \varphi} = \frac{1 - \cos \varphi}{2(1 - \cos \varphi)}$$

$$2 \sum^n = \sum^n + 2^{n+1} - 1$$

$$(1 - \cos \varphi) - i \sin \varphi \left[1 - \cos(n+1)\varphi - i \sin(n+1)\varphi \right]$$

$$\sum = \frac{2^{n+1} - 1}{2 - 1} = \frac{1 - 2^{n+1}}{1 - 2}$$

$$= (1 - \cos \varphi) - \cos(n+1)\varphi + \sin \varphi \sin(n+1)\varphi - \sin \varphi \sin(n+1)\varphi$$

$$b \frac{\lambda}{a} = a(a+b) a^2$$

$$\alpha = \sqrt{\frac{b}{a(a+b)}} \frac{\lambda}{2}$$

norma jasności $\frac{1}{2} Z_1$

4

2,

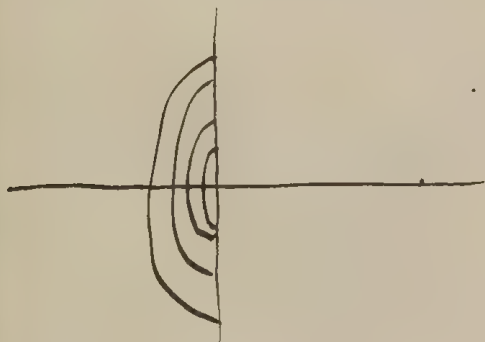
norm.

$\frac{1}{2} Z_1 + \frac{1}{2} Z_2$

0

$Z_1 + Z_2$

Zamiast różnych ekranów można też użyć jednej i tej samej przesłony.



$4n^2$ jasności

$$(r^2 + b)^2 = (a+b)^2 + a^2 - 2(a+b)\left(1 - \frac{r^2}{a}\right)$$

$$b n \lambda = 2a^2 + 2ab - 2a^2 - 2ab + 2(a+b) a \cdot \rho^2$$

$$\rho = \sqrt{\frac{b}{a(a+b)}} n \lambda$$

$\therefore a$

$$(b + n \frac{\lambda}{2})^2 = b^2 + \rho^2$$

$$\rho = \sqrt{b n \lambda}$$

$$n \cdot b = 100$$

$$\lambda = 0.00005$$

$$\rho =$$

lytische ...

... ..

... ..



$$I = A \dot{x}_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} \dot{x}_2^2 + C \dot{x}_1 \dot{x}_2$$

$$E = -\frac{1}{2} (2 \dot{x}_1^2 + M \dot{x}_2^2) + i \nu$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}_1} \right) = L_1 = \frac{d}{dt} (A \dot{x}_1 + C \dot{x}_2) + U_1$$

$$L_2 = \frac{d}{dt} (C \dot{x}_1 + D \dot{x}_2) + U_2$$

$$K = -\frac{1}{2} I \ddot{x} = -\frac{1}{2} \ddot{x}^2 \frac{\partial A}{\partial \ddot{x}} - \frac{1}{2} \ddot{x}^2 \frac{\partial B}{\partial \ddot{x}} - \dot{x}_1 \dot{x}_2 \frac{\partial C}{\partial \ddot{x}}$$

$$\dot{x}_1 = \dot{x}_0 + \rho \omega \int_0^t \dot{x}_2 dt = \dot{x}_0 + \rho \frac{\dot{x}_2}{\omega}$$

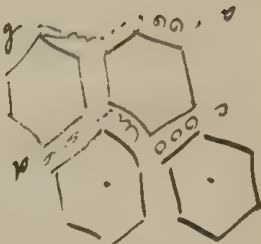
$$\dot{x}_1 = \dot{x}_2 + \rho \frac{\dot{x}_2}{\omega}$$

$$\dot{x}_1 - \dot{x}_2 = \frac{1}{\omega} \rho \ddot{x}_2$$

I.

II.

... ..



III.



$$\begin{aligned} 2 \cdot 10^4 \cdot 4 \cdot 10^{10} &= 8 \cdot 10^{23} \\ 3 \cdot 10^{10} &= \frac{8 \cdot 10^{23}}{3} \\ 8 \cdot 10^{10} &= 4 \cdot 10^{10} \end{aligned}$$

$$V = \frac{e^2 r^2 + c^2}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \left[\underbrace{\left(\frac{\partial H}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial G}{\partial z} \right)^2}_a + \underbrace{\left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial H}{\partial x} \right)^2}_b + \underbrace{\left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial G}{\partial x} \right)^2}_c \right]$$

$$\frac{\partial V}{\partial F} = \frac{\partial b}{\partial F} + \frac{\partial c}{\partial F} + \frac{\partial K}{\partial F} \frac{\partial c}{\partial F}$$

$$= \frac{\partial K}{\partial F} + \frac{\partial V}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial F} + \frac{\partial V}{\partial z} \frac{\partial z}{\partial F}$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial t} + \underbrace{\alpha \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial x} + \beta \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial y} + \gamma \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial z}}_{\text{drift}} - \underbrace{(M \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial y} + N \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial z})}_{\text{drift}} + \underbrace{Z \left(\frac{\partial \beta}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \gamma}{\partial z} \right)}_{\text{magnetopla}}$$

$$\Gamma = \alpha \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial y} + \alpha \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial z} = \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial z}$$

$$= \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial t} + \alpha \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial x} + \frac{\mathcal{H}}{x} + \frac{\mathcal{N}}{x} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (\beta \mathcal{L} - \alpha \mathcal{N}) - \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (\alpha \mathcal{N} - \beta \mathcal{L}) =$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (\beta \mathcal{L} - \alpha \mathcal{N}) = \frac{\partial}{\partial z} () + \alpha \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial x} \right) = \frac{\partial \mathcal{M}}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{N}}{\partial y} - \text{etc.}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} 1000 \text{ V.} \\ \text{Kala 1 cm} \end{array} \right\} = \frac{1000 \cdot 10^8}{9 \cdot 10^{20}} = \frac{1}{9} 10^{-9} \text{ cm}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} 500 \cdot 30 \\ \text{Kala} \end{array} \right\} = \frac{15000}{9} \cdot 10^{-9} = \frac{1}{6} 10^{-5}$$

$$1 \text{ Vili} = 10^9 = 300 \text{ m}$$

$$3 \cdot 10^5$$

$$\frac{1}{9} \cdot 10^{24}$$

$$1500 \text{ V.} : \frac{1}{9} \cdot 10^{12} = 100$$

$$V = a \sin \alpha t \quad \text{I} = \frac{v}{\lambda} \quad \frac{K}{8\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} a^2 \sin^2 \alpha t \, dt = \frac{K a^2}{8\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \sin^2 \alpha t \, d\alpha t \cdot \frac{K}{8\pi}$$

$$= \frac{K a^2}{8\pi} \cdot \frac{K}{8\pi} + \frac{K}{8\pi} \frac{v}{\lambda} \frac{K}{8\pi} = \frac{K a^2}{8\pi}$$

energia w jednostce objętości

$$V = a \sin \alpha(t - \frac{x}{v})$$

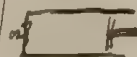
$$N = \frac{a}{v} \cos \alpha(t - \frac{x}{v})$$

$$\int_0^{\lambda} (K V^2 + \mu N^2) = \frac{1}{\lambda} \frac{1}{8\pi} (K + \frac{1}{\mu v^2}) \int_0^{\lambda} \sin^2 \alpha(t - \frac{x}{v}) \cdot dx$$

$$\text{dla } v = \frac{1}{\mu K}$$

$$= \frac{K}{\lambda 4\pi} \frac{v}{\alpha} \pi a^2 = \frac{K}{4\pi} \frac{v \cdot \tau}{2\pi \cdot \lambda} \pi a^2 = \frac{K}{8\pi} a^2$$

Parti
Anten



$$\frac{2 \text{ g Cal}}{\text{min}} = \text{ilość energii podległa przemianie w 1 cm}^2$$

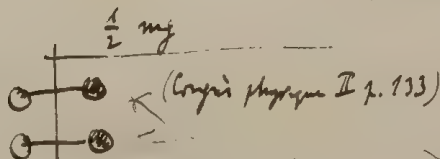
$$\text{czyli} = \frac{2 \cdot 42 \cdot 10^6}{60 \cdot 3 \cdot 10^{10}} = \text{ilość zawarta w 1 cm}^3 = \frac{84 \cdot 10^{-4}}{180} = \frac{14 \cdot 10^{-4}}{30} = \frac{7}{15} \cdot 10^{-4} \frac{\text{Cal}}{\text{cm}^3}$$

$$\text{zatem ciśnienie na 1 cm}^2: \frac{1}{2} \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ dyn}$$

$$\text{na 1 m}^2: \frac{1}{2} \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ dyn}$$

to jest jedyne, nie ma promieni poruszających się do przodu i z powrotem, innymi słowami tylko

Lebedeff (Moskwa)
1900



I efekt podobny konsekwencjom
płynięcia światła z obu stron

II radian. równie grubości; w ogóle nie

$$\text{no również cte: } (\frac{10^9}{\pi} \cdot 2)^2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot 10^{-3} = \frac{2}{\pi} 10^{15} = \frac{2}{\pi} 10^{12} \text{ kg}$$

przez to jak więc kształt wody 1 km³

przez to III co'menia

ale sam mój woda ten większy niż objętość to jest jakbyś chciał mieć więcej prądu i nie grzeje

Konety gromy odwołane; (Schwarzchild to)

Сила на атомов p др: в бунке X

$$p X = \left[\frac{\partial (KX)}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial (KY)}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial (KZ)}{\partial z} \right] X$$

$$= \frac{\partial (\frac{1}{2} K X^2 + \frac{1}{2} K Y^2 + \frac{1}{2} K Z^2)}{\partial x} + K \left(Y \frac{\partial X}{\partial y} + X \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} \right) - \dots$$

$$\frac{\partial (XY)}{\partial y}$$

$$- K \frac{\partial (XZ)}{\partial z}$$

$$= \frac{\partial X_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial X_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial X_z}{\partial z}$$

$$X_{xx} = \frac{1}{2} K (X^2 + Y^2 + Z^2)$$

$$X_y = KXY$$

$$Y_y = \frac{1}{2} K (Y^2 - X^2 - Z^2)$$

$$Y_z =$$

$$Z_z = \frac{1}{2} K (\quad)$$

$$Z_x =$$

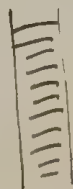
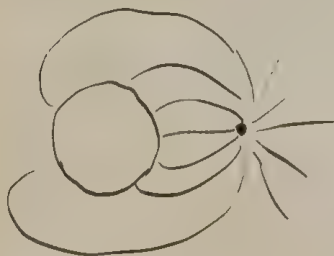
Нап X в бунке сдв

$$Y = Z = 0$$

$$X_x = \frac{1}{2} K X^2$$

$$Y_y = Z_z = -\frac{1}{2} K X^2$$

$$X_y = \dots = 0$$



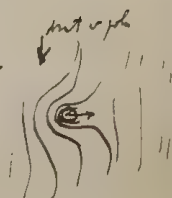
Электронная (K эмиссия!)
Дисперсионная
Получение в электронном устройстве



излучение и
полупроводник



декогерентность
взаимодействие

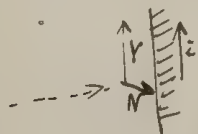


$$X_x = \frac{K}{2} (X^2 - Y^2 - Z^2) + \frac{A}{2} (L^2 - M^2 - N^2) \quad \text{cosymetric}$$

$$X_y = K YZ + \mu MN$$

u.współ:

$$\cancel{X_x} \approx A \sin(2-\epsilon) \quad Z_2 = -\left(\frac{\epsilon}{2} X^2 + \frac{\epsilon}{2} L^2\right) = -K A^2 \omega^2 (2-\epsilon)$$



metry indukcyj.

city pochodzący

Wzrost w ekstremum potencjału $V = e^{-\alpha x}$

Ju. Kepler 1619 komety gwiezdy komety stała się tym system (tępa uniwersum)

Schwarzschild cokolwiek zaliczyć do prądu (przy ujęciu g. ujęciu)

$$= \text{grawitacja} \quad d\lambda/2\pi = 1.5 \mu$$

1

0.18 μ 18 razy technicznie \rightarrow tego pędu dla

$$0.07 \text{ m/s} =$$

system. komety gwiezdy

W. H. & Bull 1983

	do	ob.
Zobacz:	11	10
całkow.	18	16
Pt	18	16
Al	19	18
Ni	14	16

Ogólny tryb systemu dla: do.

na zemi kod qe $K=1$:

šeta na usloj p₀ u hodu X:

$$\text{zn } pX = K \left(\frac{\partial X}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial Z}{\partial z} \right) X =$$

$$= \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{K}{2} (X^2 - Y^2 - Z^2) \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (KXY) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (KXZ)$$

$$= K \left[X \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} - Y \frac{\partial Y}{\partial x} - Z \frac{\partial Z}{\partial x} + Y \frac{\partial X}{\partial y} + X \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} + X \frac{\partial Z}{\partial z} + Z \frac{\partial X}{\partial z} \right]$$

$$= \frac{\partial X_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial X_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial X_z}{\partial z}$$

to su samo magnetski vektorski opori

$$X_x = \frac{K}{\rho n} (X^2 - Y^2 - Z^2) + \frac{K}{\rho n} (X^2 - Y^2 - Z^2) \quad \text{---}$$

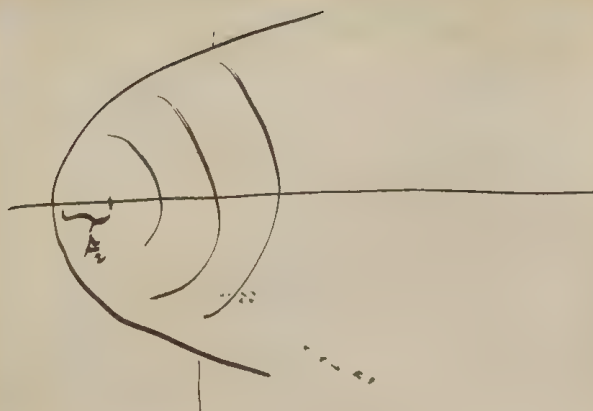
X_y

Z_z

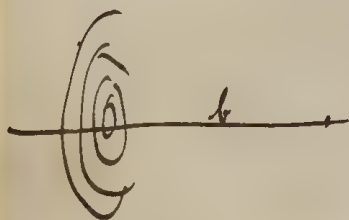
Kod qe $Y = A \cos \frac{2\pi}{c} (t - \frac{x}{c}) \quad X=Z=0$

$L=0; M = \sqrt{\frac{K}{\mu}} A \cos \frac{2\pi}{c} (t - \frac{x}{c}); N=0$

pošto je $X_x = -\left(\frac{K}{L} Y^2 + \frac{1}{L} M^2 \right) = \dots$



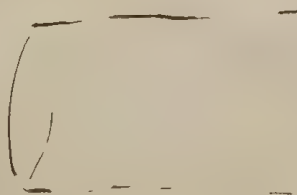
Кривизна. Формула для фокуса $n = 1.740$
 свет



$$(b + n \frac{\lambda}{2})^2 = b^2 + \rho^2$$

$$\rho = \sqrt{b n \lambda}$$

априори до света

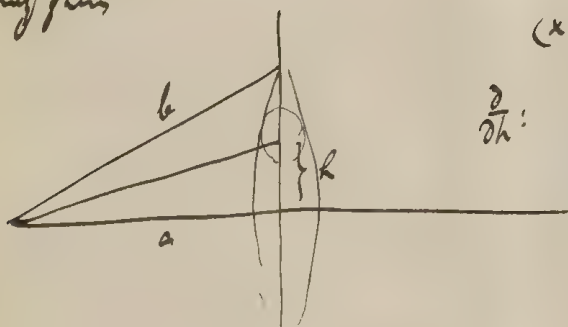


Телеконт"

Рисунки и расчеты

Criteria:

Long glass



or directly: pg or b ...

$$(x-a)^2 + (y-h)^2 = (b - \sqrt{a^2 + h^2})^2$$

$\frac{\partial}{\partial h}$:

$$y-h = \frac{(b - \sqrt{a^2 + h^2})h}{\sqrt{a^2 + h^2}}$$

$$y = \frac{bh}{\sqrt{a^2 + h^2}}$$

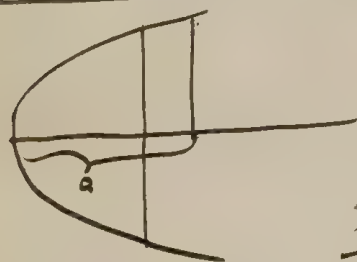
$$h = \frac{ay}{\sqrt{b^2 - y^2}}$$

$$(x-a)^2 = (b^2 - y^2 - h^2) \left(1 - \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 + h^2}}\right)^2$$

$$= (\sqrt{b^2 - y^2} - a)^2$$

$$x-a = \pm [\sqrt{b^2 - y^2} - a]$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = b^2 \quad \parallel \quad (x-2a)^2 + y^2 = b^2$$



$$h^2 = 2pg$$

$$(x-g)^2 + (y-h)^2 = (g-a)^2$$

then taking derivative

$$xg + yh$$

$$-(x-g) - (y-h) \frac{dh}{dg} = (g-a) \frac{dh}{dg}$$

$$\frac{dh}{dg} = \frac{h}{g}$$

$$x + \frac{xy}{g} - g = 0$$

$$h = \frac{py}{a+g-x}$$

$$x^2 + 2(a+g-x) \frac{h^2}{2g} - 2hy + y^2 = 0 \quad \mid \quad x^2(0-x) + y^2(0-x) - a^2(0-x) - (0-x)^2 h = 0$$

$$(x^2 + y^2 - a^2 - pa - gx) = 0$$

$$(x - \frac{a}{2})^2 + y^2 - (a + \frac{a}{2})^2 = 0$$

$$(x-a)^2 + (y-h)^2 = \left(\frac{b - \sqrt{a^2 + h^2}}{n^2} \right)^2$$

$$y-h = \left(\frac{b - \sqrt{a^2 + h^2}}{\sqrt{a^2 + h^2}} - 1 \right) \frac{h}{n}$$

$$h =$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial t^2} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial x^2}$$

$$V = f_1\left(t - \frac{x}{a}\right) + f_2\left(t + \frac{x}{a}\right)$$

$V_{2y,2}$

$$\nabla^2 V = \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left[r^2 \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial z^2} \right) \right] \quad V = f(r, z)$$

$$\frac{\partial V}{\partial z} = \frac{dV}{dz} \cdot \frac{z}{r}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial V}{\partial z} = \frac{1}{r} \frac{dV}{dz} - \frac{x^2}{r^3} \frac{\partial V}{\partial z} + \frac{dV}{dz} \frac{z}{r} \\ \frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial z^2} = \dots \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \frac{dV}{dr} = a^2 \left[\frac{1}{r} \frac{dV}{dr} + \frac{d^2 V}{dr^2} \right] \\ a^2 = a^2 \frac{d}{dr} \left(r \frac{dV}{dr} \right) \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial x^2} + \frac{1}{x} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} + \left(1 - \frac{z^2}{x^2}\right) F = 0 \\ F_{xx} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$V = \text{not for}$$

$$a^2 f(r) = \dots$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \tilde{v}}{\partial t^2} = \nabla^2 \tilde{v}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 (\tilde{r} \tilde{v})}{\partial t^2} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 (\tilde{r} \tilde{v})}{\partial r^2}$$

$$\tilde{r} \tilde{v} = f_1\left(t - \frac{r}{a}\right) + f_2\left(t + \frac{r}{a}\right)$$

For the hypothesis:

$$V = \frac{a e^{i k x}}{2 i \alpha (t - vx)} \quad V = \frac{-a k x}{2 i \alpha (t - vx)}$$

$$\frac{\partial V}{\partial t} = -\frac{\partial V}{\partial x}$$

$$N = \frac{a e^{-i k x}}{2 i \alpha} \left[k \cos \alpha (t - vx) - v \sin \alpha (t - vx) \right]$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} E \sin \left[\alpha \left(t + \frac{x}{c} \right) + \delta \right] + R \cos \left[\alpha \left(t + \frac{x}{c} \right) + \epsilon \right] &= \\ -\frac{E \cos \alpha (t + \frac{x}{c})}{c} + \frac{R \sin \alpha (t + \frac{x}{c})}{c} \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$\frac{\partial N}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial V}{\partial x}$$

$$\frac{a}{c} E \cos \left[\alpha \left(t + \frac{x}{c} \right) + \delta \right] - \frac{a}{c} R \sin \left[\alpha \left(t + \frac{x}{c} \right) + \epsilon \right]$$

$$N = \frac{1}{c} \left[\frac{E}{2} \cos \left[\alpha \left(t + \frac{x}{c} \right) + \delta \right] + \frac{R}{2} \sin \left[\alpha \left(t + \frac{x}{c} \right) + \epsilon \right] \right]$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} E \cos \delta + R \cos \epsilon &= a \\ E \sin \delta + R \sin \epsilon &= 0 \\ \frac{E \cos \delta}{c} + \frac{R \cos \epsilon}{c} &= -a v \\ \frac{E \sin \delta}{c} + \frac{R \sin \epsilon}{c} &= a k \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$E \cos \delta + R \cos \epsilon = a$$

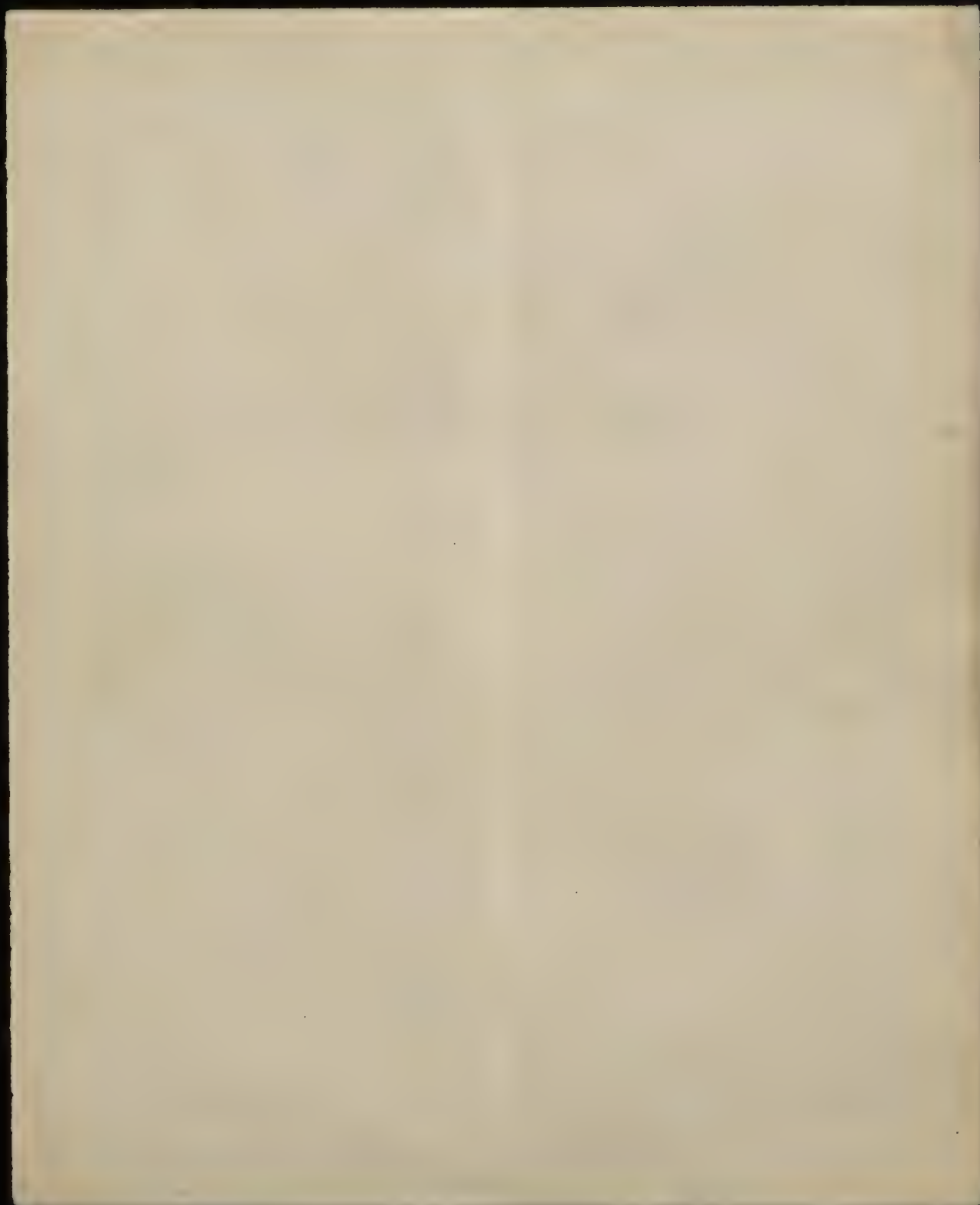
$$\left. \begin{aligned} E \cos \delta &= \frac{a}{2} (1 - vc) \\ E \cos \delta - R \cos \epsilon &= -a vc \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$E \cos \delta - R \cos \epsilon = -a vc$$

$$R \cos \epsilon = \frac{a}{2} (1 + vc)$$

$$E \sin \delta = \frac{a k c}{2} = -R \sin \epsilon$$

$$\frac{R^2}{E^2} = \frac{\left(\frac{a}{2} \right)^2 (1 + vc)^2 + k^2 c^2}{\left(\frac{a}{2} \right)^2 (1 - vc)^2 + k^2 c^2}$$



$$= \frac{a \sin \alpha}{r} \cdot r^2 (1+r^2) (1-\cos \varepsilon) + \frac{a \cos \alpha}{r} \cdot r^2 (1-r^2) \sin \varepsilon$$

$$= \frac{1 - 2r^2 \cos \varepsilon + r^4}{(1-r^2)^2 + 2r^2(1-\cos \varepsilon)}$$

$$= \frac{a}{r} \frac{\sin \alpha \cdot r^2 (1+r^2) (1-\cos \varepsilon) - \cos \alpha \cdot r^2 (1-r^2) \sin \varepsilon}{(1-r^2)^2 + 4r^2 \sin^2 \frac{\varepsilon}{2}}$$

$$= M \cos \alpha + N \sin \alpha \quad \quad \quad = \frac{2a \sin \frac{\varepsilon}{2}}{(1-r^2)^2 + 4r^2 \sin^2 \frac{\varepsilon}{2}} \cdot \frac{\sin \alpha \cdot r^2 (1+r^2) \sin \frac{\varepsilon}{2} - \cos \alpha \cdot r^2 (1-r^2) \cos \frac{\varepsilon}{2}}$$

$$M^2 + N^2 = \frac{4a^2 \sin^2 \frac{\varepsilon}{2}}{(1-r^2)^2 + 4r^2 \sin^2 \frac{\varepsilon}{2}} \cdot r^2 \left[(1+r^2)^2 \sin^2 \frac{\varepsilon}{2} + (1-r^2)^2 \cos^2 \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \right]$$

st. u kedy rozsa = 0 jizdi $\frac{\varepsilon}{2} = 0, \pi, 2\pi, \dots$
 $\varepsilon = 0, 2\pi, 4\pi, \dots$

dg predchadzajuceho tam bydl rozsa.

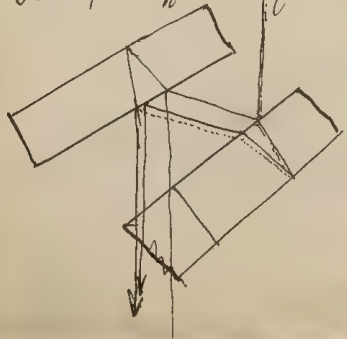
Nedokladavni rochniki: u magnitoni promieni vychodza mi || bo ako mi potry u ∞ . I u Newtona opacil ptyty mi ||.

Isodak crany, svetlo monochromat, brzo, obsluvane prva kubova skla, albo vidnava

Imisane nachylenis

Vzypai mozia do mierenia bodov malych grubosi, Abbe-Fiscan dilatometr

Refraktometr
Interferenčný Jaminis



rovnica fazy pro ob. u jiny i u dely posuvu:

$$: \frac{4\pi h n}{\lambda} \cos \rho$$

rotu rozn. ob. promieni:

$$\frac{4\pi h n}{\lambda} (\cos \rho - \cos \rho')$$

$$2A \sin \mu \cos \epsilon = \left(\frac{A}{m} + \Delta n \right) \sin \mu - r \sin \epsilon$$

$$A \cos \epsilon + m \sin \epsilon = A \cos(\mu + \epsilon) = \frac{A \cos \mu - 1}{m}$$

$$A[\sin(\mu + \epsilon) \cos \mu - A \cos(\mu + \epsilon) \sin \mu] = A \sin \epsilon = \frac{r \sin \mu}{m}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \sin \mu &= \sqrt{1 - m^2 A^2 \sin^2 \epsilon} \\ \cos \mu &= A - m A \cos \epsilon \\ 1 &= A^2 + m^2 A^2 - 2mA^2 \cos \epsilon \\ A^2 &= \frac{1}{2(1 + m^2 - 2m \cos \epsilon)} \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$A \sin \mu = A \cos \mu = A \cos \epsilon = \frac{A - \cos \mu}{m}$$

$$m \sin(\mu + \epsilon) = \sin \mu = m(\sin \mu \cos \epsilon + \cos \mu \sin \epsilon)$$

$$\sin \mu [1 - m \cos \epsilon] = m \sin^2 \epsilon$$

$$\sin \mu = \frac{m \sin^2 \epsilon}{1 - m \cos \epsilon}$$

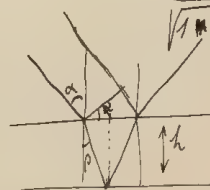
$$\cos \mu = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + m^2}} = \frac{1 - m \cos \epsilon}{\sqrt{(1 - m \cos \epsilon)^2 + m^2 \sin^2 \epsilon}}$$

$$= \frac{1 - m \cos \epsilon}{\sqrt{1 - 2m \cos \epsilon + m^2}}$$

$$\sin \mu = \frac{m \sin^2 \epsilon}{\sqrt{1 - 2m \cos \epsilon + m^2}}$$

$$A \sin \mu = A^2 m \sin^2 \epsilon = \frac{m \sin^2 \epsilon}{1 - 2m \cos \epsilon + m^2}$$

$$A \cos \mu = A^2 - A^2 m \cos \epsilon = \frac{1 - m \cos \epsilon}{1 - 2m \cos \epsilon + m^2}$$



$$\epsilon = 2\pi \frac{2h \sin \alpha \cos \alpha}{\lambda} = \frac{1}{\cos \alpha} \left[\frac{2\pi h \sin \alpha \cos \alpha}{\lambda} \right]$$

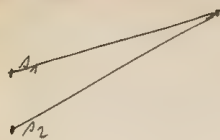
$$= \frac{2\pi h \sin \alpha \cos \alpha}{\lambda \cos \alpha} = \frac{2\pi h \sin \alpha}{\lambda}$$

$$b = \frac{2\pi h \sin \alpha}{\lambda}$$

$$b = \frac{2\pi h \sin \alpha}{\lambda} \left[\frac{1 - m \cos(\alpha + \epsilon) \sin \alpha + m \sin(\alpha + \epsilon) \cos \alpha}{1 - 2m \cos(\alpha + \epsilon) + m^2} \right]$$

$$b = \frac{2\pi h \sin \alpha}{\lambda} \left[\frac{\sin \alpha (1 - r^2 \cos \epsilon) - \cos \alpha r^2 \sin \epsilon - r^2 \alpha}{1 - 2r^2 \cos \epsilon + r^2} \right]$$

$$= \frac{2\pi h \sin \alpha}{\lambda} \left[\frac{1 - 2r^2 \cos \epsilon + r^4 - (1 - r^2)(1 - r^2 \cos \epsilon)}{1 - 2r^2 \cos \epsilon + r^4} \right] + \cos \alpha r^2 \sin \epsilon \left(\frac{1 - r^2}{1 - 2r^2 \cos \epsilon + r^4} \right)$$



podobneho vlneného svetla = koherencia

$$s = a_1 \sim \ln\left(\frac{t}{\tau} - \frac{x_1}{\lambda}\right) + a_2 \sim \ln\left(\frac{t}{\tau} - \frac{x_2}{\lambda}\right)$$

$$= A \sim \left[\ln \frac{t}{\tau} - \delta \right]$$

$$A \sim \delta =$$

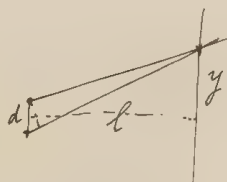
$$A \sim \delta =$$

$$A^2 = A_1^2 + A_2^2 + 2 A_1 A_2 \cos \ln\left(\frac{x_1 - x_2}{\lambda}\right)$$



akurco tam je $\frac{a_1 - a_2}{x_1 - x_2} = \frac{\lambda}{2}, \frac{3\lambda}{2} \dots$

príkl.



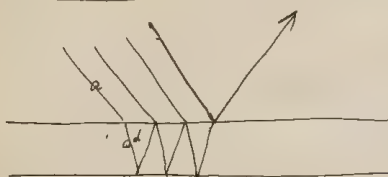
$$x_1 - x_2 = d \sim \alpha = \frac{d y}{l}$$

$$y = \frac{\lambda l}{2d}, \frac{3\lambda l}{2d} \dots$$

Uda eig tykto jinkl to some extent svetla jinkl svetla: coherent

odpoved na 2 otázky:

1. Ako sa menia eig svetla vzhľadom na čas, rozmer, rozmer.



$$q[\sin \alpha + d \sin(\alpha + \epsilon) + d \sin(\alpha + 2\epsilon) + \dots + d \sin(\alpha + 3\epsilon) + \dots]$$

$$= q \sin \alpha$$

$$k^2 + \delta^2 = 1$$

$$d\delta = 1 - k^2$$

$$k = -p$$

$$= q \sin \alpha + q d \sin(\alpha + \epsilon) + q d^2 \sin(\alpha + 2\epsilon) + q d^3 \sin(\alpha + 3\epsilon) + \dots$$

$$\sin \alpha + m \sin(\alpha + \epsilon) + m^2 \sin(\alpha + 2\epsilon) + \dots = A \sin(\alpha + \mu)$$

$$1 + m \cos \epsilon + m^2 \cos 2\epsilon + \dots$$

$$= A \cos \mu \sin \epsilon$$

$$m \sin \epsilon + m^2 \sin 2\epsilon + \dots$$

$$= A \sin \mu \cos \epsilon$$

$$\sin \epsilon + m \sin 2\epsilon + m^2 \sin 3\epsilon + \dots$$

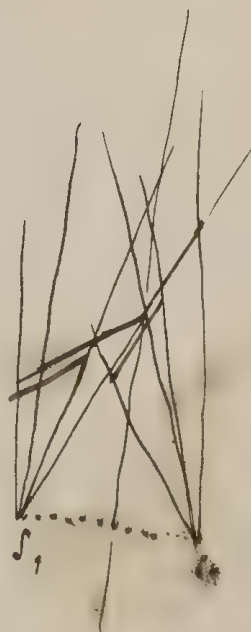
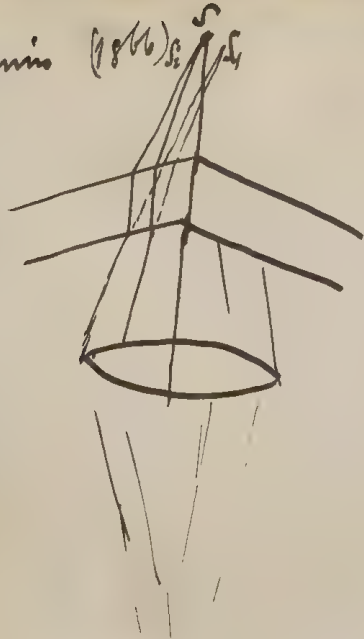
$$= A \sin(\mu + \epsilon) = \frac{A}{m} \sin \mu$$

$$- \sin \epsilon + m \sin 2\epsilon + m^2 \sin 3\epsilon + \dots$$

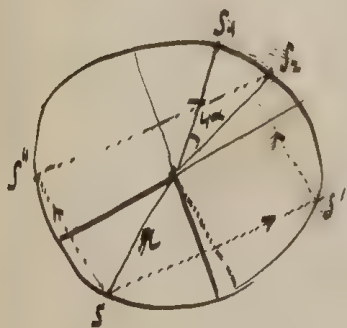
$$= A \sin(\mu - \epsilon) = A \cos \mu \sin \epsilon$$

T povrchovine folie rovný ^{rovný} pás = pov. fol.
 zatím rozdělím jednotn. kř. pro kř. a kř.

Fermi (1866)



Hickson



$$\delta = \frac{r}{4a}$$

or

$$\delta = \frac{a\lambda}{4\pi a}$$

$$a = r + \delta E_{km}$$

$$\delta = \frac{\lambda}{4a} \left(1 + \frac{0.5 E_{km}}{a} \right)$$

gibt also: in der ersten Linie
• dann mit $\delta = \frac{\lambda}{4a}$

$$\left(\frac{100 \text{ m}}{1 \text{ m}} \right)$$

wird gegeben mit Fermi

to the order of a distance of 100 m

$$A \approx \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{t}{c} - \frac{m \lambda + n \gamma + A^2}{\lambda} \right)$$

$$X = A \omega \gamma \sin \frac{2\pi}{c} \left(t - \frac{x \cos \gamma + z \sin \gamma}{c} \right)$$

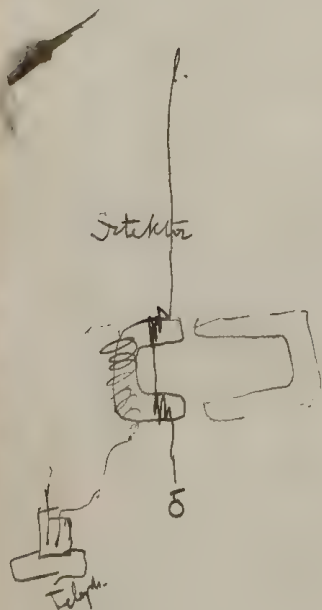
$$Z = -A \sin \gamma \sin$$

$$M = \frac{A}{\lambda} \sin \frac{2\pi}{c} (\dots)$$

$$X_r = A' \omega \gamma' \sin \frac{2\pi}{c} \left(t - \frac{x \cos \gamma' + z \sin \gamma'}{c} \right)$$

$$Z_r = -A' \sin \gamma' \sin$$

...



$$\frac{\partial X}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Z}{\partial z} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial M}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial Z}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial X}{\partial z} = \frac{2\pi}{c} A \sin \frac{2\pi}{c} (\dots)$$

$$\Delta M = \frac{1}{c}$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{c} - \frac{1}{c} \right) \omega \gamma = D_r \omega \gamma$$

$$(E_r + R_r) \gamma = D_r \gamma$$

$$2 E_r = D_r \left(\frac{\omega \gamma}{\omega \gamma} + \sqrt{\frac{K_L}{K_T}} \right)$$

$$D_r = E_r \frac{2 \sin \gamma \omega \gamma}{2 \sin(\gamma+X) \omega(\gamma-X)} \quad R_r = E_r \frac{\sin(\gamma-X)}{\sin(\gamma+X)}$$

$$R_r =$$

	n	\sqrt{K}
pos.	1.000 294	1.000 295
CO ₂	1 449	473
H ₂	138	132

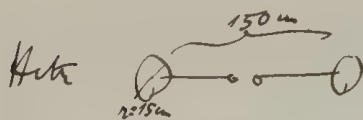
	n_D	\sqrt{K}
Amund	1.50	1.5
Peterden	1.39	1.4
CS ₂	1.63	1.6
C ₄ H ₁₀	1.45	2.3
C ₄ H ₈ O ₄	1.36	5
H ₂ O	1.33	9

$$z = A \sin \alpha(t - \frac{x}{c})$$

$$A \sin \alpha(t - \frac{x}{c}) + A' \sin \alpha(t + \frac{x}{c}) = 0$$

$$K_1 \frac{\partial X_1}{\partial x_1} + K_2 \frac{\partial X_2}{\partial x_2} = 0$$

K_1

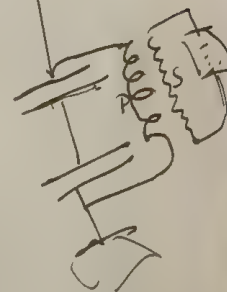
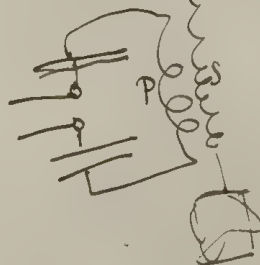
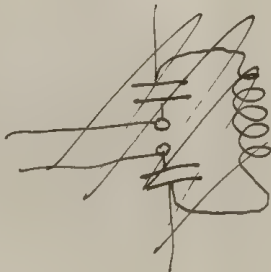


$$c = \frac{15}{2} \frac{1}{v_2} = L = 1802$$

1887

$$\tau = 1.26 \cdot 10^{-8} \text{ sec} \quad \lambda = 300$$

Primo 1870



$$r + \rho d\delta (e^{-i\delta} - 1)$$

$$r + \rho d\delta \frac{e^{-i\delta} - 1}{1 - \rho^2 e^{-i\delta}}$$

$$d\delta \frac{1}{1 - \rho^2 e^{-i\delta}}$$

$$\delta = \frac{4\pi h \cos \theta}{\lambda}$$

$$r + \rho = 0$$

$$d\delta + r^2 = 1$$

$$J_r = \frac{4r^2 \sin^2 \frac{\delta}{2}}{(1-r^2)^2 + 4r^2 \sin^2 \frac{\delta}{2}}$$

$$J_d = \frac{(1-r^2)^2}{(1-r^2)^2 + 4r^2 \sin^2 \frac{\delta}{2}}$$

$$J_d = d\delta \cos \theta + d\delta \rho^2 (r^2 + \dots)$$

$$= d\delta \cos \theta [1 + \rho^2 \cos \theta + \dots]$$

$$+ d\delta \sin \theta [\rho^2 \sin \theta + \dots]$$

$$J = d\delta^2 \left[\frac{1 + \rho^2 (\cos^2 \theta - \rho^2)}{\dots} \right] + \rho^4 \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{[\dots]}$$

$$= (1-r^2)^2 \left\{ 1 + 2 \frac{\rho^2 \cos \theta}{\dots} - \frac{\rho^4}{\dots} \right\} + \frac{\rho^4 \sin^2 \theta}{\dots}$$

$$= \frac{1 + \rho^4}{1 - \dots}$$



To jest właśnie względna różnica fazy do jednowarstwowej siatki

Dla tej siatki znamy różnicę fazy między promieniami $\delta = 0.1445 \text{ nm}$

$$\delta = 0.1435 \text{ nm}$$

Pomiarowi dwóch linii max. jedyną różnicę dróg:

$$\begin{aligned} 2\delta &= k\lambda = (\cancel{2k+1}) \left(k + \frac{1}{2}\right) (\lambda - \Delta\lambda) \\ &= k\lambda + \frac{\lambda}{2} - k\Delta\lambda \end{aligned}$$

$$k\Delta\lambda = \frac{\lambda}{2} \quad \Delta\lambda = \frac{\lambda}{2k}$$

$$k = \frac{\lambda}{2\Delta\lambda}$$

$$\Delta\lambda = 0.289$$

$$k = 491$$

$$\lambda = \frac{0.289}{491} = 0.000589$$

$$\Delta\lambda = \frac{0.000589}{982} = 0.0000006$$



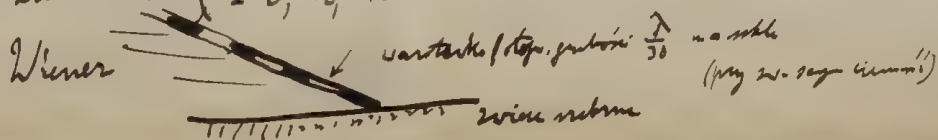
Jeżeli dwie siatki linii to po raz ten znowu nie pokazują, ale jeżeli jedna linia otężej, to w grze po raz ten już nie będzie różnicy.

Sprowadzamy wówczas do fazy stojącej, jeżeli znamy przesunięcie

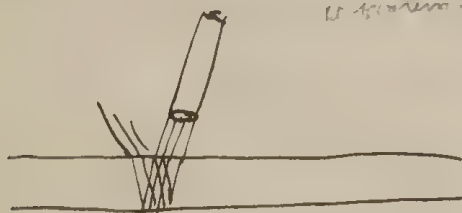
$$a \sin \left(\frac{x}{T} - \frac{x}{\lambda} \right) + a \sin \left(\frac{x}{T} + \frac{x}{\lambda} \right) = 2a \sin \frac{x}{T} \cos \frac{x}{\lambda}$$

Amplituda zmiana dla $\frac{x}{\lambda} = 0, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{2}, \dots$

Wiener



Dotychczas omawiając zderzenia δ δ
 i zderzenia tego z zderzeniem β i zderzeniem β , zwrócić
 uwagę na następujące: Kola są niekiedy

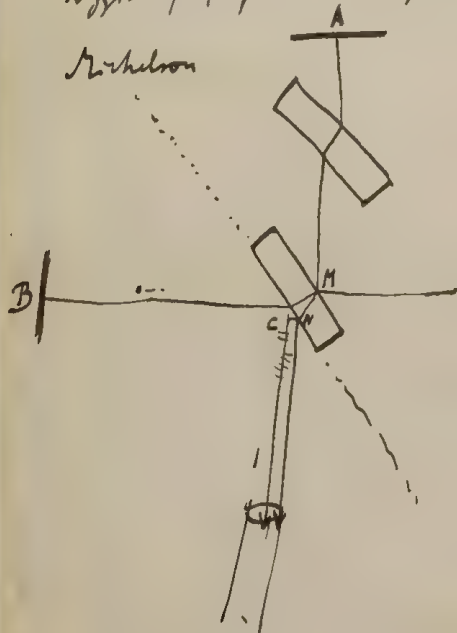


Uważać, że przy zderzeniu β ||
 to jest zderzenie zderzenia to zderzenie

~~zderzenia~~ Widać, że zderzenia zderzenia zderzenia zderzenia
 zderzenia zderzenia

Wyznaczenie apart do zderzenia zderzenia ϵ :

Richardson



$$zderzenia zderzenia = zderzenia \mid 2MA + MN = 2MB - MN$$

A przy zderzeniu zderzenia zderzenia zderzenia zderzenia
 zderzenia zderzenia

$$\frac{A}{B} \mid \delta$$

zderzenia zderzenia zderzenia zderzenia zderzenia

zderzenia zderzenia zderzenia zderzenia zderzenia

zderzenia zderzenia zderzenia zderzenia zderzenia

Teknik superposisi :

$$\frac{\partial N}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial Y}{\partial x}$$

85

$$Y = A \sin(\frac{x}{c} - \lambda) + D \sin(\frac{x}{c} + \lambda) \quad C \sin(\frac{x}{c} - \lambda)$$

$$N = -\frac{A}{c} \sin(\frac{x}{c} - \lambda) + \frac{D}{c} \sin(\frac{x}{c} + \lambda)$$

$$\begin{array}{lcl} A + D = C & A - D = C & \\ -\frac{A + D}{c} = -\frac{C}{c} & A - D = nC & \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} n \\ \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} (n-1)A + (n+1)D = 0 \\ D = -\frac{n-1}{n+1} A \end{array}$$

$$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} = a \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x}$$

$$G = A e^{a(x-a)}$$

$$a \cdot G =$$

$$x = A \sin(\frac{x}{c} - \lambda)$$

$$x = A \sin(\frac{x}{c} - \lambda)$$

$$(A + iD) \sin(\frac{x}{c} - \lambda)$$

$$(A + iD) \sin(\frac{x}{c} - \lambda)$$

$$A \sin(\frac{x}{c} - \lambda)$$

$$A \sin(\frac{x}{c} - \lambda)$$

$$G = \sqrt{A e^{i\theta}}$$

$$\cos \phi_2 = \frac{c}{n} \quad \cos \phi_2 = \sqrt{\frac{\sin^2 \phi_1}{n^2} - 1}$$

$$D = A \frac{\sin(\phi_1 - \phi_2)}{\sin(\phi_1 + \phi_2)} = A \frac{\left[\frac{c}{n} \sqrt{\frac{\sin^2 \phi_1}{n^2} - 1} - \frac{\cos \phi_1 \sin \phi_2}{n} \right]}{\left[-i n \sqrt{\dots} + \dots \right]}$$

$$A \sin(\theta + \epsilon) = \mathcal{I} [A e^{i(\theta + \epsilon)}] = \mathcal{I} [B e^{i\theta}] \quad \parallel D = A e^{i\epsilon}$$

$$A \sin \theta \quad \mathcal{I} [A e^{i\theta}]$$

$$A \cos \theta \quad \theta + \frac{\pi}{2} \quad \mathcal{I} [A e^{i(\theta + \frac{\pi}{2})}] = \mathcal{I} [A (-\sin \theta + i \cos \theta)]$$

$$-A \sin \theta \quad \theta + \pi \quad \mathcal{I} [A e^{i(\theta + \pi)}] = \mathcal{I} [A (-\cos \theta - i \sin \theta)]$$

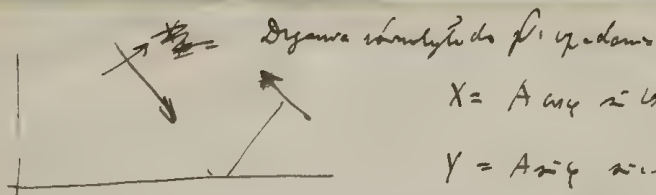
$$\text{uji} \quad \theta + \epsilon \quad \mathcal{I} [\bar{A} e^{i(\theta + \epsilon)}] = \mathcal{I} [\bar{A} e^{i\epsilon} e^{i\theta}]$$

nilai fasy e

$$\text{uji konjugat} \quad D = A e^{i\epsilon}$$

$$\sqrt{a^2 + b^2} = A \cos \epsilon + i A \sin \epsilon \quad \text{apakah nilai fasy e}$$

$$t_{\phi} = \frac{\beta}{\alpha}$$



Druga składowa do p. y-dawca

$$X = A \cos \alpha \ln \left(\frac{t}{\tau} - \frac{x \sin \varphi - y \cos \varphi}{\lambda} \right)$$

$$Y = A \sin \varphi \dots \dots \dots$$

$$Z = 0$$

$$L = 0$$

$$M = 0$$

$$N = \frac{A}{v} \sin \ln \left(\frac{t}{\tau} - \frac{x \sin \varphi - y \cos \varphi}{\lambda} \right)$$

to wszystkie warunki istnienia $\frac{\partial X}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial Z}{\partial z} = 0$

i również $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial L}{\partial t} = \dots \\ \dots \end{array} \right.$

$$X' = 0$$

$$X'' = C$$

$$Y' =$$

$$Y''$$

$$N' =$$

$$N''$$

$$\sin \varphi = \sin \varphi$$

$$\cos \varphi = -\cos \varphi$$

$$X + X' = X''$$

$$(A - 0) \cos \varphi = C \cos \varphi$$

$$N + N' = N''$$

$$(A + 0) \sin \varphi = C \sin \varphi$$

$$0 = A \frac{t(y - y_0)}{t_0(y + y_0)} \quad C = A \dots$$

warunki do p. y.

$$Z = A \sin \ln \left(\frac{t}{\tau} - \frac{x \sin \varphi - y \cos \varphi}{\lambda} \right)$$

$$L = -\frac{A}{v} \cos \ln \left(\frac{t}{\tau} - \dots \right)$$

$$M = -\frac{A}{v} \sin \ln \left(\dots \right)$$

$$A + 0 = C$$

$$(A - 0)$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial Z}{\partial y} = + A \frac{\sin \varphi}{\lambda} \ln \dots$$

$$\frac{\partial M}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial Z}{\partial x} = A \sin \varphi$$

$$0 = -A \frac{\sin(y - y_0)}{\sin(y + y_0)}$$

$$C = A \frac{2 \sin \varphi \cos \varphi}{2 \sin(y + y_0)}$$

czyli:

$$0 = -A \frac{\sin(y - y_0)}{\sin(y + y_0)} \quad 0_s = -A_s \frac{n-1}{n+1}$$

$$0_h = A_h \frac{n-1}{n+1}$$

Wzrost i przekształcenie (symmetry) dla $n > 1$

Wzrost i przekształcenie, jak się zmienia, wtedy się zmienia.

Göckens p. 290 (appart à cartilages)

p. 195

"On a souvent l'occasion d'assister à la propagation très progressive des fissures et des plis" !

Distribution générale des matériaux

colle en
cartilages distendus par un
couvercle de plâtre



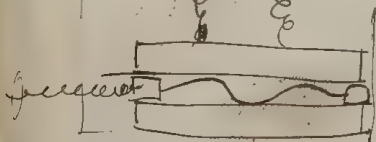
mit einem Stück von Silber

Darwin Evolution experiment 1879

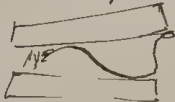
Chapitre I

Similitude : { D'autant J. d. E. de polyg. 32
Phillips CR 28 (1873) 1. Equiv. des corps élastiques semblables
2. Remarque

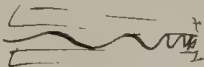
Darwin :
Phénomènes CR 58 (1878) p. 77, 283, 728



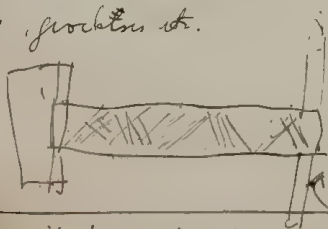
d'autant plus inflexion que ^{pression} plus grande
pression vert. inégale :



épaisseur inégale :

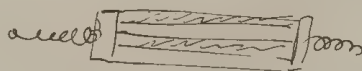


Faibles, froissements etc.



p. 321

Couches de cire, diff. vloc.



fracture avec 4 mm

Shertonite a suite d'un coulement ou laminage 394-445



Tamworth Tunnel Sculpé expérimental

Zurich C. R. 118 p 215 (1894) identité des plissements de l'écorce terrestre avec ceux d'une masse de faible épaisseur

p. 297

les plis: James Hall 1842

feuillets d'argile

coeur de marbre

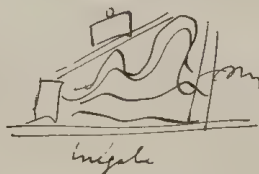
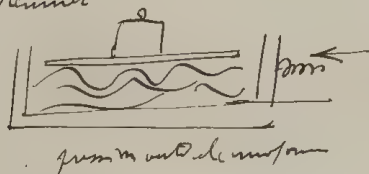


Henry Cadell 1888 Edinb Roy Soc expériences sur Kilmorie Chert pression à l'air d'une vis

Walley Willis ~~the~~ The Mechanics of Appalachian structure

Thirtieth annual Report of US geological survey Washington 1893

St. Pierre



1898 Alphonse Favre: coarctation destinée à convertir l'argile, puis l'argile se plisse

1884 H. Scharit (à propos de Bent-Vandoe) couches d'argile et sable (lis)

les feuillets mais concassément, puis raccommodés

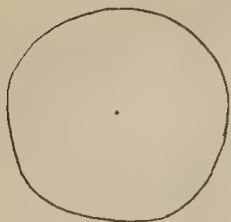
St. R.: crochons

la roche réduite en feuillets, schistosités! que est le résultat de la tresse

Schistosités p. 288 = (symbole) (Dantch, St. Pierre)
par coarctement

pour l'emploi de feuillets contre coarctation

plâtre ... en feuillets // à la fin



$$r^2 \dot{\varphi} = c$$

~~$$r^2 \ddot{\varphi} = \frac{c}{r^n}$$~~

~~$$r^2 + r^2 \dot{\varphi}^2 = \frac{c}{r^{n-1}} + f(r)$$~~

$$\text{Für } \text{Perihelion} \text{ also } \dot{\varphi}^2 = \frac{c}{r^{n-1}} + f(r)$$

$$r^2 \dot{\varphi}^2 = c^2$$

$$f = \frac{c}{c^2 r^{n-3}} + f(r) r^2$$

$$r^{n-3} \sqrt{\frac{c}{c^2 r^{n-3}} + f(r)}$$

$$\frac{r \dot{\varphi}}{c} = \frac{c}{r^n} = \frac{c}{(c^2)^{\frac{n}{n-3}}}$$

$$\dot{\varphi} = \frac{c}{r^{n-3}} + f(r)$$

$$d\varphi = \frac{c \, dt}{r^2}$$

$$\left(\frac{dr}{dt}\right)^2 + \frac{c^2}{r^2} = \left(1 + \frac{\alpha}{r^{n-1}}\right) \frac{r^4}{c^2} - r^2$$

$$d\varphi = \frac{dr}{\sqrt{r^4 + \frac{\alpha}{c^2} r^{5-n} - r^2}}$$

$$r = R + x$$

$$\sqrt{r^4 + \frac{\alpha}{c^2} r^{5-n} - r^2} + \left(\frac{r^3}{c^2} + (5-n) \frac{\alpha}{c^2} R^{4-n} - 2R\right) r + 2r^2 -$$

$$4 \mu R^3 + 4 \alpha R^{5-n} - 4 R = 0$$

$$(4-n)$$

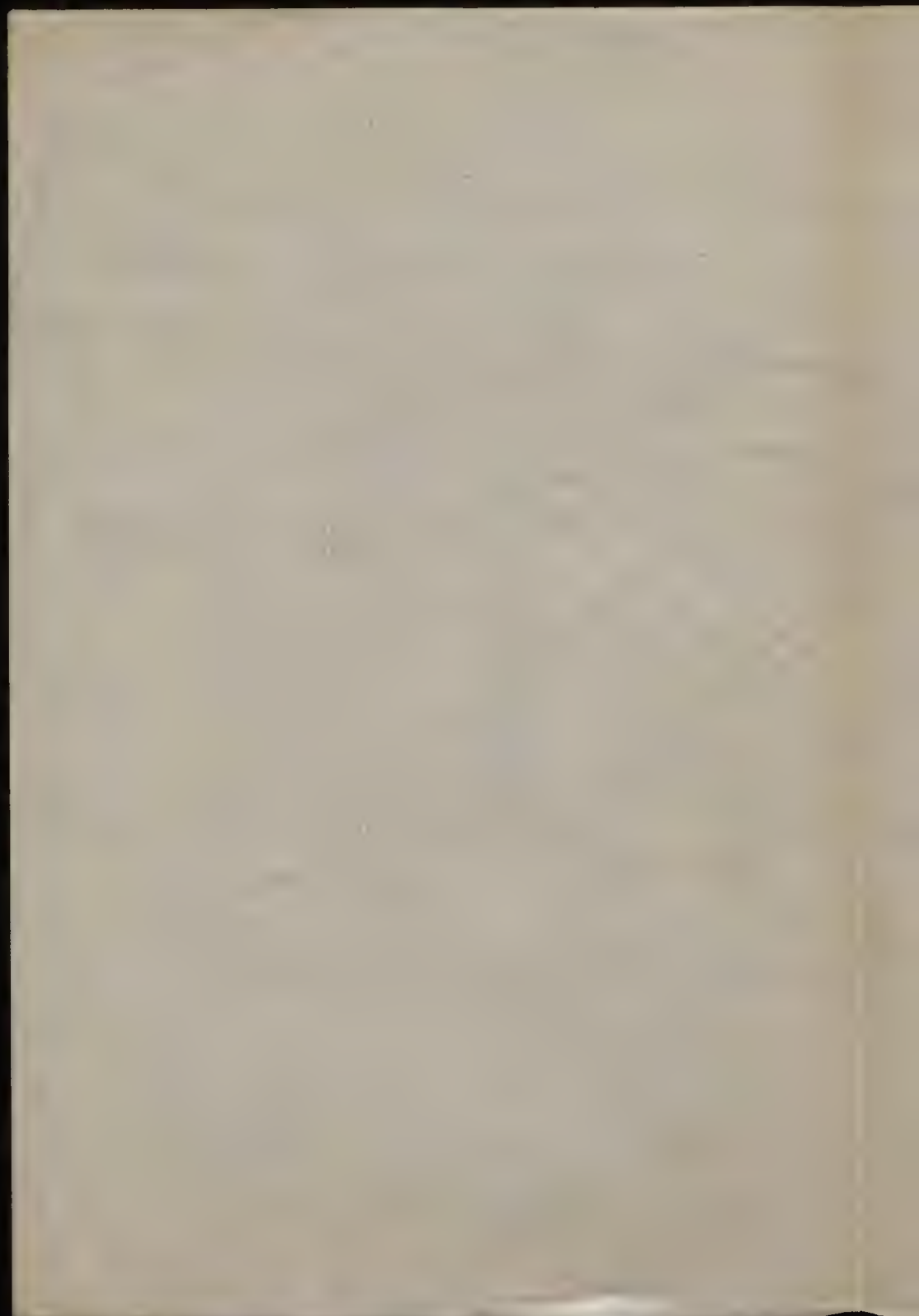
$$F = -r^n$$

Spring

$$n=1$$

$$-2$$

$$\varphi = \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{n+3}}$$



$$a^2 \left(\frac{dp}{dt} \right)^2 = g^2 (\omega y - \omega y_0)$$

$$\frac{dp}{\omega y - \omega y_0} = \frac{\sqrt{g}}{a} dt$$

$$\underbrace{\frac{1}{\omega y - \omega y_0}}_{1 + \cos \varphi = (1 + \cos \varphi_0)} = \frac{\sqrt{2 \left(\sin^2 \frac{p_0}{2} - \sin^2 \frac{p}{2} \right)}}{\frac{1}{2}} = \sqrt{2 \sin^2 \frac{p_0}{2} - 2 \sin^2 \frac{p}{2}} = \sqrt{2 \sin^2 \frac{p_0}{2} - 2 \sin^2 \frac{p}{2}}$$

$$= \sqrt{2 \sin^2 \frac{p_0}{2} - 2 \sin^2 \frac{p}{2}} = \sqrt{2 \sin^2 \frac{p_0}{2} - 2 \sin^2 \frac{p}{2}} = \sqrt{2 \sin^2 \frac{p_0}{2} - 2 \sin^2 \frac{p}{2}}$$

$$= \sqrt{2 \sin^2 \frac{p_0}{2} - 2 \sin^2 \frac{p}{2}} = \sqrt{2 \sin^2 \frac{p_0}{2} - 2 \sin^2 \frac{p}{2}} = \sqrt{2 \sin^2 \frac{p_0}{2} - 2 \sin^2 \frac{p}{2}}$$

$$k \omega y = 2$$

$$k \omega y_0 = 2$$

$$\omega y = \sqrt{1 - \frac{p^2}{k^2}}$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{p_0}{2}} \frac{da}{\sqrt{1 - a^2}}$$

$$\sin \frac{p_0}{2} = \sin \frac{p_0}{2} \cdot \sin \alpha$$


$$dp \cos \frac{p}{2} = 2 \sin \frac{p_0}{2} \sin \alpha \, da$$

$$dp = \frac{2 \sin \frac{p_0}{2} \sin \alpha \, da}{\sqrt{1 - \sin^2 \frac{p_0}{2} \sin^2 \alpha}}$$

$$\int_0^{\frac{p_0}{2}} \sin^{2n} \varphi \, d\varphi = \int_0^{\frac{p_0}{2}} \sin^{2n} \varphi \, d(\omega y) = \sin^{2n} \varphi \omega y - (2n) \int_0^{\frac{p_0}{2}} \sin^{2n-2} \varphi \omega y \, d\varphi$$

$$J_{2n} = \frac{2n-1}{2n} J_{2n-2}$$

$$T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{l}{g}} \left\{ 1 + \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^2 \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} + \left(\frac{1}{24} \right)^2 \sin^4 \frac{\theta}{2} + \left(\frac{1}{288} \right)^2 \theta^2 \right\}$$

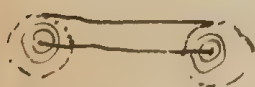
$$\frac{2i ds}{r}$$


$$W = \int H_n ds = 2i \int_a^r \frac{dx}{x} = 2i \cdot \log \frac{r}{a}$$

$$\frac{dw}{dz} = \frac{2i}{z}$$



$$\frac{2i^2}{r} 2\pi r$$



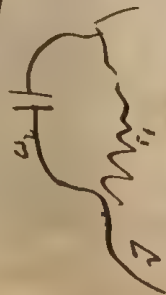
$$p = P - 2\pi r \int_a^r \frac{2i}{x} dx$$

$4\pi r i \log \frac{r}{a}$

$$F = -\frac{dw}{dz} = -$$

$$\frac{2i}{a} \int_0^a r dr + 2i \int_0^r \frac{dx}{x} = \frac{2i}{a} + 2i \log \frac{r}{a}$$

$$\oint H_n ds \sin \alpha \cdot y = H_n \cdot \pi r^2 \sin \alpha$$



$$L \frac{di_1}{dt} + i_1 R = i_2 \frac{d\phi}{dt}$$

$$= i_2 \frac{d\phi}{dt} + \frac{L}{C}$$

$$i_1 = i_2 \cos \phi$$

$$L \frac{di_1}{dt} + i_1 R = i_2 \frac{d\phi}{dt}$$

$$\frac{d\phi}{dt} = \frac{\sqrt{L^2 + R^2}}{C} \frac{1}{\frac{1}{C} + i_2}$$

$$\frac{\left(\frac{d\phi}{dt} \right)_{max}}{i_{max}} = \frac{\sqrt{L^2 + R^2}}{\frac{1}{C} + i_2}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 H &= \int_0^l dx \int_0^l \frac{dx'}{\sqrt{b^2 + (x-x')^2}} = (x-x') \log \left\{ \frac{x'-x + \sqrt{b^2 + (x-x')^2}}{b} \right\} + \sqrt{b^2 + (x-x')^2} \Big|_0^l \\
 &= 2b + 2\sqrt{b^2 + l^2} + l \log \left(\frac{l + \sqrt{b^2 + l^2}}{\sqrt{b^2 + l^2} - l} \right) \\
 &= 2l \left[\log \frac{2l}{b} - 1 \right]
 \end{aligned}$$



$$L = \frac{1}{(Rn)^2} \iint ds ds' \frac{d\mathbf{r}}{r}$$

$$= \frac{1}{(Rn)^2} \iint 2l \left[\log \frac{2l}{b} - 1 \right] d\mathbf{r} d\mathbf{r}'$$



$$\frac{1}{2\pi n} \int_0^{2\pi} \log \rho \, d\theta = \log \rho \quad \text{for } \rho < R$$

$$\log \sqrt{a^2 + \rho^2 - 2a\rho \cos \theta} = \log \rho + \log \sqrt{1 + \frac{a^2}{\rho^2} - 2\frac{a}{\rho} \cos \theta}$$

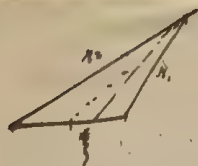
$$\log \sqrt{1 + \frac{a^2}{\rho^2} - 2\frac{a}{\rho} \cos \theta} = \log \sqrt{1 + \frac{a^2}{\rho^2} - 2\frac{a}{\rho} \cos \theta}$$

$$\overline{\log \rho} = \frac{1}{Rn} \int_0^R \log \rho \cdot 2\pi n \, d\rho + \int_R^R \underbrace{\log \rho}_{\log R} 2\pi n \, d\rho$$

$$= \frac{1}{Rn} \left[(\rho n - 0) \log \rho + \frac{n}{2} (r^2 \log r^2 - r^2) \right] \Big|_0^R = \log R - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\rho^2}{2Rn}$$

$$\overline{\log \rho} = \frac{1}{Rn} \int_0^R \left[\log R - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\rho^2}{2Rn} \right] 2\pi n \, d\rho = \log R - \frac{1}{2}$$

$$L = 2l \left[\log \frac{2l}{b} - 1 - \log R + \frac{1}{2} \right] = 2l \left[\log \frac{2l}{R} - \frac{3}{4} \right]$$



$$\int_0^a \frac{dx}{\sqrt{(x-a)^2 + y^2}} = \ln \frac{x-a+r_1}{x-a+r_2}$$

$$u = \int \frac{x+a+r_2}{x-a+r_1}$$

$$x+a+r_2 = (x-a+r_1) c$$

$$2 \text{ types of bending: } c=1 \quad r_2 - r_1 = 2a$$

$$r_2 (1 + \cos \theta_2) = c r_1 (1 + \cos \theta_1)$$

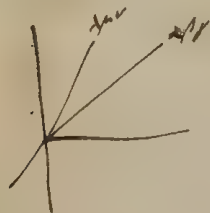
$$r_2 \cos^2 \frac{\theta_2}{2} = c r_1 \cos^2 \frac{\theta_1}{2}$$

$$r_2^2 [1 + 2 \cos \theta_2 + \cos^2 \theta_2] = \dots$$

$$(x+a)^2 + y^2 + 2(x+a)r_2 + (x+a)^2 =$$

$$2(x+a)^2 + y^2 + 2(x+a)r_2 = [2(x-a)^2 + y^2 + 2(x-a)r_1] c^2$$

$$\frac{2(x+a)^2 + y^2 + 2(x+a)r_2}{2(x-a)^2 + y^2 + 2(x-a)r_1} = c^2$$



$$\cos \theta = \frac{x}{r} = \frac{x_1}{r_1} = \frac{x_2}{r_2}$$

$$\cos \theta \cos \alpha + \sin \theta \sin \alpha \cos \beta = \cos \theta \cos \gamma$$

$$\cos \theta \cos \alpha + \sin \theta \sin \alpha \cos \beta = \cos \theta \cos \gamma$$

$$\cos \theta (\cos \alpha \cos \gamma - \sin \alpha \sin \gamma) = \cos \theta (\cos \alpha \cos \gamma - \sin \alpha \sin \gamma)$$

$$\frac{\cos \theta}{\cos \alpha \cos \gamma - \sin \alpha \sin \gamma} = \frac{\cos \theta}{\cos \alpha \cos \gamma - \sin \alpha \sin \gamma} = \frac{\cos \theta}{\cos \alpha \cos \gamma - \sin \alpha \sin \gamma} = 1$$

$$\lambda = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \gamma^2 - \beta^2}}$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{\cos \alpha \cos \gamma - \sin \alpha \sin \gamma}{\sqrt{1 - \gamma^2 - \beta^2}} = \frac{\cos \alpha \cos \gamma - \sin \alpha \sin \gamma}{\sqrt{1 - \gamma^2 - \beta^2}}$$

Test po zwróceniu



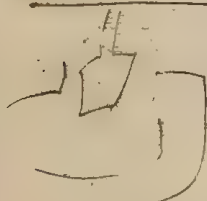
...Słomki strikowaty

2. Przyjęty punkt widzenia

↑ limitu, potęgach!



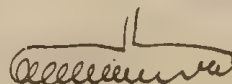
Wzrost rotacji



Wzrost
dla punktu
kierunku



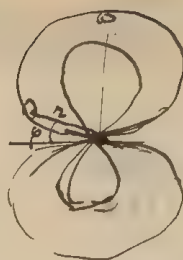
Słomki i ich wzrost, kierunek, rotacja



Sty. między 2 punktami, punktami
niekierunk. Wzrost
wzrost D.S. lub $\int H_n ds$



Jaki wzrost, rotacja, i ile to skłoni (wzrost?) przy najmniejszej rotacji?



Wzrost, rotacja, kierunek
punktów, kierunek
rotacji, kierunek
rotacji

$$n \cdot 2\pi \cdot \frac{r^2 \sin^2 \varphi}{r^3} = \text{const}$$

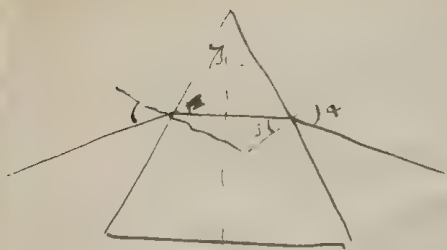
$$n \cdot r = \text{const}$$

$$\frac{\sin^2 \varphi}{r^2} = \text{const}$$

$$r = a \sin \varphi$$

$$\left(\frac{dr}{d\varphi} \right) = a$$

Wzrost



$$D = 2(\alpha - 1)$$

$$\alpha = 1 + \frac{D}{2} = \frac{D+2}{2}$$

$$n = \frac{2\pi \frac{D+2}{2}}{2\pi k_2}$$

$$f n = (D+2) n$$

$$2\pi \frac{D}{2} \omega k_2 + 2\pi \frac{2}{2} \omega k_2 = n \omega k_2$$

$$2\pi \frac{D}{2} = (n-1) \omega k_2$$

$$D = (n-1) \omega$$

$$= \varphi_1 + \varphi_2$$

$$\varphi_1 + \varphi_2 = (n-1) (\varphi_1 + \varphi_2)$$

$$\varphi_1 = \frac{\phi}{x} \quad \varphi_2 = \frac{\phi}{y} \quad \varphi_1 = \frac{h}{\lambda_1} \quad \varphi_2 = \frac{h}{\lambda_2}$$

$$\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y} = (n-1) \left(\frac{1}{\lambda_1} + \frac{1}{\lambda_2} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{f}$$

$$\frac{1}{f} = \text{Kombination} = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$f > x > 2f$$

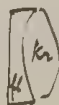
$$x'$$

$$x = 2f \quad y = 2f$$

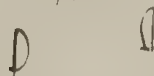
$$x = f$$



	n_c	n_D	$n = \frac{n_F - n_c}{n_D - 1}$	
Cryst	1.57	1.52		0.017
Flint	1.61	1.63		0.028



Other side
parallel



Image



$$\frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{h} + \frac{1}{h'}$$



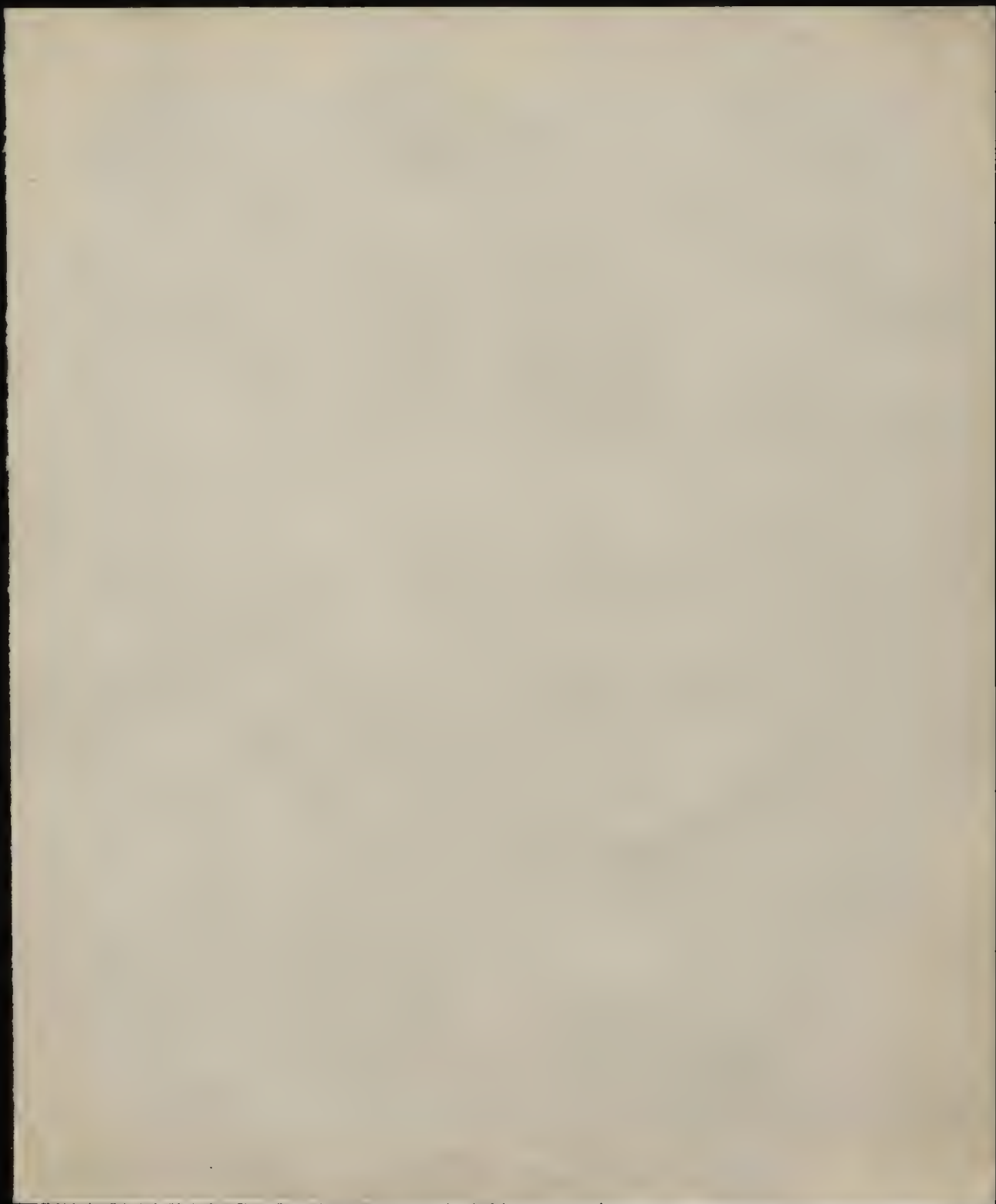
$$\frac{h}{x} = \frac{H}{y}$$

$$\frac{h}{f} = \frac{H}{y-f}$$

$$\frac{f}{x} = \frac{y-f}{y} = 1 - \frac{f}{y}$$

$$\frac{H}{h} = \frac{y}{x}$$

$$\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y} = \frac{1}{f}$$



Thompson Field & Co. London 1690
 Newton Optics 1704

P. Young 1801
 Fresnel 1818

33

O. Roemer 1675

Winn. 6 3

42 ~ 28 ~ 50.5



2 groups: unequal velocity seen in "L" when distance = 986 m. Stoney 1902

$$a = 150,000,000 \text{ km.}$$

Shadley 1827

$$\lambda = 0.0021'' \quad \mu = 2.05''$$

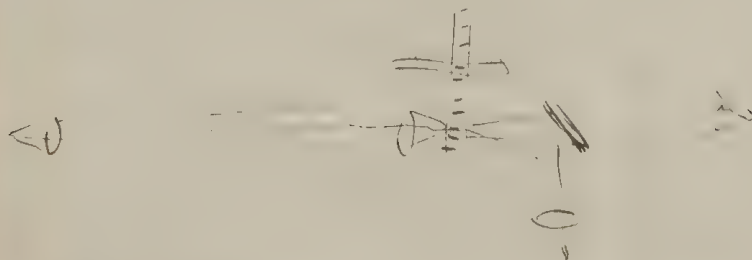
$$V = 2.987 \cdot 10^{10}$$

$$-2.982$$

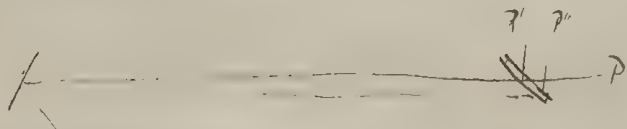
Fresnel 1829

Foucault

800 m



$$V = 2.995 \cdot 10^{10}$$



D

Distance D = 600 m

200 m

distance PP 13 cm

$$V = 2.999 \cdot 10^{10}$$

at source 8 m.

at source 3 1/4 m

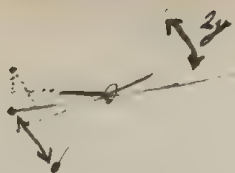
Line 17 m

Foucault's method

$$\frac{c}{v} = 1.33 \quad \text{H}_2\text{O}$$

$$1.77 \quad \text{CS}_2$$

then experiment



$$b = 2\gamma a$$

$$\delta = \frac{\lambda A}{2\gamma a}$$

$$2\gamma = \frac{\lambda A}{\delta a}$$

$$n = \frac{2\gamma A}{\delta} = \frac{(2\gamma)^2 a}{\lambda}$$

$$= \frac{\lambda A^2}{\delta^2 a}$$

$$A = 400$$

$$\delta = \frac{1}{3}$$

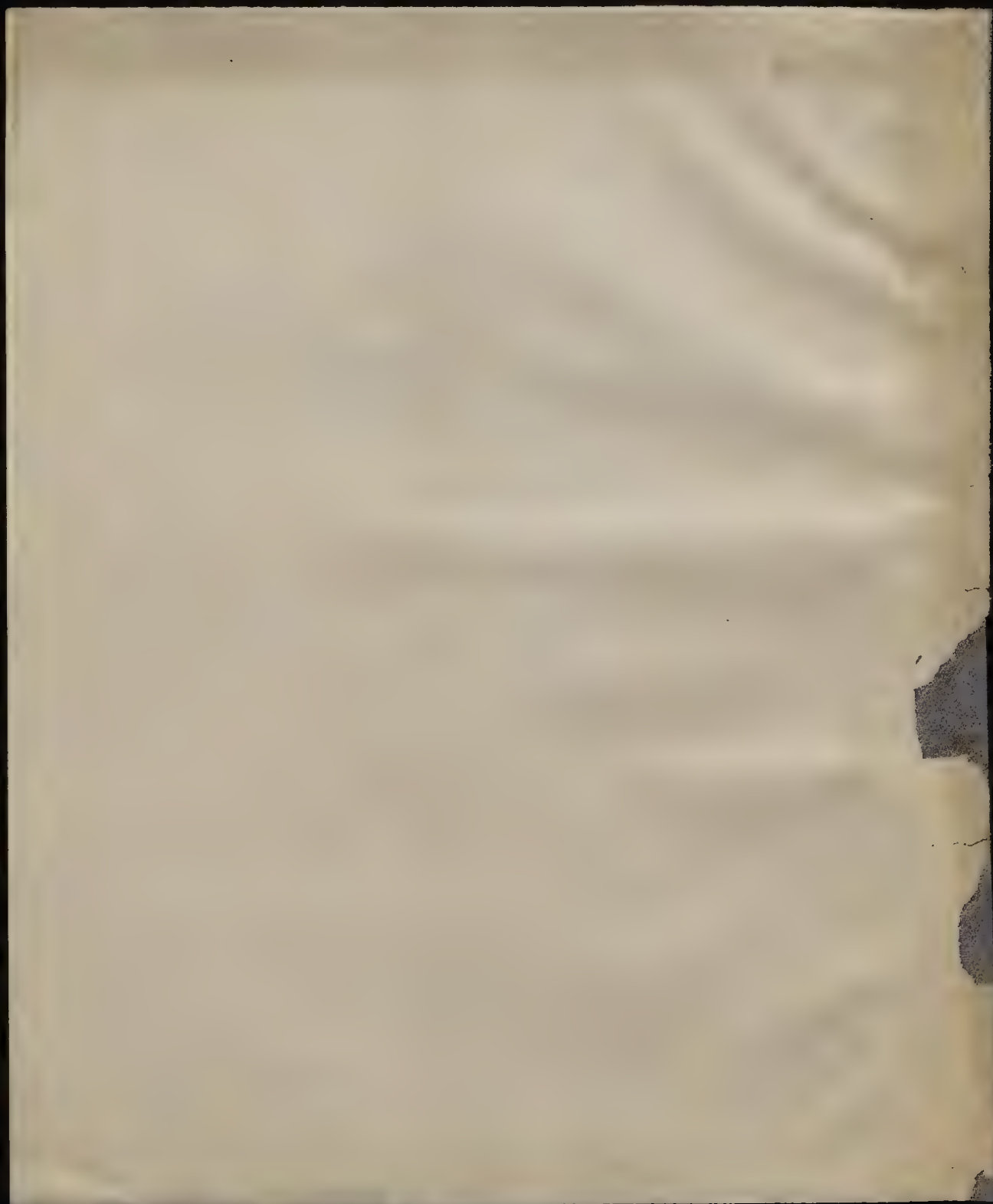
$$a = 20$$

$$\lambda = 5.10^{-5}$$

$$\frac{5.10^{-5} \cdot 16.10^4 \cdot 9}{20}$$

$$20$$

$$= \frac{5.16.9}{20} = 2$$



Volatilis pennsylvanica
2. nigricans
3. mutabilis
4. opaca
5. cinnamomea

gar keinen Maxwellschen Dämon, da merkliche Druckschwankungen und Bewegungserscheinungen schon im Bereich bequem mikroskopisch (sogar mit dem freien Auge) sichtbarer Raumteile auftreten; wir können z. B. in der Scheidewand eines Gefäßes ein Loch von mikroskopisch kleinen Dimensionen herstellen und es mit einem kleinen, einseitig wirkenden Ventil versehen, oder mit einem Kranz von feinen elastischen Härchen (Wimpern), welche den Teilchen einer Emulsion nur den Hindurchgang nach einer Seite gestatten würden. Eine solche Vorrichtung würde automatisch eine dauernde Druckdifferenz herstellen und wäre so eine Quelle nutzbarer Energie auf Kosten der Wärme der Umgebung. Theoretisch noch einfacher und übersichtlicher ist das Beispiel des Torsionsfadens. Bringen wir anstatt des Spiegels unten ein Zahnrad mit einer Sperrklinke (mit Zwangsführung) an, welche nur einseitige Drehung zuläßt. Infolge der fortwährenden Schwankungen wird das Zahnrad eine Drehung, der Faden eine Torsion erfahren, welche dauernd zu nutzbarer Arbeit am Aufhängepunkt verwendet werden könnte. Es wäre diese Vorrichtung analog einer Spielbank, welche die Gesetze des Zerfalls systematisch korrigiert. Die Schwierigkeit der technischen Ausführung bildet da keinen Einwand, wenn die Sache nur prinzipiell möglich ist.

§ 21. Trotz alledem glaube ich nicht, daß wir auf diese Weise ein arbeitsleistendes Perpetuum mobile erhalten; denn gerade in der Herstellung des einseitigen Ventils, der Sperrklinke, liegt eine prinzipielle Unmöglichkeit, sofern die Betrachtungen der statistischen Mechanik zu Recht bestehen. Diese Vorrichtungen wirken unter gewöhnlichen Umständen eben nur dadurch, daß sie in der Gleichgewichtslage verharrten müssen, welche einem Minimum potentieller Energie entspricht. Sobald es sich aber um molekulare Schwankungen handelt, sind neben der Minimallage sämtliche anderen Lagen möglich, und zwar sind sie nach Maßgabe der Größe der Gesamtarbeit verteilt¹⁾. Das Ventil hat seine eigene Schwankungstendenz; entweder ist seine Federkraft so groß, daß es überhaupt fast nicht aufgeht, oder sie ist so klein, daß es fortwährend umherschwankt und darum unwirksam bleibt. Ein Perpetuum mobile wäre also

1) Am einfachsten illustriert dies eine graphische Darstellung, indem man die Winkelverschiebung des Zahnrades als x , die Verschiebung der Sperrklinke als y , die geleistete Gesamtarbeit als z aufträgt. Im Falle einer Sperrklinke mit Zwangsführung (durch eine wellenförmige Nut leicht herstellbar) erhält man eine wellen- oder zickzackförmige, vom Nullpunkt aus beiderseits aufsteigende Kurve, im Falle einer gewöhnlichen, einseitig begrenzenden Sperrklinke eine Fläche. Die Dichte der Zustands-

zustände ist im Artikel in der Enzyklopädie d. math. Wiss. sehr treffend hervorgehoben wird, aber ihre Bedeutung gewinnt wohl in den Augen der Physiker eine wesentliche Stütze in den heute besprochenen Erscheinungen.

Fassen wir das Gesagte noch kurz zusammen. Die molekularen Schwankungsphänomene geben uns heute keinen Grund, den zweiten Hauptsatz, wie so viele andere Dogmen der Physik, vollständig umzustößeln. Sie nötigen uns nur zu einer abweichenden Formulierung, wenn wir für die Sätze der Thermodynamik universelle Geltung beanspruchen. Es genügt vielleicht eine scheinbar ganz geringfügige Ergänzung des Wortlautes, indem man sagt: „Es kann keine automatische Vorrichtung geben, welche fortgesetzt nutzbare Arbeit auf Kosten der Wärme tiefster Temperatur erzeugen würde“. Es genügt sogar die kurze Fassung: „Unmöglichkeit eines Perpetuum mobile zweiter Art“, nur verlegt man die Schwierigkeit dann in die Erklärung des letzteren Begriffs.

Denn es kann Arbeit auf Kosten der Wärme niederer Temperatur erhalten werden, und es kann Wärme von selbst von niederer Temperatur zu höherer übergehen, und die scheinbar irreversiblen Prozesse sind tatsächlich reversibel²⁾. Man braucht dazu gar keine eigene Vorrichtung man muß nur einfach warten, bis es infolge der Gesetze des Zufalls von selbst geschieht, das heißt bis eine entsprechend große Abweichung vom Normalzustand stattfindet. Ein jeder, auch noch so „unwahrscheinlicher“ Zustand wird sich im Laufe der Zeit ereignen, und ein jeder Arbeitsertrag A wird auf Kosten der umgebenen Wärme geliefert werden. Nur wächst die dazu durchschnittlich erforderliche Zeit T so außerordentlich, sobald man den Bereich der mittigen Schwankung erheblich überschreitet, daß das Verhältnis

$$\lim_{\infty} \frac{A}{T} = 0 \quad (14)$$

wird.

Es ist dann man bei einem ehrlichen „Glücksspiel“ absoluter Sicherheit jeden gewünschten Gewinn gewinnen, wenn man genügend Kapital zur Verfügung hat, um nicht den vorzeitigen Abbruch des Spieles

1) Es wäre es wohl wünschenswert, dieselben durch eine „statistische Elektrodynamik“ zu ersetzen. Das Hauptproblem der statistischen Mechanik ist offenbar die konsequente Einreihung der Quantentheorie und der von Nernst behandelten Erscheinungen in das bisherige theoretische System.

2) Indem es entsteht bei der Brownschen Bewegung, fortwährende Wärme durch Reibung und umgekehrt ribende Bewegung durch Wärme.

- 1). Teoria entropii z punktu widzenia teorii gazu
- 2). ~~Teoria obrotowa ciał sztywnych~~
- 3). O zjawiskach δ magnetycznych w złączach i podobnych ciałach.
- 4). O optycznych właściwościach metali
- 5). O przemianach w promieniostworczych
- 6). Zarys optyki geometrycznej
- 7). Rozchodzenie się elektryczności w drutach i kablach
- 8). -

1. *Teoria Północna* -

2. *Teoria promieniowania*

3. *Teoria fotonów*

4. *Teoria struktury jądrowej* ^{dyktywa na podstawie} ^{zobacz} ^{teorię}

5. *Teoria struktury promieniowania* " " "

6. *Teoria struktury promieniowania* " " "

7. *Teoria Saint Venanta* *skrzynka i pręgi* *oś*

8. *Teoria Helmholtza* *tworzenia się strumienia cięży.*

9. *Teoria struktury odkształcenia* *kał* *zręcznie.*

10. *Nowa metoda termodynamiki* *Nernsta*

11. *Organy poznania* *próby* *o* *tem* *zręcznie.*

Kammerlych Osmos Versuche zu ρ_{H_2} & H_2 d. Nitrogen

Com 105 1508

Ins. Th. bei -2530 und -2590 vor KT benutzt und $50^\circ K$.

Daraus folgte Richtigkeit d. Th. von H_2 von -100 bis 100 oder
bei Temp. d. schmelzenden H_2

Es zeigte sich dichte Wolke aus festen Massen wie absonderte

Aber Analyse zeigte dass das Gas $0.37 - 0.45\%$ H_2 enthält

und als es gefroren wurde, zeigte sich keine Kondensationswirkung

Kochschieft des schnelleren Nitrogens durch seine höhere ρ_{H_2}

Com 108

10/7 folgen

Isolation δ ρ_{H_2} ρ_{H_2}

kleine feste Platinge Dichte 0.15 , Längs. (H. them) $4.30^\circ K$.

$$\delta = 0.0007$$

$$a = 0.00005$$

KT ca 60

KD $2-3$ Atm.

Com 102

Ins. Th. von H_2 90° 100° und -2170
 -2530 -2590

Daraus Gefrierpunkt ca -250°

durch Vergleich mit H_2 : KT $= 5.3^\circ$

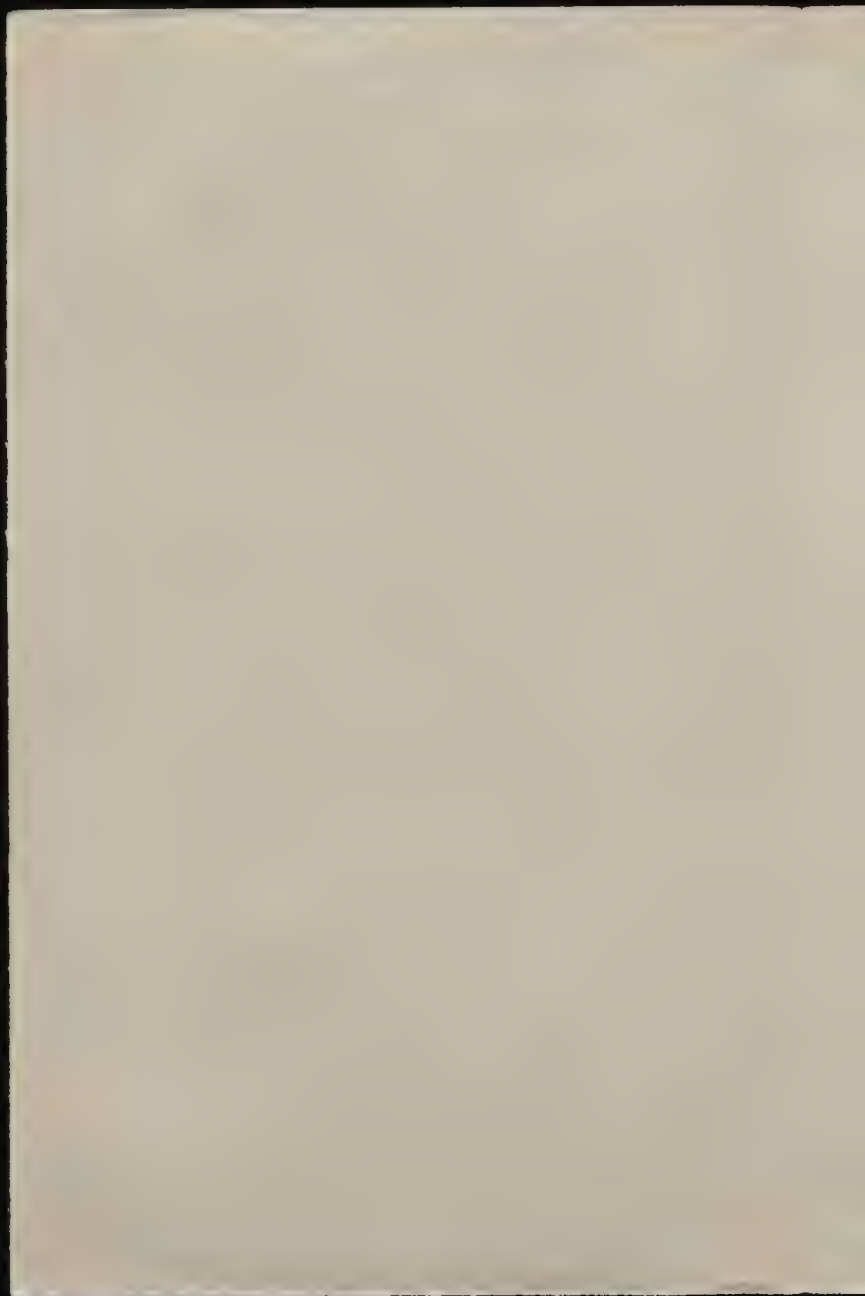
Com 99, 600

Ins. Th. von H_2 von -104° bis -2170

mit destill. H_2

Gefrierpunkt H_2 -105.72°

Com 101 bei -2170 Pt. Th. genau bis auf 0.02°



Fabius & Smith. 1895 07/6 Direct London 1908

and Date 32 1899

33 1993

H_2	TK.	μh	TwT.	OrglT.
32.2	14	192.5	107.3	

He

23° 2 Terms

2250°

$$23 : 107.3 = \alpha : 32$$

$$\alpha = 6^\circ$$

$$KT : 60 \quad KD : 2.5$$

$$a(H_2) = 0.00038$$

$$b(H_2) = 0.00088$$

$$a N_2 = 0.00276$$

$$0.00166$$

$$192.5 : 107.3 = \alpha : 23$$

$$180 : 100 = \alpha : 23$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 180 \\ \times 23 \\ \hline 54 \\ 360 \\ \hline 4140 \\ + 180 \\ \hline 4320 \end{array}$$

$$100$$

$$- 2.0^\circ$$

$$\Delta T = \frac{1}{C_p} \int_{T_1}^{T_2} \left[T \frac{\partial v}{\partial T} - v \right] dT$$

$$1 + \frac{a}{v} = \frac{R\theta}{v-b}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} 1 + \frac{a}{v} &= \frac{R\theta}{v-b} \\ \frac{\partial v}{\partial T} &= \frac{R}{1 - \frac{a}{v}} \end{aligned} \right.$$

$$v - T \frac{\partial v}{\partial T} = v - \frac{RT}{1 - \frac{a}{v}} = \frac{R\theta - \frac{a}{v} + b - \frac{a}{v} - R\theta}{1 - \frac{a}{v}} = \frac{b - \frac{2a}{v}}{1 - \frac{a}{v}}$$

$$\neq \frac{b - \frac{2a}{v}}{1 - \frac{a}{v}} \neq b - \frac{2a}{v} = b - \frac{2a}{RT}$$

$$\Delta T = -\frac{1}{C_p} \left(b - \frac{2a}{RT} \right) \Delta T$$

$$\begin{aligned} RT_g &= \frac{2a}{b} \\ RT_0 &= \frac{a}{b} \\ RT_\infty &= \frac{2a}{27b} \end{aligned}$$

Boyle Point: $\frac{\partial}{\partial p}(pv) = 0$

$$\cancel{pv + \frac{a}{v}} + \frac{a}{v} - bp = R\theta$$

$$\left(\frac{a}{pv} - b \right) \neq 0$$

$$b = \frac{a}{pv} \neq \frac{a}{RT}$$

H₂ Temp. - 252¹/₉ Temp. - 252.6 Temp. & Hum. - 25.9°

Scale H₂ = 0.07

50mm by
 25 16 mm
 C = 6
 Duly Oct

Temp. - 80°S K₂S - 240.8° (obs. 1905)
 Humidity 1902 K₂S 14.14m.

Dryer Bottom

Temp. & Humidity 10.14m. 13° obs (dry 4.5 mm)

Humidity 1905 - 210° 120.14m.

Humidity 180 14m. - 259°

1905

108	40	80	13	5	1	14m.
40°	746	58	44	33	17	

~~Spokoje skrzadlone liście drzew i jarach.~~

~~Kamień~~

~~termodynamika i zastosowanie do ijawisk dyfuzyjnych;~~

~~termodynamika i zastosowanie do ^{podłożonych} mieszania cieczy.~~

Zarys optyki geometrycznej.

O ruchu obrotowym ciał sztywnych.

~~Tryp~~

~~waga elektryczna i zastosowanie do metali.~~

~~o ^{ciężkości} pręciach (promieniach) promieniowania. Ruch.~~

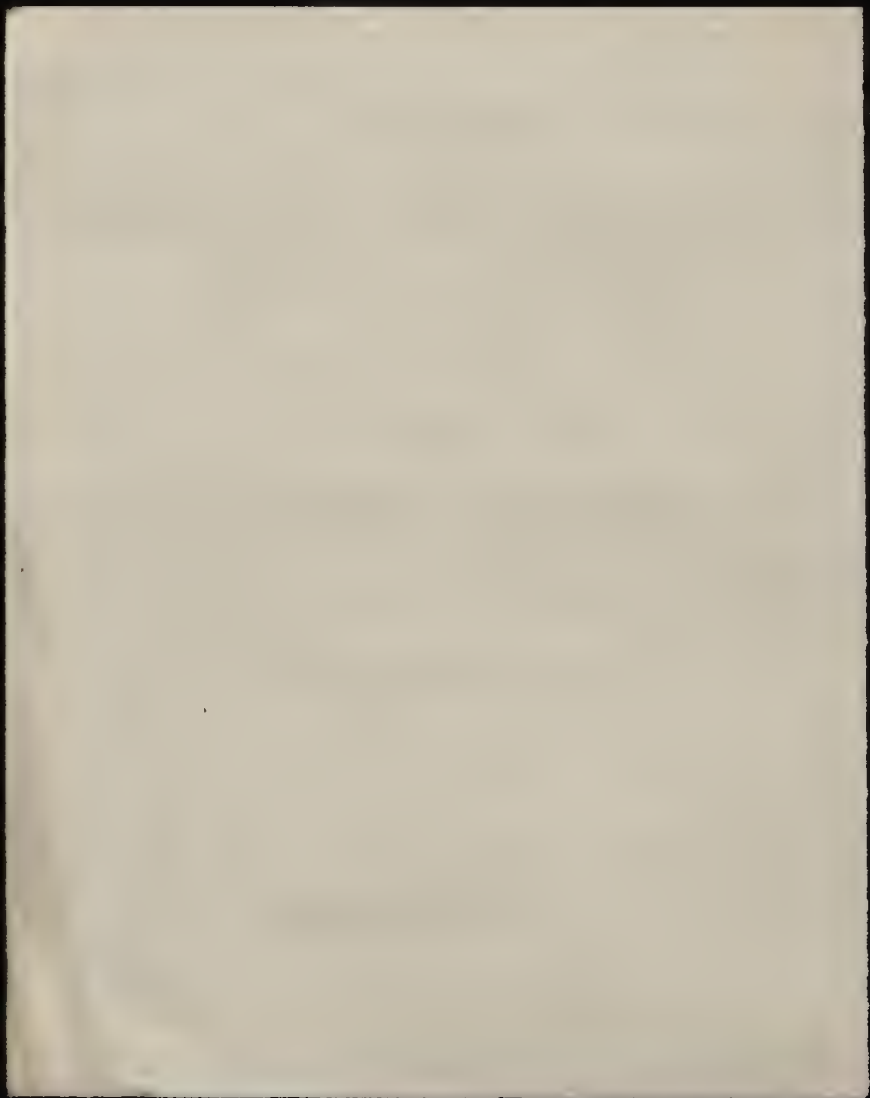
~~Podziw~~

~~waga iwarisk fotoelektrycznych~~

O zjawiskach ferromagnetyzmu.

O optycznych właściwościach metali.

~~zjawisko indukcyjnego elektromagnetyzmu;~~



1). Teoria entropii z punktu widzenia kinetycznej teorii
gazu

2). Ciepła właściwa gazów (ciężkich, tlen, tleny
ciężkie termodynamiczne i kinetyczne)

3). O ruchu obrotowym ciał masywnych

4). O zjawiskach ferromagnetyzmu

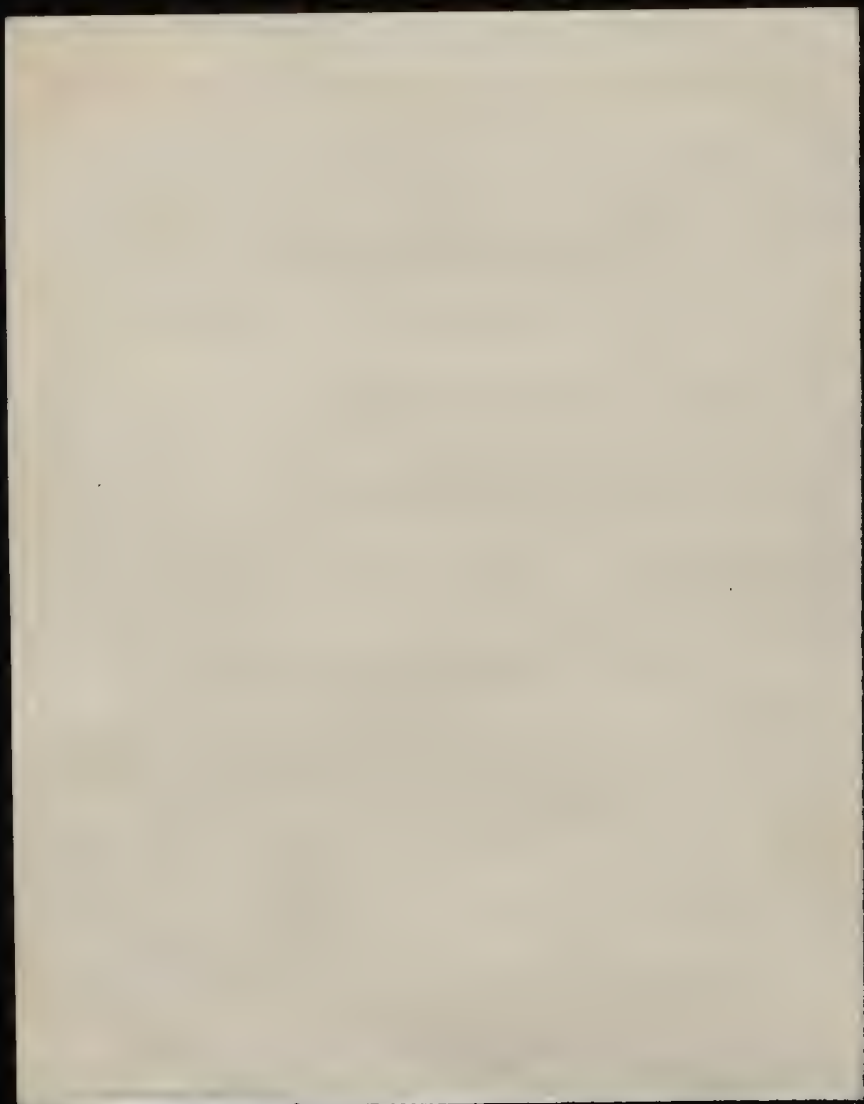
5). O optycznych zjawiskach metali

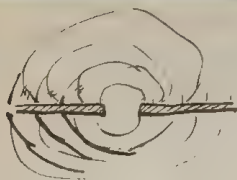
6). Tworzenie podstawy telegrafii bez drutu

7). *Przegląd teorii* (opis zjawisk) i *teorii*
tworzenia

Wojciech

8). Tworzenie podstawy teorii strumienia do
Kazimierza gazu





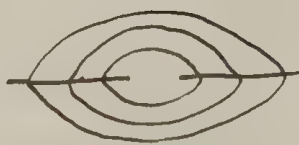
$$\Delta^2 \theta = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial \theta}{\partial n} = \theta \kappa$$

100



is skema:



Emisio $\frac{I}{r}$ puz nistara d'iminia

Jaki nistara agat'i iz'zame, ali ~~stet~~ agat' kontaktame

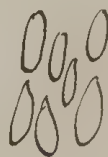
Dopaki agat'e d'iminie, ali kontakt, d'etoge pari jeh isolat. u porov. z

pusadistom puz fos
i promiscos.

aga toh jeh



odac velikiye nistara pusad. ~~stet~~ agat' i agat' p'lanom jeh. Eto







124573



22155

011. : 18	32.0	7
0078 = 100	8.88	2
0000 = 100	4.00	

Kurman:

$$\sqrt{2} \omega \alpha (a^\dagger - a) = \sqrt{2} \omega \beta a_1^\dagger$$

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha \alpha' &= a_1 \\ \alpha' &= a_1 \end{aligned} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} \alpha \alpha' \\ \alpha' \end{array} \right.$$

$$a' = a, \frac{m^2 a^2 - m^2 a^2}{+} = - \frac{4(x-1)}{4, 2}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} m^2 (a-a') &\pm \sqrt{p} a, \\ \text{und } (m^2 a') &\pm \sqrt{p} a, \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$(b-a') \wedge \tilde{a} = \beta - (a+b') \wedge \tilde{a} = 0$$

$$a' = a \cdot \frac{a^2 \cos \beta - \sin \alpha \cos \beta}{+} = \frac{2a - 1}{-2/3}$$

Primary mode: pattern by General state $\frac{1}{2}$ per sq. ft. $\alpha \gg \beta$

to a Normal $\beta: \beta > \alpha$

Nie ma gwałtowności jak dotychczas

~~the~~ Barry House which by the way is wondrous & dark purple within
where you'll see more wondrous wondrous wondrous.

Do medusine spřádání hypodermie bytly tři druhy 2 proužky modrého barvy
metál optometru (dávci volámte!!)

ale pri'rodny zpusk: skrzemi Ponize polozym v skrutek vlt.

$$A_{\perp} = A \sin \varphi$$

6112 6113 6114 6115

$$\begin{aligned} \text{for } \alpha \neq 0: \quad t_{\psi} &= t_{\psi} \cdot \frac{\sin(\beta - \alpha)}{\sin(\beta + \alpha)} \cdot \frac{t_{\psi}(\beta + \alpha)}{t_{\psi}(\beta - \alpha)} \\ &= t_{\psi} \cdot \frac{\cos(\beta - \alpha)}{-\beta - \alpha} \end{aligned}$$



$$\phi' = a \approx \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \left(\frac{x}{v} - \frac{-x \cos \lambda + y \sin \lambda}{v} \right)$$

$$\phi'' = a' \approx \frac{2\pi}{\lambda'} \left(\frac{x}{v'} - \frac{x \cos \lambda' + y \sin \lambda'}{v'} \right)$$

$$\phi_1 = a_1 \approx \frac{2\pi}{\lambda_1} \left(\frac{x}{v_1} - \frac{x \cos \lambda_1 + y \sin \lambda_1}{v_1} \right)$$

$$\phi' + \phi'' = \phi_1 \quad \text{and} \quad \leftarrow$$

$$a \approx \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \left(t + \frac{y \sin \lambda}{v} \right) + a' \approx \frac{2\pi}{\lambda'} \left(t - \frac{y \sin \lambda'}{v'} \right) = a_1 \approx \frac{2\pi}{\lambda_1} \left(t - \frac{y \sin \lambda_1}{v_1} \right)$$

$$D, \quad \underline{a + a' = a_1} \quad \lambda = \lambda' \quad \frac{v \lambda}{\lambda'} = \frac{v}{v'}$$

$$\frac{E}{\rho} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} = \frac{E'}{\rho'} \frac{\partial \phi_1}{\partial x}$$

$$\frac{E}{\rho} \left(\frac{\omega \lambda_1 a - \omega \lambda' a'}{v} \right) = \frac{E'}{\rho'} \frac{\omega \lambda_1 a_1}{v_1}$$

$$(a - a') \omega \lambda =$$

$$\begin{array}{l|l} \tilde{r}^2 \tilde{\rho} (a - a') = a, \tilde{r}^2 a & \leftarrow \rho \\ \tilde{r} a (a + a') = a, \tilde{r} \rho & \leftarrow \tilde{a} \end{array}$$

$$a' = \frac{a \tilde{r}^2 \rho \tilde{r} - \tilde{r} a \tilde{r} a}{+} = \frac{a \tilde{r}^2 2\rho - \tilde{r}^2 2a}{+}$$

$$a' = \frac{\tilde{r}^2 (\rho - a) \tilde{r} (\rho + a)}{\tilde{r}^2 (\rho + a) \tilde{r} (\rho - a)} = \frac{\tilde{r}^2 (a - \rho)}{\tilde{r}^2 (a + \rho)} \quad \perp$$

$$a_1 = \frac{2 \tilde{r}^2 \rho a}{\tilde{r}^2 2\rho a + \tilde{r}^2 2\rho} \quad (I \#)$$

$$\alpha + \beta = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{\pi}{2} - \beta$$

$$\tilde{r} a = \tilde{r}^2 \rho$$

$$\frac{\tilde{r}^2 \rho}{\tilde{r}^2 \rho} = \frac{\tilde{r}^2 a}{\tilde{r}^2 \rho} = \tilde{r} = \tilde{r}^2 a$$

$$\frac{\tilde{r}^2 a}{\tilde{r}^2 \rho} = \frac{\tilde{r}^2 a}{\tilde{r}^2 \rho} = \tilde{r} = \tilde{r}^2 a$$

Given Brewster

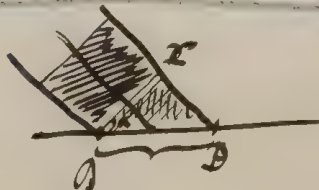
$$T' = \frac{\theta^2}{2} \left[\frac{\tilde{r}^2 (a - \rho)}{\tilde{r}^2 (a + \rho)} + \frac{\tilde{r}^2 (a - \rho)}{\tilde{r}^2 (a + \rho)} \right]$$

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{r}^2 \rho + \tilde{r}^2 \rho &= 2 \tilde{r}^2 \rho - \tilde{r}^2 \rho \\ \tilde{r}^2 \rho - \tilde{r}^2 \rho &= 2 \tilde{r}^2 \rho - \tilde{r}^2 \rho \\ \tilde{r}^2 \rho + \tilde{r}^2 \rho &= 2 \tilde{r}^2 \rho - \tilde{r}^2 \rho \\ \tilde{r}^2 \rho - \tilde{r}^2 \rho &= 2 \tilde{r}^2 \rho - \tilde{r}^2 \rho \end{aligned}$$



$$a \sin \alpha + a' \sin \alpha = a_1 \sin \beta$$

$$(a+a') \sin \alpha = a_1 \sin \beta \quad (I)$$



$$m a^2 = m' a'^2 + m'' a_1^2$$

~~p~~

$$OC \cdot OZ = OC \cdot OD \sim a$$

$$= OD^2 \sim a \sin \alpha$$

$$\rho a^2 \sim a \sin \alpha = \rho a'^2 \sim a \sin \alpha + \dots$$

$$\frac{E}{\rho} : \frac{E'}{\rho'} = n^2 = \frac{\sin^2 \alpha}{\sin^2 \beta}$$

$$\frac{\rho_1}{\rho} = \frac{\sin^2 \alpha}{\sin^2 \beta}$$

$$\sin \alpha \sin \alpha (a^2 - a'^2) \sin^2 \beta = \sin^2 \beta a_1^2 \sin^2 \alpha$$

$$\frac{\sin \alpha}{\sin^2 \alpha} (a^2 - a'^2) = \frac{\sin^2 \beta}{\sin^2 \beta} a_1^2$$

$$\sin^2 \beta \sin \alpha (a^2 - a'^2) = \sin^2 \beta \sin^2 \alpha a_1^2 \quad II$$

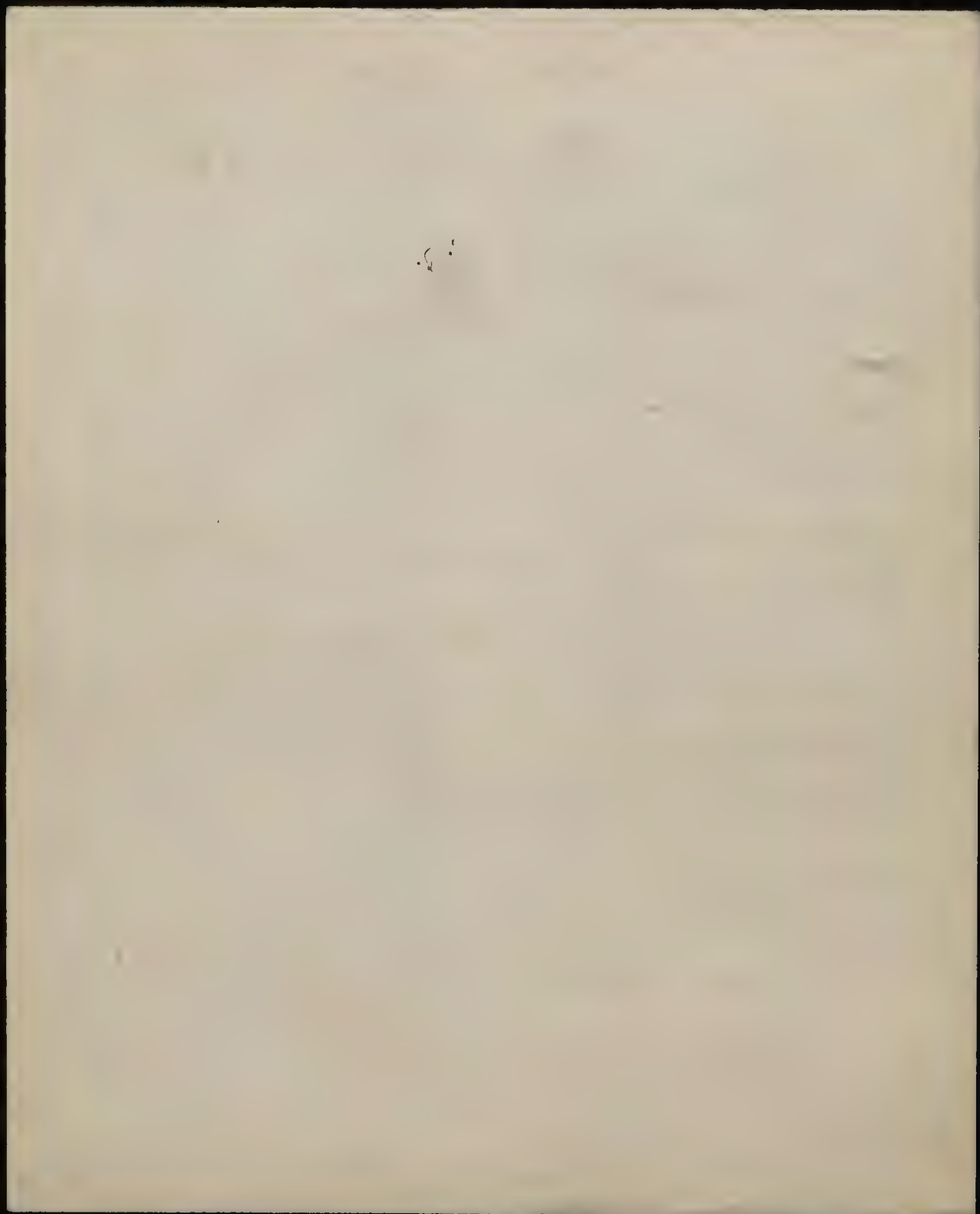
:1

$$\sin^2 \beta \sin \alpha (a - a') = \sin^2 \beta \sin^2 \alpha a_1$$

$$= (a+a') \sin \alpha \sin \beta$$

$$a_1 = a \frac{\sin^2 \beta \sin \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha \sin \beta}{\sin^2 \beta \sin \alpha} = a \frac{\sin^2 \beta - \sin^2 \alpha}{\sin^2 \beta + \sin^2 \alpha} \quad || (10)$$

$$a_1 = a \frac{2 \sin^2 \beta \sin \alpha}{\sin^2 \beta + \sin^2 \alpha}$$



Rostrand

Franklin 1823 D 5890

$$A = 10^{-10} \text{ mm}$$

Sigbee 1868 5892
(niektóre Notate)

Rostrand 1887 5893

Konigsmeyer ~~zapisuje nie zapisuje det.~~

~~Detektor~~ CD \rightarrow Rostrand

6438.680 5086.001 5800.097

Nikolov (Normalen) 6438.4722 | 5085.8240 | 4799.9407

Instrumenty opt.



$$p \approx \frac{k \lambda x}{D}$$

$$k = 1.22$$

$$2.23$$

$$3.24$$

$$4.24$$

$$5.24$$



aby zmierzyć promień $1'' = (484,10^{-6})$ $\lambda = 5 \cdot 10^{-5}$ $D = 12.6 \text{ cm}$

$$\theta''_{\text{rozpr.}} = \frac{12.6}{D}$$

oko ludzkie

$$D = 3 \text{ mm}$$

$\theta = 42''$ ale zakres fizyologicz. : wielkość przetrwania
1' (Helmholtz)

$$\frac{a \sin(\frac{\delta}{2} \sin \theta)}{\sin \theta} \left[\cos \theta + \cos(\theta - \delta) + \cos(\theta - 2\delta) + \dots \right]$$

$$\sin \theta \left[1 + \cos \delta + \cos 2\delta + \dots \cos(n-1)\delta \right]$$

$$+ \cos \theta \left[2\delta + \dots \right]$$

$$A^2 + B^2 = \left| \left[1 + e^{i\delta} + \dots + e^{i(n-1)\delta} \right] \right|^2$$

$$= \frac{1 - e^{in\delta}}{1 - e^{i\delta}} \cdot \frac{1 - e^{-in\delta}}{1 - e^{-i\delta}} = \frac{1 - \cos n\delta + i \sin n\delta}{1 - \cos \delta + i \sin \delta} \cdot \frac{1 - \cos n\delta - i \sin n\delta}{1 - \cos \delta - i \sin \delta}$$

$$= \frac{(1 - \cos n\delta + i \sin n\delta)(1 - \cos \delta + i \sin \delta)}{(1 - \cos \delta)^2 + \sin^2 \delta} = \frac{(1 - \cos n\delta) + i \sin^2 \frac{n\delta}{2}}{(1 - \cos \delta)^2 + \sin^2 \delta}$$

$$= \frac{4 \sin^2 \frac{n\delta}{2} + 4 \sin^2 \frac{\delta}{2} \cos^2 \frac{n\delta}{2}}{4 \sin^4 \frac{\delta}{2} + 4 \sin^2 \frac{\delta}{2} \cos^2 \frac{\delta}{2}} = \frac{\sin^2 \frac{n\delta}{2}}{\sin^2 \frac{\delta}{2}}$$

$$I = \left[\frac{a b \sin \frac{n b \sin \theta}{\lambda}}{\frac{n b \sin \theta}{\lambda}} \cdot \frac{\sin \frac{n \pi \cos \theta}{\lambda}}{\frac{n \pi \cos \theta}{\lambda}} \right]^2$$

$$\frac{n b \sin \theta}{\lambda} = \frac{3.2}{2 \times 2} = 0.8$$

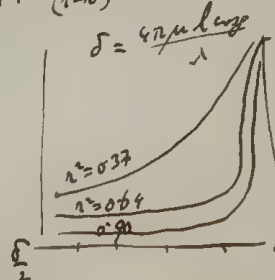
$$I = \frac{4 \sin^2 \frac{n\delta}{2}}{1 - \dots}$$

$$\frac{1}{1 + 4 \frac{\sin^2 \frac{n\delta}{2}}{(1 - \cos \delta)^2}} = \frac{1}{1 + 8 \sin^2 \frac{\delta}{2}}$$

Fabry Perot



$$I_d = \frac{(1 - R)^2}{(1 - R)^2 + 4 R \sin^2 \frac{\delta}{2}}$$



I Inf

$$a + a' = a,$$

II Inf

$$(a + a') \cos \alpha = a \cos \alpha$$

na

$$\frac{\cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha} (a - a') = a' \frac{\cos \beta}{\sin \beta}$$

$$(a - a') \cos \alpha \sin \beta = a' \sin \alpha \cos \beta \quad \parallel \quad (a - a') \sin \beta = a' \sin \alpha \cot \beta$$

$$a (\cos \alpha \sin \beta - \sin \alpha \cos \beta) + a' (\sin \alpha \cos \beta - \cos \alpha \sin \beta) = 0$$

~~and~~

$$a (\cos \alpha \sin \beta - \sin \alpha \cos \beta) + a' (\sin \alpha \cos \beta - \cos \alpha \sin \beta) = 0$$

$$a' = a \frac{\sin \alpha \cos \beta - \cos \alpha \sin \beta}{\cos \alpha \sin \beta - \sin \alpha \cos \beta}$$

$$a' = a \frac{\sin \alpha \cos \beta - \cos \alpha \sin \beta}{\cos \alpha \sin \beta - \sin \alpha \cos \beta} = \frac{\sin \alpha \cos \beta}{\cos \alpha \sin \beta}$$

$$4\pi s_0 = \int \left\{ \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(\frac{s(t - \frac{z}{v})}{r} \right) \cos \alpha - \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(\frac{s(t - \frac{z}{v})}{r} \right) \right\} dS$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right) h \longrightarrow \text{max in } \varphi > 0.61 \frac{\lambda}{h}$$


$$h = 20 \text{ cm}$$

$$\varphi = 0.0117' = 0.7''$$

Beste bedachte projekt, $h = 2 \text{ mm}$
 $\varphi = 0.42'$


Zemann 1897 wiscyplini v polu magn; Lorentz sy mi polu? istotne

102



$$f = \frac{m v^2}{r} = m \omega^2 r = m \left(\frac{2\pi}{T} \right)^2 r = \alpha r$$

v polu magn. protoplasti do planujemy




$$f = m \left(\frac{2\pi}{T} \right)^2 r - e v H = \left[m \left(\frac{2\pi}{T} \right)^2 - e \left(\frac{2\pi}{T} \right) H \right] r = \alpha r$$

$$4\pi^2 n_0^2 m = \alpha = 4\pi^2 n^2 m - 2\pi e n H$$

$$4\pi^2 (n^2 - n_0^2) = \frac{e n H}{2\pi m}$$

$$n - n_0 = \frac{H e}{4\pi m}$$



$$n' - n_0 = - \frac{H e}{4\pi m}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} n - n' = \frac{H e}{2\pi m} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{c}{\nu}$$

$$\lambda = 0.000589$$

$$\Delta \lambda = \frac{\lambda}{1000}$$

$$\Delta \lambda = \frac{1}{40} \Delta \lambda \quad H = 8.000$$

$$\frac{\Delta \lambda}{\lambda} = \frac{(n - n')}{n} = \frac{1}{\nu} \frac{H e}{2\pi m}$$

$$\frac{e}{m} = \frac{2\pi \left(\frac{v}{H} \right) \left(\frac{\Delta \lambda}{\lambda} \right)}{\lambda}$$

$$= \frac{2\pi \cdot 3 \cdot 10^{10} \cdot 0.00006}{8000 \cdot 0.000589} \cdot \frac{1}{40.000}$$

$$= \frac{6.2}{4.589 \cdot 10^8} \cdot 10^7 \quad \text{+ } 10^7 \cdot 1.6$$

polaryzacja kłosa v tyo kłosa; dublet

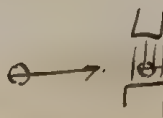
polaryzacja v tyo kłosa v tyo kłosa

rotacja v tyo kłosa

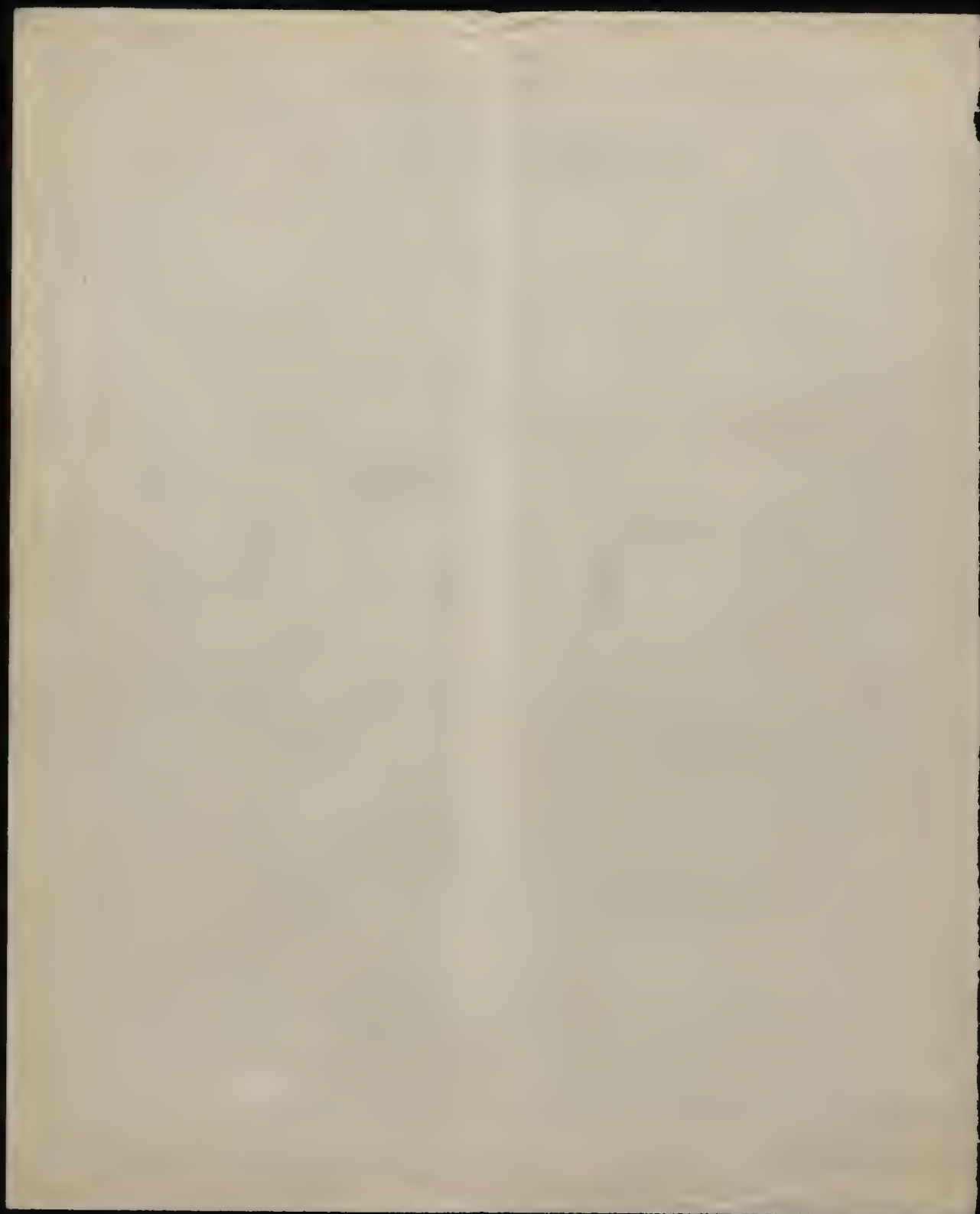
polaryzacja kłosa v tyo kłosa +; triplet

Richson, Com etc.

; Kłony polaryzacji metoda
z polaryzacją



sygnal to jony
polaryzacji kłosa



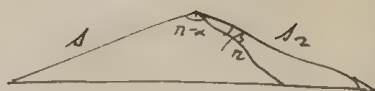
$$s s_2 \sin(\pi - \alpha + \beta) = s \sin \alpha + s_2 \sin \beta$$

$$s s_2 (\sin \alpha \cos \beta - \cos \alpha \sin \beta) =$$

$$s s_2 (n \cos \beta - \cos \alpha) = n s s + s_2 n$$

$$\frac{1}{s} + \frac{n}{s_2} = \frac{n \cos \beta - \cos \alpha}{n} = \frac{\cos \alpha}{s} + \frac{n \cos \beta}{s_1}$$

$$\frac{\sin^2 \alpha}{s} = n \left(\frac{\cos \beta}{s_1} - \frac{1}{s_2} \right)$$



Składowa spływa na osi

$$\neq n \frac{s_2 - s_1}{s_1 s_2}$$

$$\Delta s_2 \neq \sin^2 \alpha \frac{s}{s_2}$$



$$s_1 = s_2 + \Delta$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\sin^2 \alpha}{s} &= \frac{n}{s_2} \left[\cos \beta \left(1 - \frac{\Delta}{s_2} \right) - 1 \right] \\ &= \frac{n}{s_2} \left[\frac{\Delta}{s_2} \cos \beta + \sin^2 \beta \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\sin^2 \alpha}{s} = \frac{n \sin^2 \beta}{s_2}$$

$$s \approx n s_2$$

$$s + n s_2 = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{s} + \frac{n}{s_2} = \frac{n-1}{n}$$

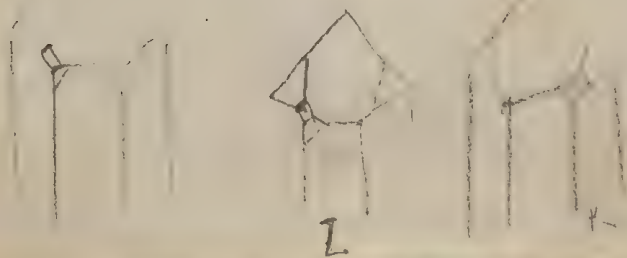
$$\frac{n}{s_2} = \frac{s}{n s_2} = \frac{n-1}{n} = \frac{1}{s_2} \frac{n-1}{n}$$

$$s_2 = \frac{(n+1)s}{n}$$

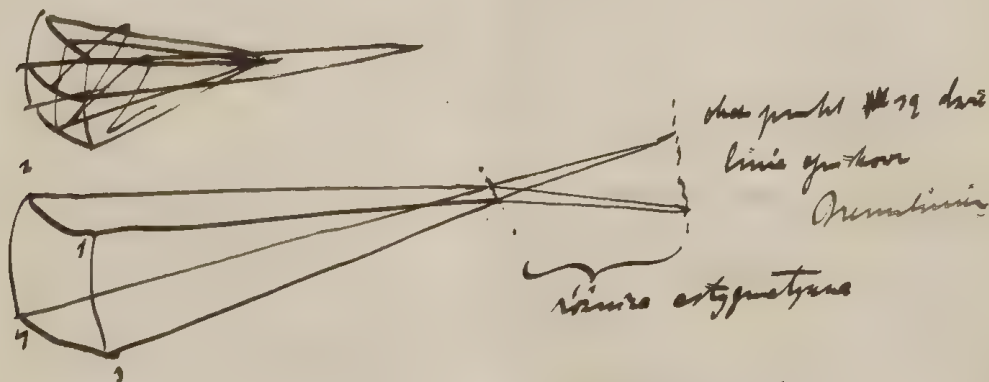
$$s = - (n+1)s$$

$$s_2 - s = \frac{(n+1)s}{n} - s = \frac{s}{n} \parallel s + s = -n s$$

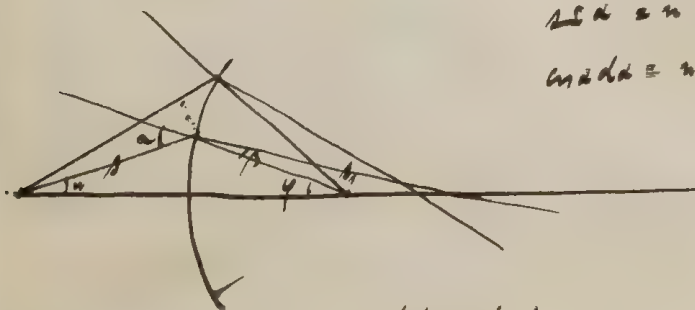
rotacja otępleniowa zmienna i punktowa
opławy, umyślnie



Także obliczamy tę samą wielkość w inny sposób, przy pomocy
 w oparciu o tezę N. des: systematycznie
 normalne do powierzchni



Tę samą wielkość można też znaleźć w inny sposób
 (ortogonalne współrzędne!) $\parallel \parallel \parallel$ $+$



$$r \sin \alpha = n r' \sin \beta$$

$$r \sin \alpha = n r' \sin \beta$$

$$\alpha = \pi + \varphi \quad \left| \quad \varphi = \beta + \omega \right.$$

$$d\alpha = d\pi + d\varphi \quad \left| \quad d\varphi = d\beta + d\omega \right.$$

$$r \sin \alpha (dn + d\varphi) = n r' \sin \beta (d\varphi + d\omega)$$

$$r dn = n r' d\varphi \cos \alpha$$

$$r, dn = n r' d\varphi \cos \beta$$

$$\cos \alpha \left(\frac{n}{r} \frac{dn}{d\varphi} + 1 \right) = n \cos \beta \left(-\frac{r'}{r} \frac{dn}{d\varphi} + 1 \right)$$

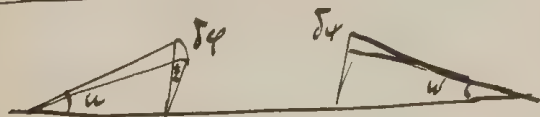
$$\frac{\cos \alpha}{r} \frac{dn}{d\varphi} + \frac{\cos \beta}{r'} \frac{dn}{d\varphi} = \frac{n \cos \beta - \cos \alpha}{r}$$

$$wv = -\frac{f}{f'} = +\frac{n}{n'}$$

$$w = \frac{f' u'}{f u} \quad v = \frac{f'}{f}$$

103

$$u' y' f u' = u y f u$$



$$w = \frac{\delta\phi}{\delta\phi}$$

$$\delta\phi = \varepsilon \cdot \sin u$$

$$\delta\phi = \varepsilon \cdot \sin u'$$

$$w = \frac{\sin u'}{\sin u}$$

$$v = \frac{f'}{f}$$

$$u' y' \sin u' = u y \sin u$$

Podobne trij. dko pruhij vzduchi potrudniko



$$w = \frac{du'}{du}$$

$$v =$$

to jest wenne, aily wafit element mltke moly + ~~for~~ drabedny
draz, ale powowu spowu z $u' y' f u' = u y f u$

uzy draz nie bycia jidnokrity



uzy nie mozy byt wrownowazne plynem, zeta zeta nie w u
wzrostu objektu (zplanu) (wielke draz pro waktie moly prawni)



nie draz plynem waktie moly
a maktie draz

okazy

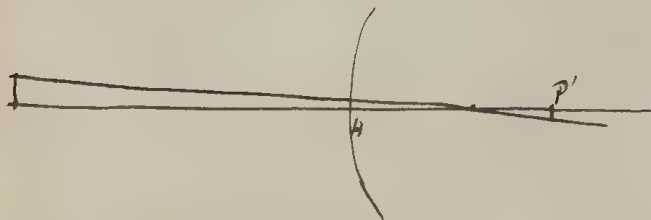
Prubet draz

waktie moly

tole same opowt fotej.

wbawno

musia byt ortokopunk



$$h:-h' = \frac{e+z}{e'-z} = \frac{ne}{e'}$$

$$\frac{h}{h'} = \left[\frac{e(n-1)}{z} + 1 \right]$$

$$\frac{h}{h'} = \frac{e(n-1)}{z} + 1 = \frac{e(n-1)}{z}$$

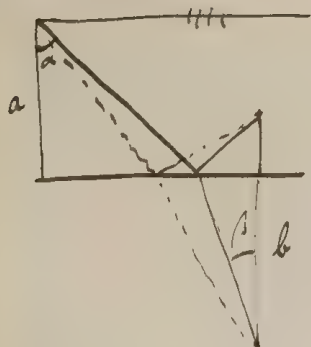
$$= +1 \text{ jeżeli } e=0 \quad e' = -0$$

leżące z tej samej strony osi
 Jeżeli punkt h' jest powiększenie = 1 nazwany punktem równowagi
 (Gauss)

$$\frac{h'}{h} = \text{powiększenie poprzeczne} = \frac{e'}{ne} = \text{wzrost punktu} = \frac{1}{n} \frac{ty_u}{ty_{u'}}$$

$$n h' ty_{u'} = h ty_u$$

$n h' ty_{u'} = h ty_u$ = niezmienność optycznej potęgi niezmienności zeta przy
 dowolnej linii i powierzchni



$$s = \frac{a}{\cos \alpha} + \frac{n b}{\sin \beta}$$

$$c = a \tan \alpha + b \tan \beta$$

$$\frac{ds}{da} = 0 : \frac{a \sin \alpha}{\cos^2 \alpha} da + \frac{n b \cos \beta}{\sin^2 \beta} d\beta = 0 \quad | \cdot \sin \beta$$

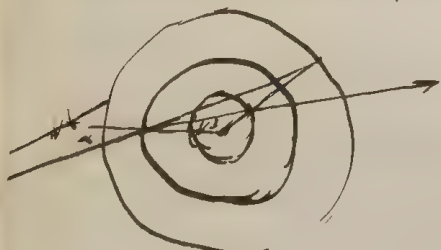
$$\frac{a}{\cos^2 \alpha} da + \frac{b}{\sin^2 \beta} d\beta = 0$$

$$\frac{a \sin^2 \alpha}{\cos^2 \alpha} - \frac{a n \sin \beta}{\cos^2 \alpha} da = 0$$

Notes: zje otłoczenie, przelazgi w...-

$$\frac{\sin \alpha}{\sin \beta} = n$$

Jeżeli światło
przechodzi



$$\frac{\sin \alpha}{\sin \beta} = n$$

względnie prędkości światła w ośrodku: $\frac{v}{v'}$

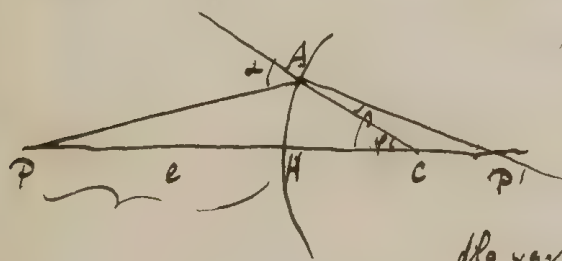
względnie do siebie



$$\frac{\sin \alpha}{\sin \beta} = \frac{v}{v'} = n$$

$$\frac{\sin \alpha}{\sin \beta} = n$$

dalej światło



$$\sin \alpha = \frac{e+r}{PA}$$

$$\sin \beta = \frac{e'-r}{AP'}$$

$$\text{dla } \alpha = \beta : \frac{e+r}{e'-r} = n$$

$$1 + \frac{r}{e} = n \left(1 - \frac{r}{e'} \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{e} + \frac{r}{e'} = \frac{n-1}{r}$$

$$f = \frac{r}{n-1}$$

$$f' = \frac{n r}{n-1}$$

$$\frac{f'}{f} = n$$

$$\frac{\xi^2}{v^2 - a^2} = \frac{\cancel{l^2 v^2} [\cancel{v^2} + \frac{\cancel{g^4}}{(v^2 - a^2)}]}{v^2 - a^2 + \frac{g^4}{v^2}} = \frac{\cancel{l^2} v^2}{\cancel{(v^2 - a^2)^2}} (v^2 - a^2 + \frac{g^4}{v^2}) = \frac{\cancel{l^2} v^2}{v^2 - a^2} + \frac{\cancel{l^2} \cancel{g^4}}{(v^2 - a^2) - \cancel{g^4}}$$

$$\frac{g^2}{v^2 - a^2} = l^2 v^2$$

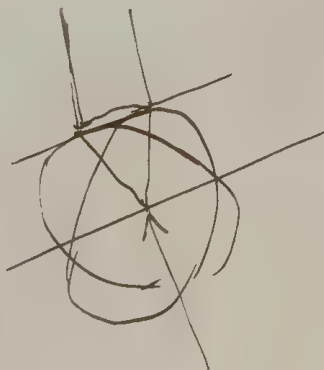
$$\frac{g^2}{v^2 - a^2} + \frac{g^2}{v^2 - b^2} + \frac{g^2}{v^2 - c^2} = 1$$

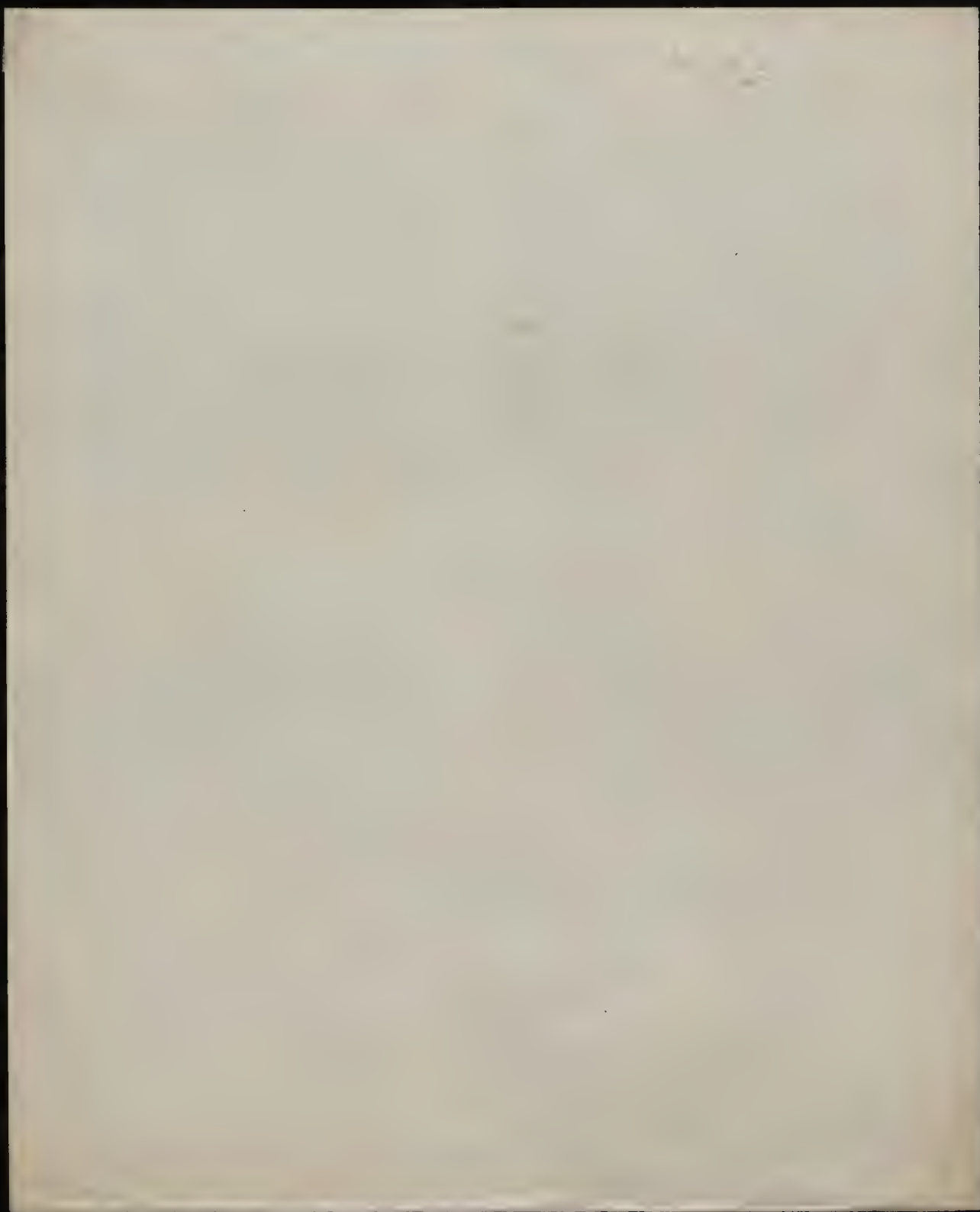
$$\frac{\lambda^2 v^2}{v^2 - a^2} + \frac{\mu^2 v^2}{v^2 - b^2} + \frac{\nu^2 v^2}{v^2 - c^2} = 1$$

particular 4 straight

$$-v^4 [\lambda^2 (b^2 + c^2) + \mu^2 (a^2 + c^2) + \nu^2 (a^2 + b^2)] + v^2 [\lambda^2 b^2 c^2 + \mu^2 a^2 c^2 + \nu^2 a^2 b^2] = \cancel{v^4 (a^2 b^2 c^2)} + v^4 (c^2 b^2 + a^2 c^2 + b^2 a^2) - \cancel{a^2 b^2 c^2}$$

$$= (\lambda^2 + \mu^2 + \nu^2) (a^2 b^2 c^2) - (\lambda^2 a^2 + \mu^2 b^2 + \nu^2 c^2)$$





$$(x-\xi) \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial x^2} + (y-\eta) \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial y^2} + (z-\zeta) \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial z^2} = 0$$

$$(x'-\xi') \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial x'^2} + (y'-\eta') \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial y'^2} + (z'-\zeta') \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial z'^2} = 0$$

$$\cos \epsilon = \frac{v}{l\lambda + m\mu + n\nu}$$

$$\varphi = \frac{v}{\omega \epsilon} = \frac{v}{l\lambda + m\mu + n\nu}$$

$$l\xi + m\eta + n\zeta = v$$

$$l\xi + m\eta + n\zeta + k(l^2 + m^2 + n^2) = v + k$$

$\frac{\partial}{\partial l}$

$$\xi + 2kl = \frac{\partial v}{\partial l} \quad | \quad l$$

$$\eta + 2km = \frac{\partial v}{\partial m} \quad | \quad m$$

$$\zeta + 2kn = \frac{\partial v}{\partial n} \quad | \quad n$$

$$\frac{l}{a^2 - v^2} = \frac{\lambda}{g^2}$$

⋮

$$\frac{2kl}{a^2 - v^2} + \left[\frac{l^2}{(a^2 - v^2)^2} + \frac{m^2}{(b^2 - v^2)^2} + \frac{n^2}{(c^2 - v^2)^2} \right] v \frac{\partial v}{\partial l} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial l} = \frac{l}{v^2 - a^2} \frac{g^4}{v} \quad \frac{1}{g^4}$$

$$v + k - k + 2k = 0$$

$$2k = -v$$

$$\xi = \frac{\partial v}{\partial l} + \frac{1}{2} v l$$

$$\xi = l \left[v + \frac{1}{v^2 - a^2} \frac{g^4}{v} \right]$$

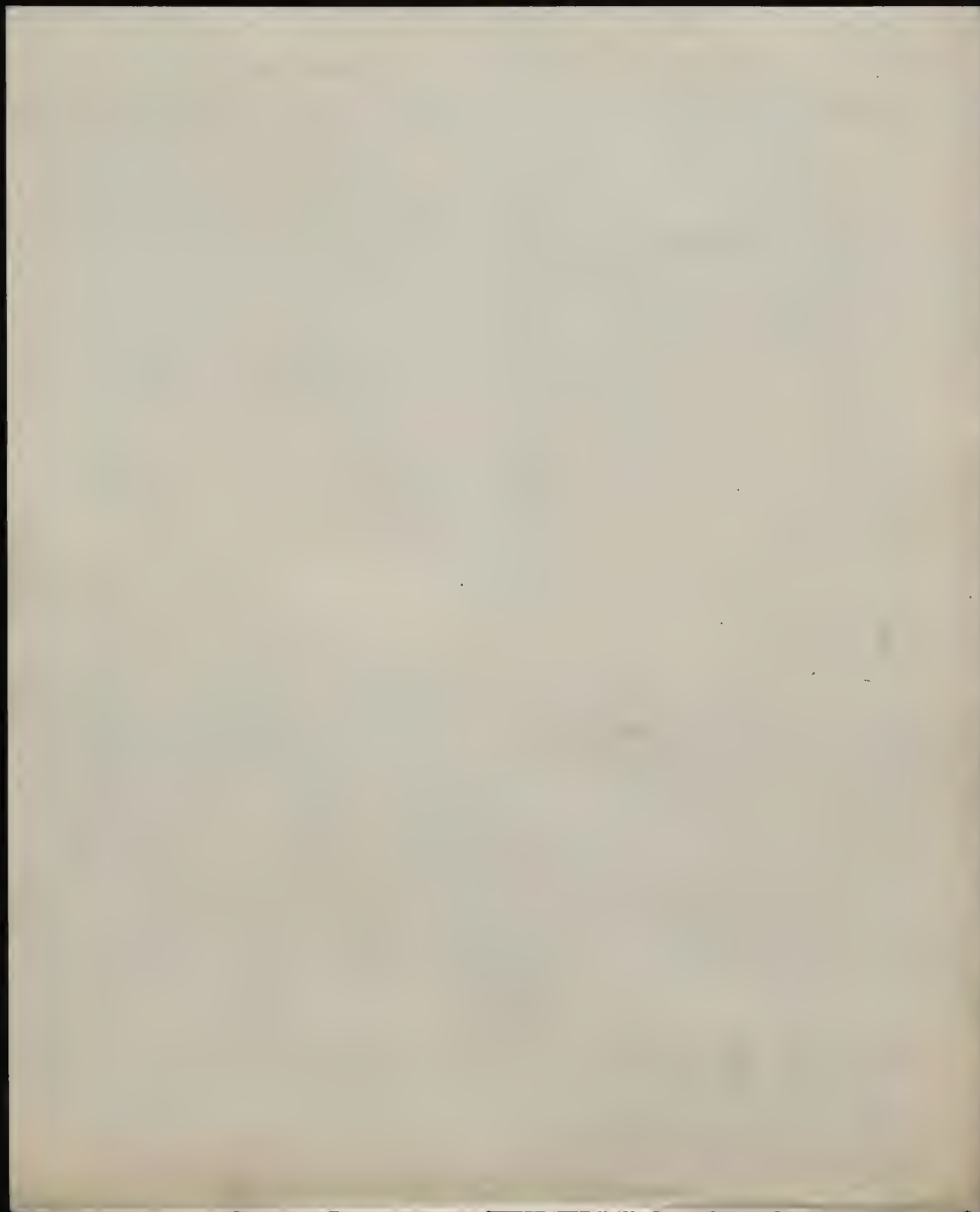
$$\eta =$$

$$\zeta =$$

$$\xi^2 + \eta^2 + \zeta^2 = v^2 + \frac{g^4}{v^2} \left(\frac{l^2}{v^2 - a^2} + \frac{m^2}{v^2 - b^2} + \frac{n^2}{v^2 - c^2} \right) + \frac{g^8}{v^2} \left[\frac{l^2}{(v^2 - a^2)^2} + \frac{m^2}{(v^2 - b^2)^2} + \frac{n^2}{(v^2 - c^2)^2} \right]$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$\gamma^2 = v^2 + \frac{g^4}{v^2} = \frac{1}{g^4}$$



$$v^4 = v^2 [l^2(b^2+c^2) + m^2(a^2+c^2) + n^2(a^2+b^2)] + 2l^2ab^2 + 2m^2ac^2 + 2n^2ab^2$$

143

$$L^2 = l^2(b^2+c^2) \quad M = m^2(c^2+a^2) \quad N = n^2(a^2+b^2)$$

$$2V^2 = l^2(b^2+c^2) + m^2(c^2+a^2) + n^2(a^2+b^2) \pm \sqrt{M^2 + N^2 + P^2 - 2MN - 2NP - 2MP}$$

$$(M+N+P)^2 - 4MN$$

2 prameteri rovin jind $L+M+N=0$ $MN=0$

Minori yi $M=0$ by by by $N=P$ co w-w-w-w $M<0$ $P>0$

by $N=0$

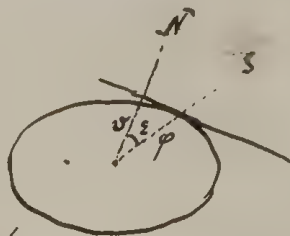
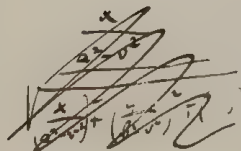
$M=0$ $l^2(b^2+c^2) = n^2(a^2+b^2)$

$l^2 = n^2$

$l = \sqrt{\frac{a^2+b^2}{a^2+c^2}}$ $m = 0$ $n = \sqrt{\frac{b^2+c^2}{a^2+c^2}}$

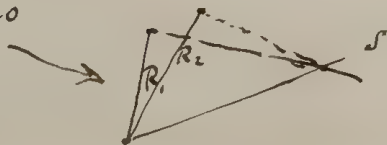
$l=0$ $v^4 = v^2 [m^2(a^2+c^2) + n^2(a^2+b^2)] + 2m^2ac^2 + 2n^2ab^2$

$(v^2 - a^2) [v^2 - (b^2+c^2)] = 0$

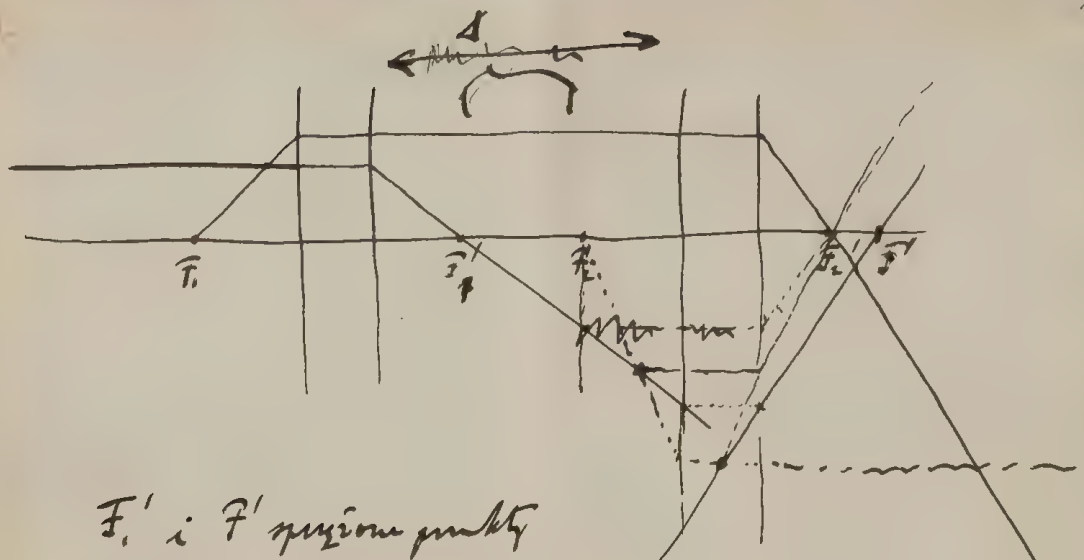


is-punkte utagunji is tak:

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2-r^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2-r^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2-r^2} = 0$$



$$u - \frac{u'}{x} = -\frac{v}{x}$$



F_1' is F' conjugate point

$$F_1' F_2', F_1' F_2 = f_2 f_2'$$

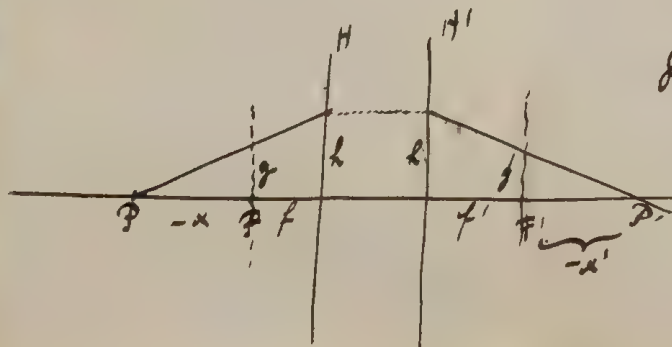
Δ

$$F_1' F_1 = \frac{f_2 f_2'}{\Delta}$$

$$f' = \frac{f_1 f_1'}{\Delta}$$

$$w = \frac{f_2 f_2'}{f_1 f_1'}$$

Join the points P and Q:

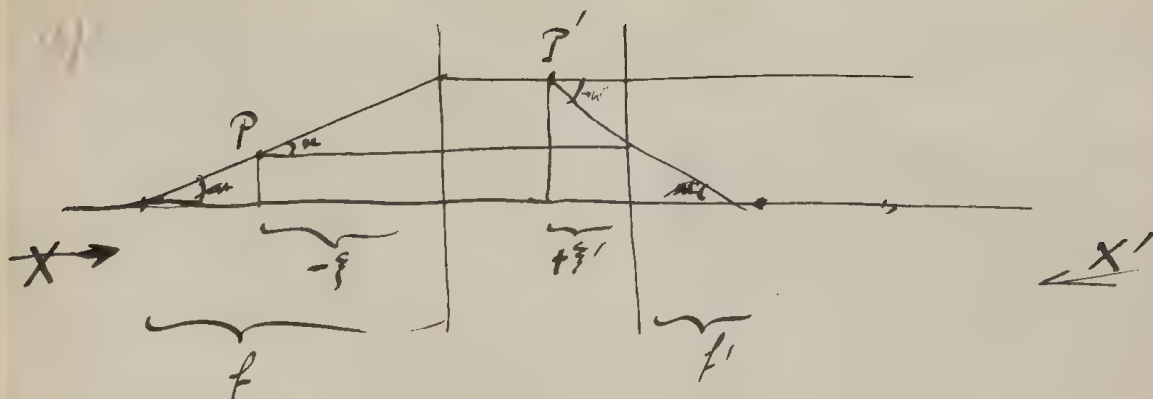


$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} = \frac{-x}{f-x} \quad \frac{\partial'}{\partial x'} = \frac{-x'}{f'-x'}$$

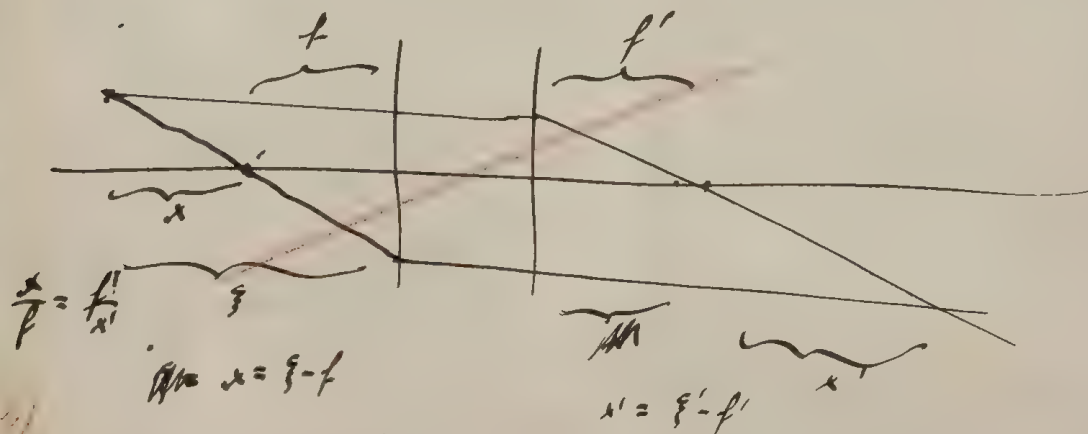
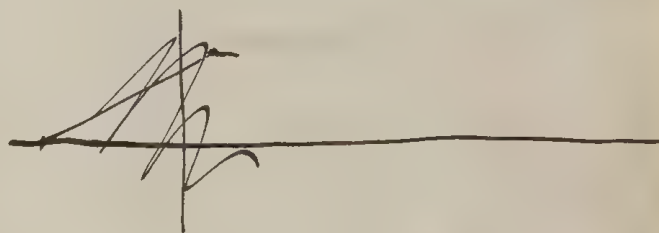
$$\frac{\partial + \partial'}{x} = \frac{-x f + x x' - x' f + x x'}{f f' + x x' - x f' - x' f} = 1$$

(H' - H)

$$\partial + \partial' = x$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 & \frac{f+x}{f} \\
 & + \frac{x}{f} + \frac{x}{f} + \frac{x}{f} = 0 \\
 & + \frac{x}{f} + \frac{x}{f} = 0
 \end{aligned}$$



$$\frac{x}{f} = \frac{f'}{x'}$$

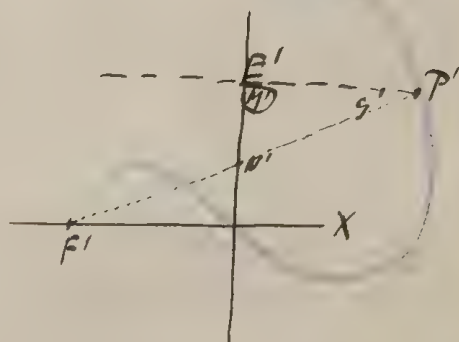
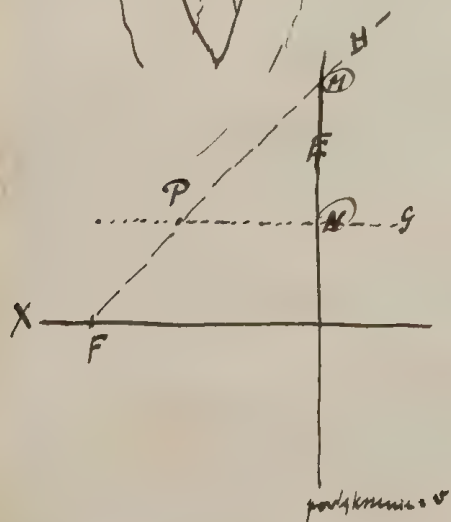
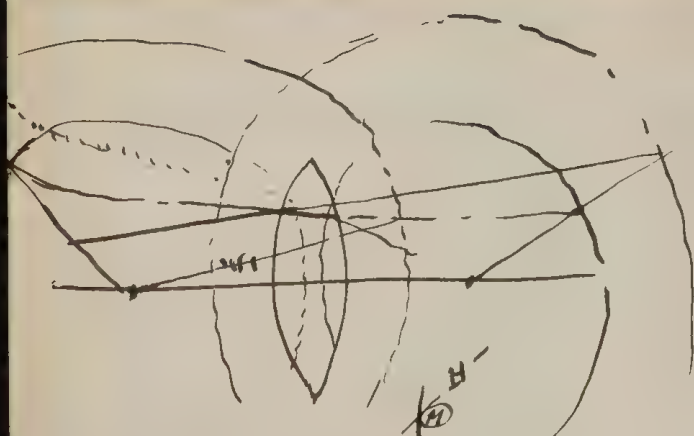
$$x = f - f'$$

$$x' = f' - f$$

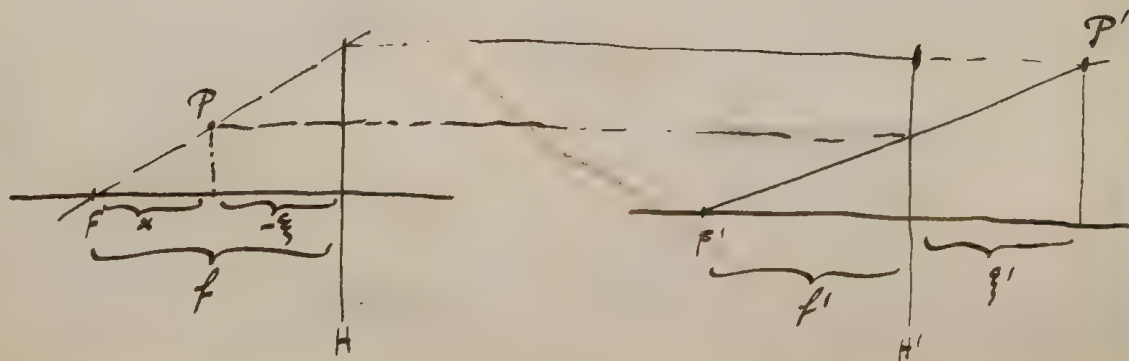
$$\frac{f \cdot f'}{f} = \frac{f'}{f' - f}$$

$$f \cdot f' - f \cdot f' = 0$$

$$\frac{f}{f} + \frac{f'}{f'} = 1$$



Konjugierte Punkte
Wskentlich nach einem prototypischen Konstruktionsverfahren

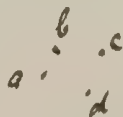
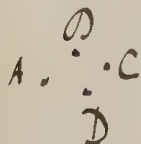


problematische Konstruktion

ogólny system optyczny z osią symetrii

narządami ^{punkt} oraz z punktem głównym przedmiotowym, który jest z przedmiotem w pewnej

odległości przedmiotowej i punktu



Jakie są właściwości obrazowania tego punktu ... punktu

Jakie są właściwości obrazowania (kolim. światła)

I. Najprostszą jest podać punkty: obraz przedmiotu

II. ~~do tego celu i przedmiotu~~ ^{przedmiotu i obrazu} ~~z punktu~~ ^{z punktu} ~~obrazu~~ ^{obrazu} } teleskopowa obserwacja

III. z punktu przedmiotu i punktu obrazu

IV. ~~obraz~~ ^{obraz} ~~przedmiotu~~ ^{przedmiotu}



Najprostszy system z osią symetrii



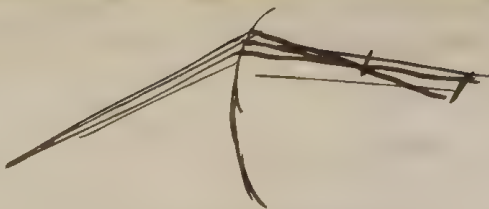
System optyczny

do przedmiotu i obrazu



do przedmiotu i obrazu

Zobacz: I). Astyrodium:



jużli omiemy to to znaczy że dla każdego punktu

II Skrzynka na oś

zobaczmy jak wygląda to w różnych punktach:



III Jużli dla punktu na osi obrazy wypadają w tym samym miejscu
nie potrzebujemy dwóch elementów pos. byj równowagi i wtedy możemy
mówić o punkcie:



Ważne aspekty:

IV Na jużli wypada "punkt" jużli
wyprzedzenia

Ważne aspekty:

V Krzywa obrotu

Achromatic lens	n_c	n_D	n_F	$v = \frac{n_F - n_c}{n_D - 1}$
Convex Lens Crown	1.5153	1.5179	1.5239	0.0166
Concave Lens Flint	1.6143	1.6202	1.6314	0.0276

h i f Ma jorah klorid fotop uting mahan
dha . rito

$$\frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{f_1} + \frac{1}{f_2}$$

$$\frac{1}{f_1} = (n_1 - 1) \left(\frac{1}{r_1} - \frac{1}{r_2} \right) = (n_1 - 1) k_1$$

$$d\left(\frac{1}{f_1}\right) = dn_1 k_1 = \frac{dn_1}{n_1 - 1} \quad \frac{1}{f_1} = \frac{v_1}{f_1}$$

$$d\left(\frac{1}{f}\right) = d\left(\frac{1}{f_1}\right) + d\left(\frac{1}{f_2}\right) = 0 = \frac{v_1}{f_1} + \frac{v_2}{f_2}$$

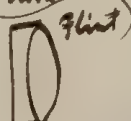
$$\frac{1}{f_1} + \frac{1}{f_2} = \frac{1}{f}$$

$$\frac{1}{f_1} = \frac{1}{f} \frac{v_2}{v_2 - v_1}$$

$$\frac{1}{f_2} = -\frac{1}{f} \frac{v_1}{v_2 - v_1}$$

finda program f
simpla $r_1' = r_2$

finda r_2 dardun. (take only change fohungun)

Product  blykting brenkagun

$$\Delta = a - (f_1 + f_2)$$

$$f = \frac{f_1 f_2}{a - (f_1 + f_2)}$$

$$\frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{f_1} + \frac{1}{f_2} = \frac{a}{f_1 f_2}$$

$$0 = \frac{v_1}{f_1} + \frac{v_2}{f_2} = \frac{a(v_1 + v_2)}{f_1 f_2}$$

$$a = \frac{v_2 f_1 + v_1 f_2}{f_1 f_2}$$

$$v = v_2 : a = \frac{f_1 + f_2}{2}$$

$$f = \frac{f_1 f_2}{f_1 + f_2 - a}$$

Two circles touching at the origin $\Delta = -(f_1 + f_2)$

$$f = \frac{f_1 f_2}{f_1 + f_2} = f'$$

$$\frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{f_1} + \frac{1}{f_2}$$

"~~etc~~"

$$f_1' f_2' = \frac{f_1^2}{f_1 + f_2}$$



Two circles touching at the origin $f_1 = 2f_2$

Two circles touching at the origin $f_1 = 3f_2$

Two circles touching at the origin $f_1 = \frac{2}{3}f_2$ only one circle possible

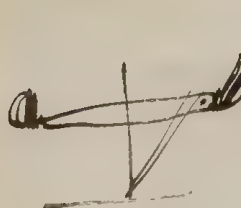
$f_1 = f_2 = a$

Two circles touching at the origin

Two circles touching at the origin

Notation: i is the z -component of the vector \mathbf{r} (or \mathbf{r}')

$i \, ds \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{r} \, dz = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{r} \, dz$



the electric field is the same as the electric field, to, and

$$r \, ds \, \sin \theta = r' \, ds' \, \sin \theta'$$

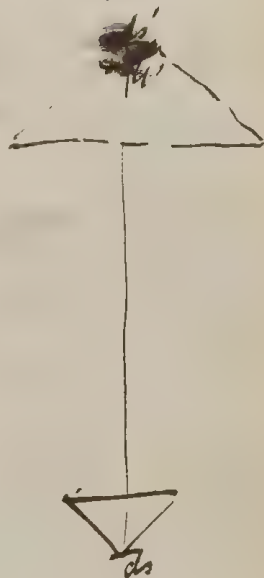
$$i' = i \frac{ds}{ds'} \frac{\sin \theta}{\sin \theta'}$$

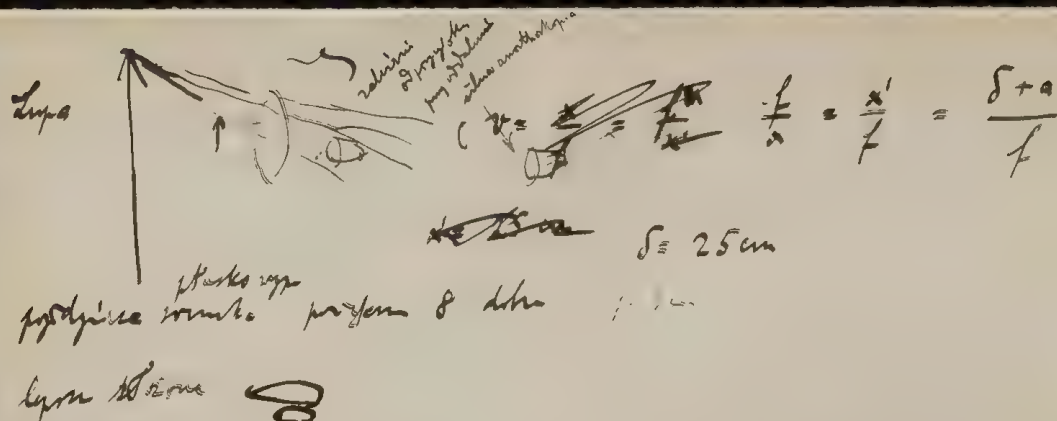
$$= \left(\frac{y \, r \, \sin \theta}{y' \, r' \, \sin \theta'} \right)^2 = \left(\frac{n_0}{n_1} \right)^2 i$$

the electric field is the same as the electric field

(Stokes' theorem!)

$$(n_0 \sin \theta)^2 = a^2 \text{ numerical factor}$$





1). $f = -\frac{f_1 f_2}{\Delta}$ atau perikatanan antara 2 mirror emisivitas
 $f' = \frac{f_1' f_2'}{\Delta}$ dua kali f

atau $f_1 = f_2 = 10 \text{ mm}$
 $\Delta = 100$ $f = 1 \text{ mm}$

2). untuk setiap objek

3). i pada titik

4). titik yang digunakan sebagai

5). pada jarak tertentu untuk objek i dan antara objek i dengan optik

Jika ukuran 16 : 17 mm

atau. Contoh lain: 811 1817 mm.

obj. ukuran 2 liter dan $\square \square$... untuk emisivitas objek

List (1830) untuk ukuran 2 liter pada titik optik

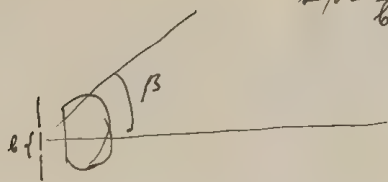
lain $\square \square \square$ (untuk optik)

2. ukuran lain: 1840

1878 atau homolog.

atau lain: 1886

$$\sin \beta = \frac{\lambda'}{b} = \frac{nd}{b}$$



odległość punktu górnego od wierzchołka

$$f_2' + F_2' F' = \frac{f_2'}{\Delta} (\Delta + f_2)$$

$$= \frac{r_3 r_2}{r_3 - r_2} \left[\frac{d - \frac{r_2 r_1}{r_2 - r_1}}{\frac{r_2 r_1}{r_2 - r_1}} \right] \frac{r_3 r_2}{r_3 - r_2} + \frac{-\frac{r_2}{n-1} \left[d - \frac{r_2 r_1}{n-1} \right]}{d(n-1) - n r_1 + r_2 r_2}$$

odległość punktu górnego od wierzchołka

$$h' = f_2' + F_2' F' - f' = \frac{-r_2 d}{d(n-1) - n r_1 + r_2 r_2}$$

czyli dla warunków powyższych
wzrostła

$$\neq -\frac{d}{n} \frac{n_1}{r_1 - r_2}$$

N.P. ~~zobacz~~ ~~zobacz~~ ~~zobacz~~

Ciekawe wyniki

$$f_2' f' = \frac{r_2 r_1}{(n-1)(r_1 - r_2)}$$

co jest bardzo ciekawe

Dodatkowo jest $r_1 > 0, r_2 < 0$

$$r_1 > 0, r_2 > 0, r_2 > r_1$$

~~zobacz~~ ~~zobacz~~ ~~zobacz~~

$$r_1 < 0, r_2 < 0, r_1 > r_2$$

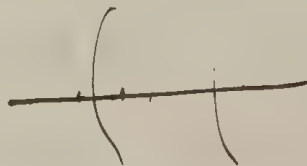
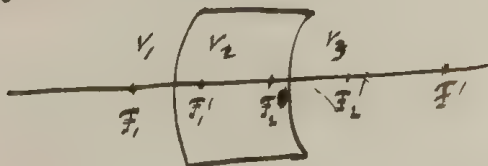
Ujemne jest $\prod \prod \prod$

Dla takich warunków wzrost odległości od górnego punktu, ale nie dla górnego!

$$f = -\frac{r_1}{2} \quad f' = \frac{r_2}{2}$$

minima to other perspective put galaxy with $f = -\frac{nr_1}{n-1}$ $f' = -\frac{r_2}{n-1}$
 starlight $n = -1$

Formula:



$$\Delta = d - f_1' - f_2$$

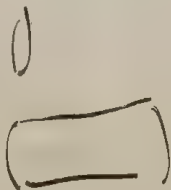
$$f_1 = \frac{r_1}{r_2 - r_1} r_1 \quad \left| \quad f_1' = \frac{r_2}{r_2 - r_1} r_1 \quad \right| \quad f_2 = \frac{r_2}{r_3 - r_2} r_2 \quad \left| \quad f_2' = \frac{r_3}{r_3 - r_2} r_2 \right|$$

$$f = - \frac{r_1 r_2 r_1 r_2}{(r_1 - r_2)(r_2 - r_3) \left(d - \frac{r_2 r_1}{r_1 - r_2} - \frac{r_2 r_2}{r_2 - r_3} \right)}$$

$$r_3 = r_1 = 1 \parallel \quad r_2 = n$$

$$f = - \frac{n r_1 r_2}{(n-1)^2 [d(n-1) - n r_1 + n r_2]} \quad F_2' F' = \dots$$

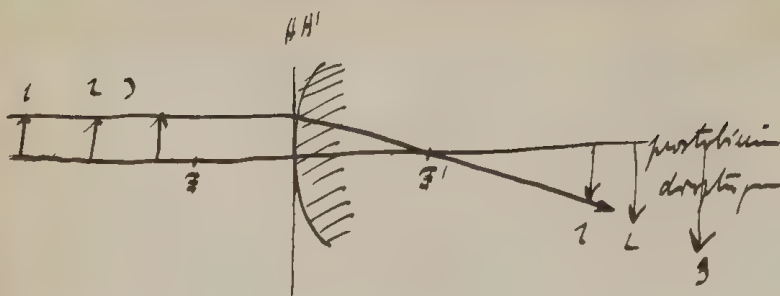
when radius of d



the correct result

$$f = - \frac{r_1 r_2}{(n-1)(n-1)}$$

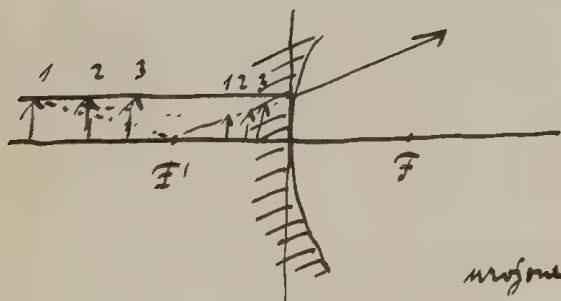
$$\frac{1}{f} = \frac{(n-1)}{r_1} + \frac{(n-1)}{r_2}$$



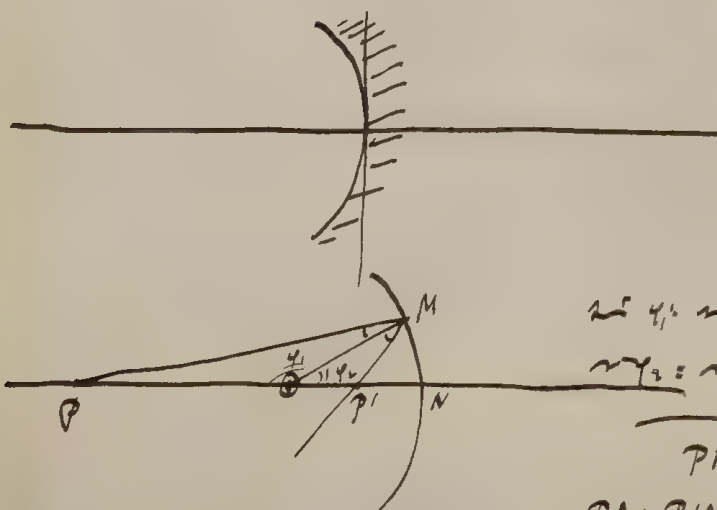
$$f = \frac{v \cdot r}{v' - v} \quad f' = \frac{v' \cdot r}{v' - v}$$

$$v' = 1 \quad r = 2$$

$$f = -\frac{nr}{n-1} \quad f' = -\frac{r}{n-1}$$



magnified



mini dyi to same tyhe
pudmit a obse ransmire
rater 2 ... -2

$$\sin \theta_1 = \sin \theta_2 = PM : PO$$

$$\sin \theta_3 = \sin \theta_4 = P'M : P'O$$

$$PM : PO = P'M : P'O$$

$$PO : P'O = PM : P'M$$

$$\neq PN : P'N$$

$$PN = r$$

$$P'N = -r'$$

$$-r$$

$$\frac{r+r'}{r' - r} = -\frac{r}{r'}$$

$$1 + \frac{r}{r'} = -1 + \frac{r}{r'}$$

$$-\frac{1}{r} + \frac{1}{r'} = \frac{2}{r}$$

~~$$f = \frac{v_2}{v_1 - v}$$~~

~~$$\frac{1}{f} + \frac{n}{f'} = \frac{n-1}{r}$$~~

$$\frac{1}{f} + \frac{n}{f'} + \frac{n-1}{r} = 0$$

$$f = \frac{r}{n-1}$$

$$\frac{\frac{r}{n-1}}{f} + \frac{\frac{nr}{n-1}}{f'} + 1 = 0$$

$$f' = \frac{nr}{n-1}$$

$$n = \frac{v}{v'}$$

ogólni: $f = \frac{v r}{v - v'}$

$$f' = \frac{v' r}{v' - v}$$

$$\frac{f}{f'} = \frac{v}{v'}$$

~~$$f = f'$$~~

W systemie: $\frac{f}{f'} = \frac{f_1}{f'_1} = \frac{f_2}{f'_2} \dots$

$$\frac{f}{f'} = \frac{f_1 f_2 f_3 \dots}{f'_1 f'_2 f'_3 \dots} = \frac{v}{v'} \frac{v''}{v'''} \dots = \frac{v}{v_k}$$

stosunek $\frac{f}{f'}$ = stosunek prędkości światła

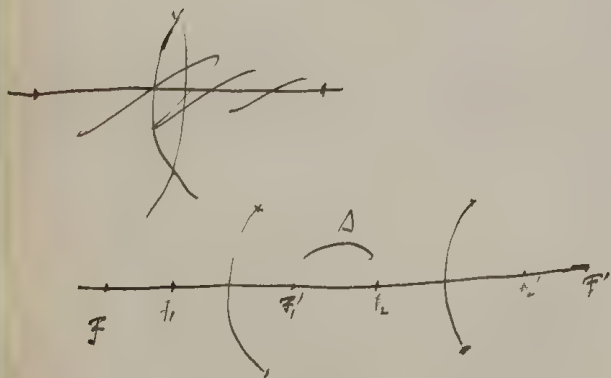
zatem o porównaniu: obie wyrażenia równe!

$$\frac{y'}{y} = 1 - \frac{e'}{f}$$

$$\frac{y'}{y} = -\frac{e-f}{f} = -\frac{e}{f} = -\frac{f}{e'-f'}$$

$$\frac{y' y'}{y y'} = \frac{f}{f'} = \frac{1}{n} = \frac{n'}{n}$$

etc. of others $n' y' y' = \text{etc}$

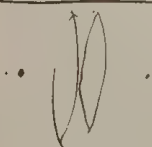


$$\frac{1}{f} + \frac{1}{f'} = \frac{n-1}{2}$$

$$f' = \frac{f_1 f_2}{\Delta} = \frac{n_1 n_2}{n-1} \cdot \frac{n_2}{1-n} \frac{1}{d - \frac{n_1 n_2}{n-1} - \frac{n_2 n_2}{1-n}} = \frac{-n_1 n_1 n_2}{(n-1) [n(n_1 - n_2) - d^2(n-1)]}$$

$d=0$:

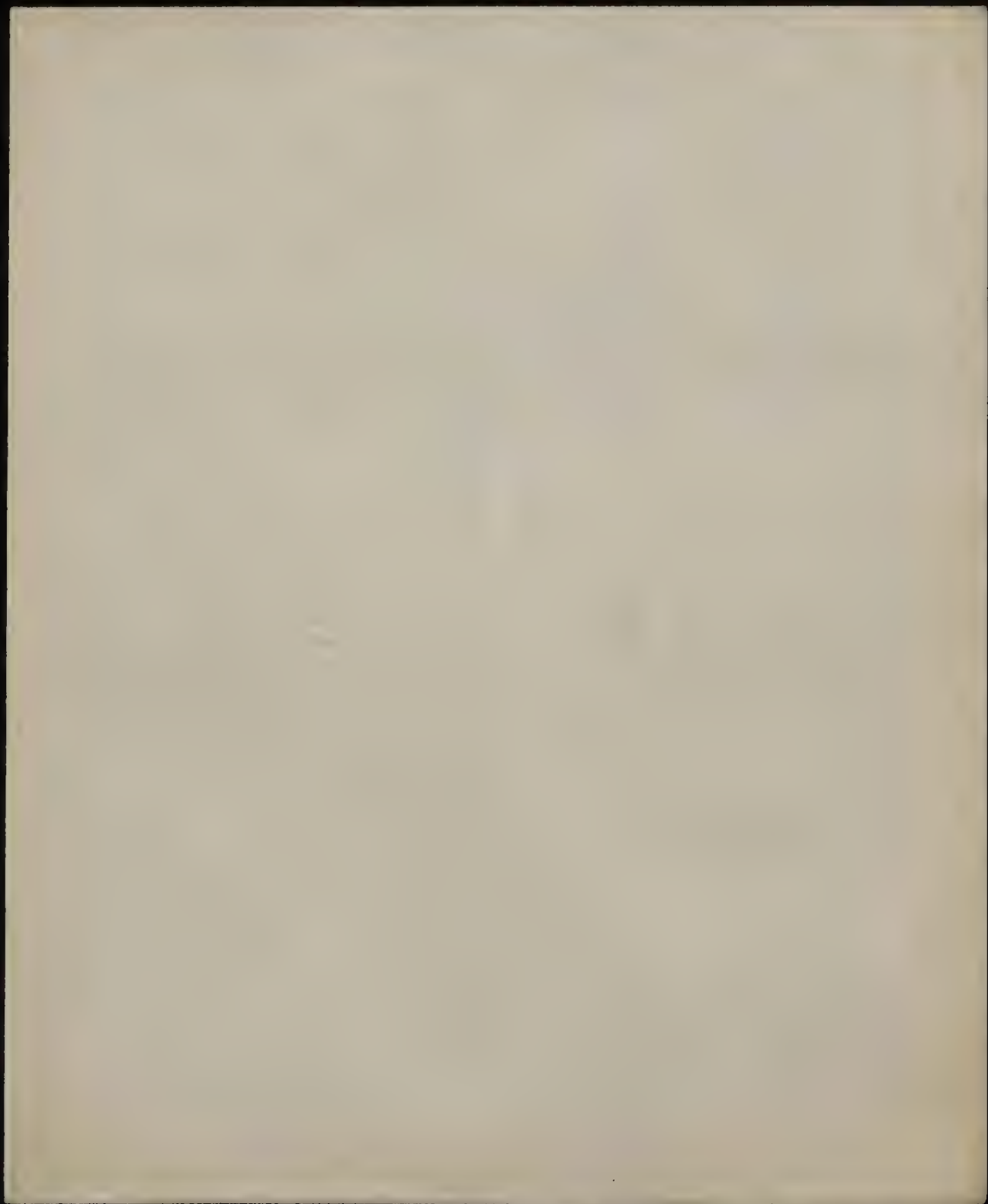
$$\frac{1}{f'} = \frac{1}{f_1} + \frac{1}{f_2} \quad (2-1) \left(\frac{1}{f_1} - \frac{1}{f_2} \right)$$



$$\Delta f = (f_1 + f_2)$$

$$f = \frac{f_1 f_2}{f_1 + f_2}$$

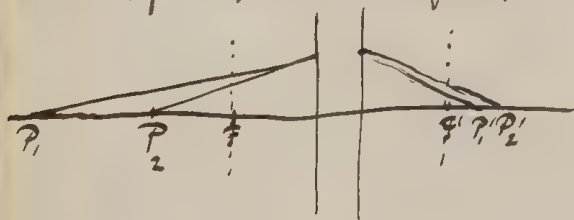
$$\frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{f_1} + \frac{1}{f_2}$$



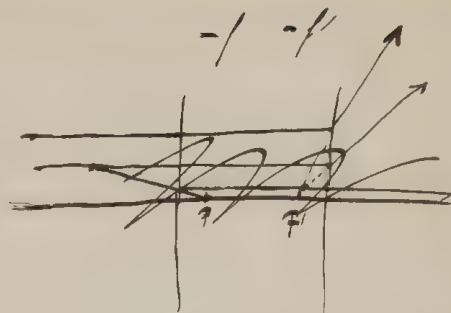
Přímé vzájemné závislosti od součinu f a f'

$+f$ $+f'$

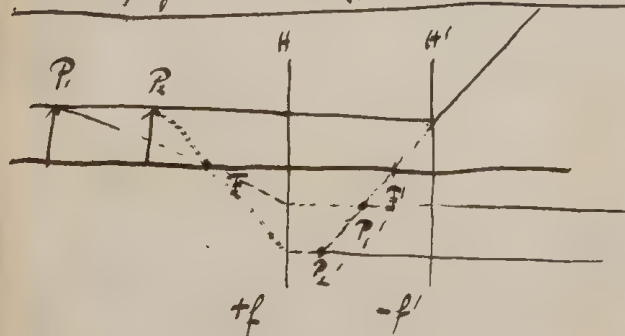
~~skupinové~~



$$x x' = f f'$$



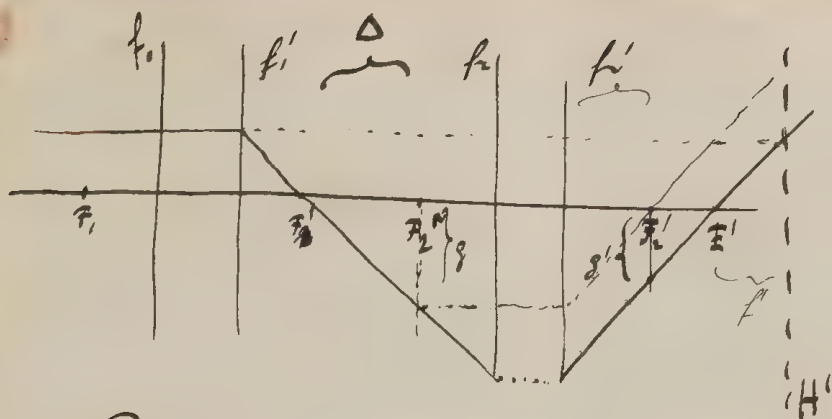
divergence rovn... (parabolizace)



parabolizace kotoptky

skupinové f (u kromě H a F)

$-f + f'$ (vztažení u kromě F a F')



$$F'H' = f = f_1$$

$$w = - \frac{t_{u_2}}{t_{u_1}} = - \frac{f_2'}{f_2} = - \frac{f_2}{f_2'} = - \frac{f_2}{f_1} = - \frac{f_2}{f_1}$$

$$F_2' F_1 = - \frac{f_2}{f_1} = - \frac{f_2 f_1'}{f_1'} = - \frac{f_2 f_1'}{\Delta} \quad - \frac{f_2}{f_2 f_1'} = \frac{f_1'}{f_1}$$

$$f_1' = \frac{f_1' f_2'}{\Delta} \quad f_1' = \frac{f_1' f_2'}{\Delta}$$

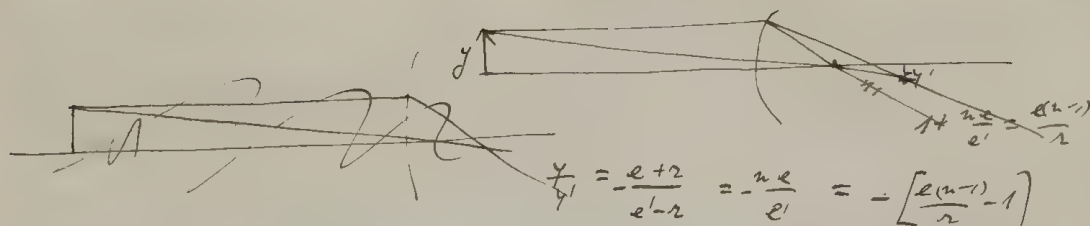
(11) : $f = - \frac{f_1 f_2}{\Delta}$

Ordinaria: $f = (-1)^{k-1} \frac{f_1 f_2 \dots f_k}{N} \quad f' = \frac{f_1' f_2' \dots f_k'}{N}$

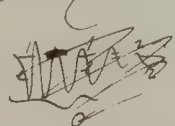
$$\frac{f}{f_1} = (-1)^{k-1} \frac{f_1 f_2 \dots f_k}{f_1' f_2' \dots f_k'}$$

$$f' = \frac{f}{t_{u_1}} =$$

Coriskenni



$\frac{1}{e} + \frac{1}{e'} = \frac{1}{f}$ dla $e' = -e'$

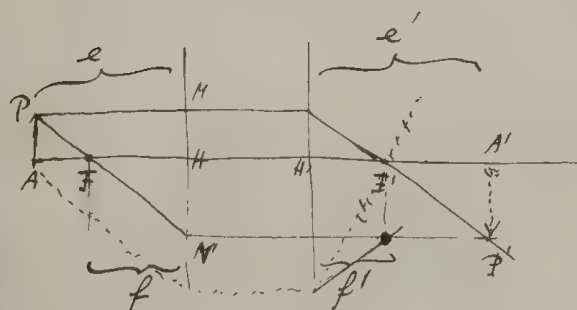


$\frac{1}{e} + \frac{1}{e'} = \frac{1}{f}$

$= 1 - \frac{e(2-1)}{2}$

$= 1$ dla $e=0$

Prosty płaszczyzny i grubej wystawu do kontroli



$\frac{1}{e} + \frac{1}{e'} = \frac{1}{f}$

$\frac{PA}{AF} = \frac{MN}{AH}$

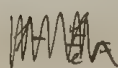
$\frac{PA}{A'P'} = \frac{MN}{A'H'}$

$\frac{AF}{A'F'} = \frac{AH}{A'H'}$

$\frac{e-f}{f} = \frac{e}{e'}$

$1 - \frac{f}{e} = \frac{f}{e'}$

$\frac{1}{e} + \frac{1}{e'} = 1$



$\frac{e-f}{f} = \frac{1}{e'}$

$\frac{1}{e} = \frac{e'-f}{e'}$

$\frac{e-f}{f} = \frac{1}{e'-f'}$

$\frac{e-f}{f} = \frac{1}{e'-f'}$

$(e-f)(e'-f') = ff'$

$\frac{f}{e} + \frac{f'}{e'} = 1$

$\frac{f}{e} = 1 - \frac{f'}{e'}$

zależa magnitudin tancu wrozy jako spiny magnitudi.

$$\frac{PA}{P'A'} = -\frac{y}{x}$$

$$= -\frac{e'}{f'}$$

$$\frac{y'}{y} = -\frac{P'A'}{PA} = -\frac{F'A'}{A'F'} = -\frac{e'-f'}{f'} = 0 = 1 - \frac{e'}{f'} = \frac{f}{e}$$

$$= 1 \text{ jinde } e' = e$$

$$\text{podobná rovnice: } \frac{de'}{de}$$

$$-\frac{f}{e^2} de - \frac{f'}{e'^2} de' = 0$$

$$(e-f)(e'-f') = f f'$$

$$de(e'-f') + de'(e-f) = 0$$

$$\frac{de'}{de} = -\frac{e'-f'}{e-f}$$

$$\frac{de'}{de} = -\frac{f}{f'} \frac{e'^2}{e^2} = \sqrt{\frac{f}{f'}} \frac{e'^2}{e^2}$$

$$= -\frac{e'^2}{f' e^2}$$

$$= -\frac{e'^2}{f' e^2}$$

$$= -\frac{e'}{e} \left[\frac{e'}{f'} - 1 \right]$$

$$\frac{e'-f'}{e-f} = \frac{f e'^2}{f' e^2}$$

$$\frac{e'f' - f'^2}{e'^2} = \frac{ef - f^2}{e^2}$$

$$\frac{f'}{e'} - \frac{f}{e} = \frac{f'^2}{e'^2} - \frac{f^2}{e^2} = \left(\frac{f'}{e'} - \frac{f}{e} \right) \left(\frac{f'}{e'} + \frac{f}{e} \right)$$

$$\frac{f'}{e'} + \frac{f}{e} = 1 \quad \text{stejně}$$

$$\frac{y' u'}{y u} = -\frac{\frac{y}{f'}}{\frac{y}{f}} = -\frac{f}{f'}$$

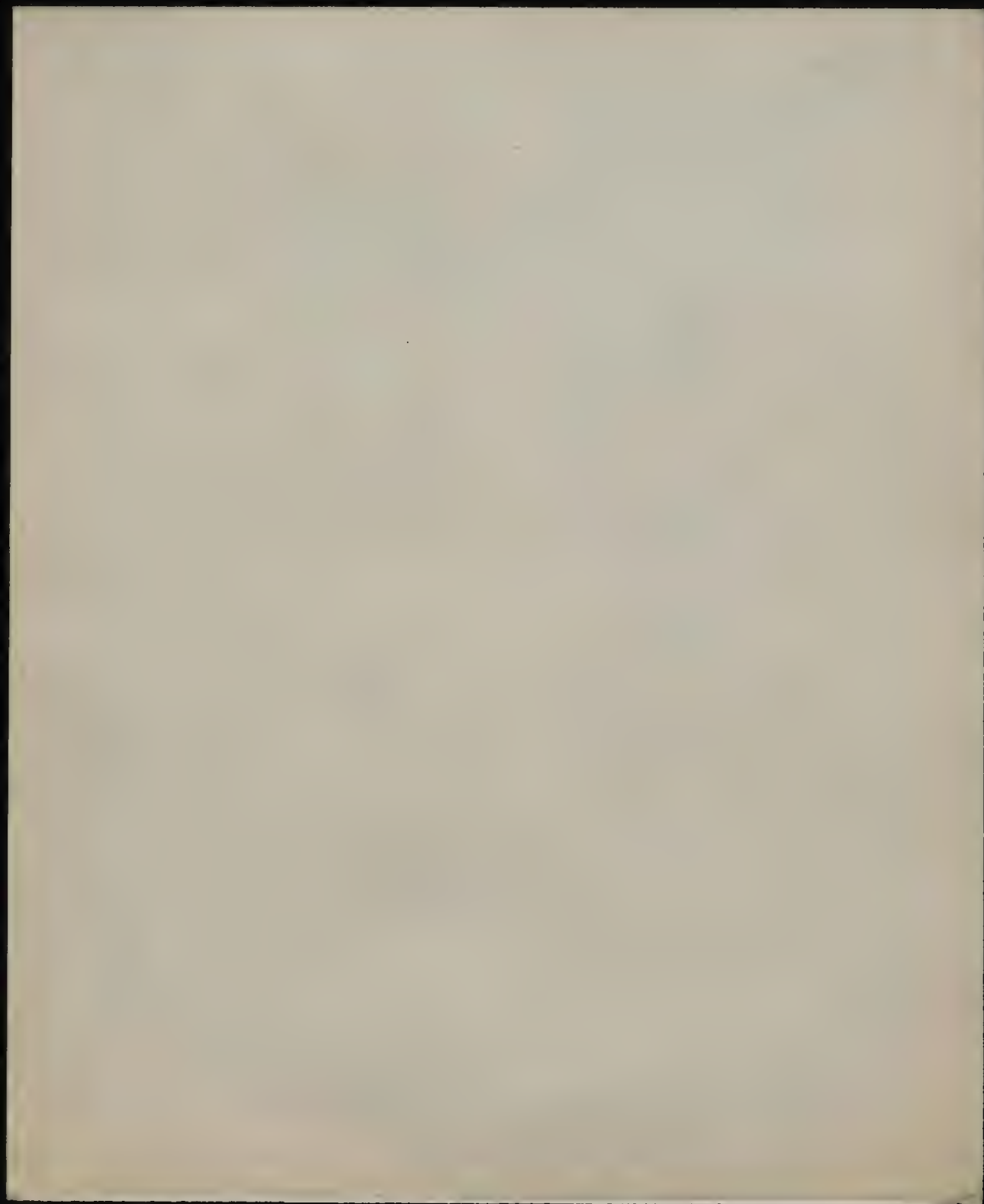
$$= -\frac{y}{f' y} = -\frac{y}{f' y}$$

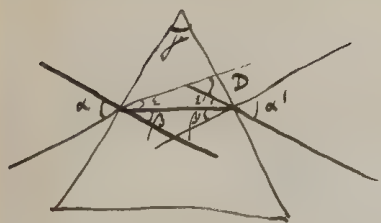
$$y: y = e: e-f$$

$$y = \frac{ye}{e-f}$$

$$= -\frac{ye(e-f)}{f' ye}$$

$$= -\frac{e-f}{f'} = -\frac{e}{f'} = -\frac{f}{e-f} = -\frac{f}{e'} = -\frac{x}{f'}$$





~~sin D~~

$$D = \varepsilon + \varepsilon'$$

$$= \alpha - \beta + \alpha' - \beta' = \alpha + \alpha' - \beta$$

$$\beta + \beta' = \gamma$$

$$n \sin \alpha = n \sin \beta$$

$$n \sin \alpha' = n \sin \beta'$$

$$\sin \alpha' = n \sin (\gamma - \beta)$$

$$\sin (D + \gamma) = \sin \alpha \cos \alpha' + \cos \alpha \sin \alpha'$$

min.

$$\text{or } \frac{\partial D}{\partial \alpha} = 0$$

$$\cos (\alpha + \alpha') \cdot \delta (\alpha + \alpha') = 0$$

$$\delta \alpha = -\delta \alpha'$$

$$\cos \delta \alpha = n \sin \beta d\beta$$

$$\cos \alpha' \delta \alpha' = n \sin \beta' d\beta'$$

$$d\beta = -d\beta'$$

$$\cos \delta \alpha = n \sin \beta d\beta' =$$

$$= -\cos \alpha' \delta \alpha' \frac{\sin \beta}{\sin \beta'} = -\delta \alpha'$$

$$\therefore \frac{\cos \alpha}{\cos \alpha'} = \frac{\sin \beta}{\sin \beta'}$$

$$\frac{\cos \alpha}{\sin \beta} = \frac{\cos \alpha'}{\sin \beta'} \quad \left| \frac{n \sin \alpha}{\sin \beta} = \frac{n \sin \alpha'}{\sin \beta'} \right.$$



$$a' = + b \operatorname{ctg} \alpha \quad \frac{\frac{dp}{\cos^3 \beta}}{\frac{da}{\sin^2 \alpha}} = b \operatorname{ctg} \alpha \frac{\sin^2 \alpha}{\cos^3 \beta} \frac{1}{n \cos \beta}$$

$$d = n \cos \beta$$

$$da = n \cos \beta \, d\beta$$

$$= \frac{b \cos \alpha \sin \alpha}{n \cos^3 \beta} = \frac{b}{n} \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos^3 \beta} \frac{\sin \alpha}{\sin \alpha} \frac{1}{\cos \beta} = \frac{b}{n} \frac{\operatorname{ctg} \alpha}{\cos^3 \beta} \frac{1}{\cos \beta}$$

$$\text{np. } \alpha = 0$$

$$a' = 0$$

$$b' = a' \operatorname{ctg} \alpha = \frac{b \cos^2 \alpha}{n \cos^3 \beta} \quad b' = \frac{b}{n}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{\pi}{2} \quad a' = \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{b \cos^2 \alpha}{n \cos^3 \beta} = 0$$

$$b' = 0$$

$$a = b \operatorname{ctg} \beta$$

$$a' = \frac{a \sin \alpha \cos \alpha}{n \cos^3 \beta \operatorname{ctg} \beta} =$$

$$= \frac{a \sin \alpha \cos \alpha}{n \cos^3 \beta}$$

$$a' = \frac{a \cos \alpha}{\cos^3 \beta}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

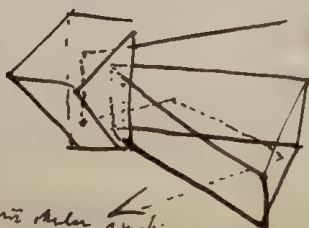
$$\Delta a = a' - a = \frac{b \cos^2 \alpha}{n \cos^3 \beta} - b \operatorname{ctg} \beta = b \left[\frac{\cos^2 \alpha}{n \cos^3 \beta} - \operatorname{ctg} \beta \right] = b \left(\frac{\cos^2 \alpha}{n \cos^3 \beta} - 1 \right) \operatorname{ctg} \beta$$

$$\text{dla } \alpha = \frac{\pi}{2} \quad \Delta a = b \operatorname{ctg} \beta \left[\frac{1 - \frac{\alpha^2}{2}}{1 - (\frac{\alpha}{n})^2} - 1 \right]$$

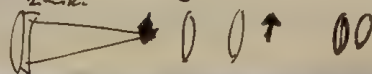
$$= b \operatorname{ctg} \beta \frac{1 - \frac{\alpha^2}{2} - 1 + (\frac{\alpha}{n})^2}{1 - (\frac{\alpha}{n})^2} = b \operatorname{ctg} \beta \left[\left(\frac{\alpha}{n} \right)^2 - \frac{\alpha^2}{2} \right]$$

zatem Δa dodatnie jeżeli $n < \sqrt{2}$

Zeiss
podrobniej...



zobacz kresłownię na stronie



F

L

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L

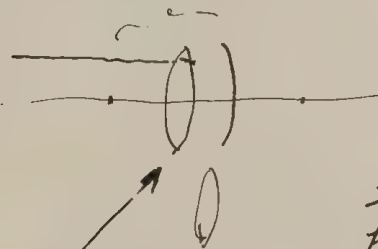
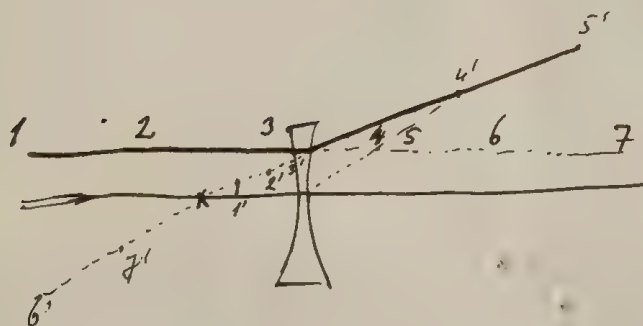
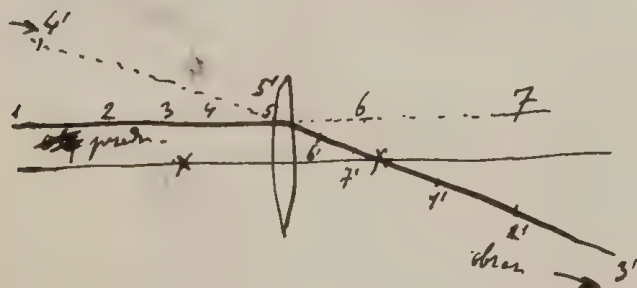
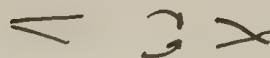
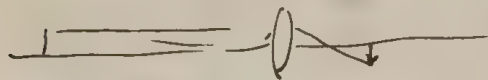
Strona 1000
Dziękuję!

Ci' arriva

Dykun, 9. vovch

Nyctoma umbrinaria

protuberant angustior



$$\frac{1}{f} = \frac{2}{f_1} + \frac{1}{f_2}$$

$$= \frac{2(n-1)}{n_1} - \frac{2n}{n_2}$$

$$x = f - e$$

$x' =$

$$\frac{1}{f_1} = \left(\frac{n-1}{R_1} \right) \left(\frac{1}{n_1} - \frac{1}{n_2} \right)$$

和之

$$\frac{1}{f_2} = -\frac{2}{r_2}$$

Justi $n_1 = n_2$ $\dot{p} = -\frac{2}{\kappa_1}$ to 2 lines.

$$r_1 = -r_2 \quad \frac{1}{f} = \frac{2(2n-1)}{r_1} = -\frac{1}{f_1}$$

$$xx' = f^2$$

of the ob
study and

$$(f-e)(f+e') = f^2$$

$$(-\frac{1}{f} + e') f = e e' = 0$$

$$-\frac{1}{e'} + \frac{1}{e} = -\frac{1}{f}$$

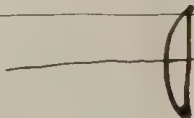
N.p.

$$n_1 = n_2 = \infty$$

$$e = -e'$$



$$n_2 = \infty$$

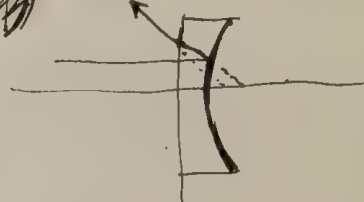


$$\frac{1}{e} - \frac{1}{e'} = -\frac{2(n-1)}{n_1}$$

~~esse~~ tak samo jak przy $n_2 = \infty$
tylko że z drugą stroną

$$n_1 = \infty$$

$$\frac{1}{e} - \frac{1}{e'} = \frac{2n}{n_2}$$



$$e = \infty$$

$$e' = -\frac{n_2}{2n}$$

$$n_1 = n_2$$

$$\frac{1}{e} - \frac{1}{e'} = \frac{2}{n}$$

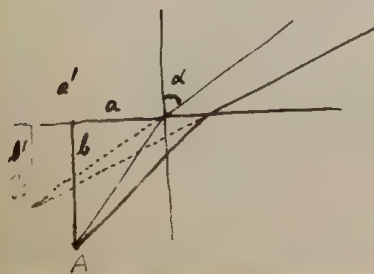


$$n_2 = -n_1$$

$$\frac{1}{e} - \frac{1}{e'} = -\frac{2(2n-1)}{n_1}$$



coż jeszcze nie

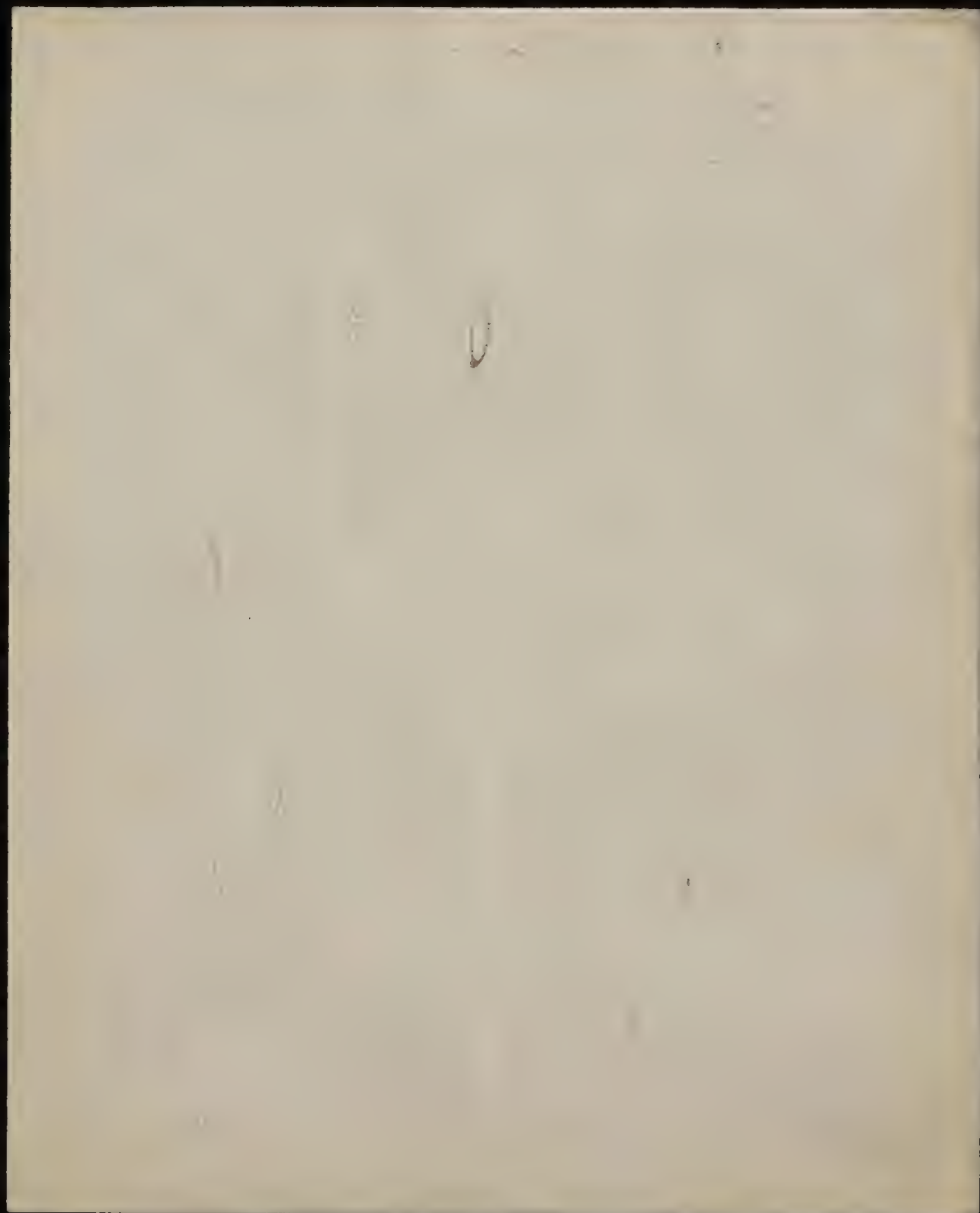


$$y = x \operatorname{ctg} \alpha$$

$$y = (x - \delta x) \operatorname{ctg}(\alpha - \delta \alpha)$$

$$\delta x = b \left[\operatorname{tg}(\beta + \alpha) - \operatorname{tg}(\beta) \right]$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} a' \operatorname{ctg} \alpha &= (a' - \delta x) \operatorname{ctg}(\alpha - \delta \alpha) \\ e' &= -\frac{\delta x \operatorname{ctg}(\alpha - \delta \alpha)}{\operatorname{ctg} \alpha - \operatorname{ctg}(\alpha - \delta \alpha)} \\ &= -b \operatorname{ctg} \alpha \cdot \frac{\operatorname{tg}(\beta + \alpha) - \operatorname{tg} \beta}{\operatorname{ctg}(\alpha + \delta \alpha) - \operatorname{ctg} \alpha} \end{aligned} \right\}$$



Elektrony v prirode rukovne
 a izoleki kate prazni rono vepi

Carby 1829 $\lambda^2 = \lambda_0^2 + \frac{v^2}{c^2} - \frac{v^2}{c^2}$

130

Suma \pm zero.

$$m_1 \frac{\partial^2 \xi_1}{\partial t^2} = e_1 X - \underbrace{\frac{12e_1^2}{v_1}}_{\alpha} \xi_1 - \underbrace{12e_1^2}_{\beta} \frac{\partial \xi_1}{\partial t}$$

$$m_2 \frac{\partial^2 \xi_2}{\partial t^2} = e_2 X \dots \dots \dots$$

Prazna rono vepi: $X = \frac{12e_1}{v_1} \xi_1$

Argumia Rono: $b_1 = v_1^2 = \left(\frac{T_1}{m_1}\right)^2$

$$u = \frac{1}{4\pi} \frac{\partial X}{\partial t} + e_1 N_1 \frac{\partial \xi_1}{\partial t} + e_2 N_2 \frac{\partial \xi_2}{\partial t} + \dots$$

$$e_1 N_1 + e_2 N_2 = 0$$

izoleki $X = \dots \dots \dots \frac{t}{\tau}$

$$\xi_1 = A_1 \sin \dots + \dots$$

$$= A_1 e^{i \frac{t}{\tau}}$$

$$\xi_2 = A_2 e^{i \frac{t}{\tau}}$$

$$m_1 e_1 \xi_1 \left(\frac{12}{v_1} + \frac{12i}{\tau} - \frac{m_1}{e_1^2 v_1} \right) = X$$

$$e_1 \xi_1 = \frac{1}{4\pi} X \frac{v_1}{1 + \frac{i}{\tau} a_1 - \frac{b_1}{v_1}}$$

$$a_1 = \frac{v_1}{4\pi}$$

$$b_1 = \frac{m_1 v_1}{e_1^2}$$

$$u_1 = \frac{1}{4\pi} \frac{\partial X}{\partial t} \left\{ 1 + \frac{v_1 N_1}{1 + \frac{i}{\tau} a_1 - \frac{b_1}{v_1}} + \dots \right\}$$

$K = f(\tau)!$

$$K_{\infty} = \dots 1 + \sum \partial N$$

$$u_1 (1 - iK)^2 = (V + \dots)^2$$

Spätere & Debye Theorie: dampf

U. reiner paracrystall $a=0$

$$\chi(K) = 1 + \sum \frac{\partial N}{1 - (\frac{v_v}{v})^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{1 - (\frac{v_v}{v})^2} = 1 + (\frac{v_v}{v})^2 + (\frac{v_v}{v})^4 + \dots$$

$$\frac{1}{1 - (\frac{v_v}{v})^2} = -(\frac{v}{v_v})^2 \left[1 + (\frac{v}{v_v})^2 + (\frac{v}{v_v})^4 + \dots \right]$$

$$n^2 = 1 + \sum N v_v + \frac{\sum N v_v v_v^2}{T^2} + \dots$$

$$- T^2 \sum \frac{N v_v}{T_v^2} - T^4 \sum \dots$$

$$n^2 = -A' T^2 + A + \frac{B}{T^2} + \frac{C}{T^4}$$

$$A = 1 + \sum N v_v$$

$$K_{\infty} - A = \sum N v_v^2$$

W. L. Zwanziger's long wave type $n^2 = A + \frac{B}{T^2} + \frac{C}{T^4}$

W. L. Zwanziger $A' = 0.0128 \cdot 10^8 \cdot \text{Å}^2$

$$K_{\infty} - A = 77$$

$$\lambda_n = 0.08 \text{ mm}$$

Ergebnis: $n^2 = 1 + \sum \partial \lambda \rightarrow \dots$
 $= b^2 + \sum \frac{M \mu}{\lambda^2 - \lambda_n^2}$

W. L. Zwanziger $b^2 = 4.58$

$K_{\infty} = 4.55 - 4.73$

$n = 2.20$

Flumpet	$b \approx 6.09$	$K = 6.7 - 6.9$
Kell	5.18	5.81 - 6.29
Kce	4.55	4.94

$$(v + iK)^2 = 1 + \sum \frac{\partial N}{i \frac{a}{c}}$$

$$v^2 + K^2 = 1$$

$$2vK = \sum \frac{\partial N}{a} \cdot c$$

Die meisten dieser Punkte entstehen spontan: ~~Flumpet~~ $a = 0$

$$n^2 = 1 + \sum \frac{v \partial}{1 - (\frac{v}{c})^2} - 4\pi \sum \frac{m' N}{n^2 + (\frac{m'}{c})^2}$$

I. Naturliche Addition Kugel:

$$m \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial t} = e \left[X + f' \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial Z}{\partial r} \right) \right] - \frac{4\pi e^2}{\sigma} \xi - 2e^2 \frac{\partial^2 \xi}{\partial t^2}$$

$$f = \sum \frac{\partial_i f_i N_i}{1 - (\frac{v_i}{c})^2} :$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} \left[K K X + f \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial Z}{\partial r} \right) \right] = c^2 \Delta X \right. \left. \right\} \text{Drehg. d. Pol. Sch.}$$

$$\delta = \frac{k}{\lambda^2} f \quad k = \text{Stärke}$$

Druckung der ...

$$\text{Druck} \quad \text{Druckung} \quad \delta = \frac{k_1}{\lambda^2} + \frac{k_2}{\lambda^4} r \dots$$

anomale Ref. Disp. $\tau \ll \tau_1$

I. Hall effect $\vec{v} \times \vec{B}$

$$m \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} = e\vec{E} - \frac{e\hbar}{2m} \nabla \psi - \frac{e\hbar}{2m} \nabla \psi + \frac{e}{c} \left[\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} N - \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} M \right]$$

1). Działy obrotowy pola

2). dyspersja

3). Maxwell, Corbino: opór Halla
gdzie bliska zeru

4). gdzie prąd przepływa. wypadek $\frac{2}{3}$ i $\frac{1}{3}$ (tętno)

Wzrost i pole magn. // kierunek przepływu

II

Rotacja strumienia

1). obrotowy p.p. polowy : w kierunku przepływu. obrotowy strumień
długość $\lambda = 0.6 \mu m$
temperatura $T = 200 \text{ mK}$

2). Kierunek p.p. polowy i p.p. przepływu : wyrażenie!

the striated layers ..

132

	$n = cK$
Ag	0.18
Sn	0.37
Pt	2.86
Cu	0.64
steel	2.41
Al	1.73

Refractive Index R

λ	0.45	0.5	0.55	0.6	0.65	0.7
Sn	36.8	47.3	74.7	88.6	88.2	92.3
Cu	48.8	53.7	59.5	63.5	69.0	70.7
Pt	55.8	58.4	61.1	64.2	66.3	70.7
Ag	90.6	91.8	92.5	93.0	93.6	94.6

magnitude of the refractive index $n = c/v = c/\sqrt{\frac{c}{\epsilon}} = \sqrt{\frac{\epsilon}{\mu_0}} = \sqrt{\frac{\lambda c}{\mu_0}}$

$$\lambda = 10 \mu$$

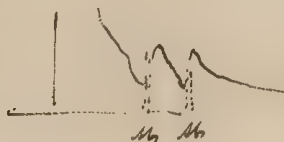
$$\frac{10^{-5} \cdot 3 \cdot 10^{10}}{2 \cdot 10^5} = \sqrt{3.18}$$

$$= 1.7$$

the dispersive property:
very anomalous



Anomalous dispersive index, frequency, etc.



the surface of the metal is dispersive

Plasma dynamic electron

file written diction
Lure

See.



Lorenz & de la Rive



multiple Resonance

R =

M (

the open hole

$$\text{ratio} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 106.0 \text{ cm} \\ 1 \text{ mm}^2 \end{array} \right. = 1 \Omega = 10^9 \text{ cm} = \frac{1}{9} \cdot 10^{-11} \text{ cm} \quad 13.3$$

0253059
09746971
94339

$$1 \text{ cm}^3 = \frac{1}{10^4 \cdot 100} \Omega = 0.94 \cdot 10^{-4} \Omega = 0.94 \cdot 10^5 \Omega_m = 0.1044 \cdot 10^{-15} = 1.044 \cdot 10^{-16}$$

$$\lambda_{\text{eff}} = \cancel{1.06} \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ cm} = 0.954 \cdot 10^{-16} \text{ cm}$$

$$\tau = \frac{3 \cdot 10^{10}}{0.001} = \cancel{3 \cdot 10^{13}} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \cdot 10^{-13}$$

$$\lambda \tau = 0.318 \cdot 10^3 = 318$$

Electricity moving in the 10-5 kg

$$\lambda \tau_{\text{eff}} = 0.00031$$

is always with the same frequency as it is with the same frequency

$$\lambda \tau_{12\mu} = \frac{318 \cdot 1.2}{636} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{381}} = 38.16$$

$$\frac{2.58161}{1.2908} = 0.7092 - 2 = 0.0512$$

$$\text{the ploting } \lambda \tau_{1\mu} = 382 \cdot 6.5$$

$$\frac{2.58161}{81.29} = 3.1945$$

$$0.6055 - 4 = 0.0201$$

$$0.3027 - 2 = 0.0201$$

$$R = 1 - 0.0402 = 0.96$$

above 0.965

$(100-R) \sqrt{\lambda}$		Alto Tri
R_{μ}	$A_g = 9.03$	
	$C_n = 12.1$	
	$A_n = 13.8$	
	$P_t = 10.6$	
	$V_i = 12.0$	
	$K_{\text{eff}} = 11.0$	
etc.		

100-R	
but	but
1.15	1.3
1.6	1.4
2.1	1.6
3.5	3.4
4.1	3.5
4.9	4.6

$$N. p. R_2 = E_0 \frac{\sin(\phi - \alpha)}{\sin(\phi + \alpha)} = E_0 \frac{\sin \frac{1}{2}(\phi - \alpha) \cos \frac{1}{2}(\phi + \alpha)}{\cos \frac{1}{2}(\phi - \alpha) \sin \frac{1}{2}(\phi + \alpha)}$$

$$= \frac{A + iB}{A - iB} = M e^{iN}$$

$$a e^{i\alpha t} \quad | \quad a e^{i\alpha t}$$

$$- a e^{i\alpha t} = a e^{i(\alpha t + \pi)}$$

$$(-1)^2 a e^{i\alpha t} = a e^{i(\alpha t + 2\pi)}$$

$$(-1)^n a e^{i\alpha t} = a e^{i(\alpha t + n\pi)}$$

$$(-1)^{\frac{1}{2}} a e^{i\alpha t} = a e^{i(\alpha t + \frac{\pi}{2})}$$

$$i a e^{i\alpha t} = a e^{i(\alpha t + \frac{\pi}{2})} = a e^{i\alpha t}$$

$$\frac{A + iB}{A - iB} e^{iN\alpha t} = M e^{iN} = M(\cos N + i \sin N)$$

$$M e^{iN} e^{i\alpha t} = M(\cos N e^{i\alpha t} + i \sin N e^{i\alpha t}) = M e^{i(\alpha t + N)}$$

wz. majora amplituda formy $M e^{iN}$ oznacza największą dynamiczną amplitudę
M i zmianę fazy N

Jżeli teraz wpada światło takie że $E_0 = E_n$, to R_1 i R_2 będą równo
co do amplit. i co do fazy: światło dyfrakcyjne przegranie

$$\text{Dla innych danych proporcjonalnie: } \frac{R}{E} = \frac{n-1}{n+1} = \frac{c(v - ik) - 1}{c(v - ik) + 1} = \frac{M e^{iN}}{E}$$

$$\frac{c(v + ik) - 1}{c(v + ik) + 1} = \frac{M e^{-iN}}{E}$$

$$\frac{M^2 N^2 (c^2 v^2 - 1)^2 + c^2 k^2}{(c^2 v^2 + 1)^2 + c^2 k^2} = \frac{(\sqrt{\lambda \epsilon} \epsilon_1)^2 + \lambda \epsilon}{(\sqrt{\lambda \epsilon} \epsilon_1)^2 + \lambda \epsilon} \neq 1$$

$$\neq 1 - \frac{2}{\sqrt{\lambda \epsilon}}$$

"Metallplan"

o oświetlonej stronie izolacji od bazy
ciężko, miedź, complement do prz.
fala lin $cv = ck \gg 1$

electrodynamics!

$$i \frac{1}{\beta} = \beta$$

$$K \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial t^2} + 4\pi\lambda \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} = c^2 \nabla^2 \psi$$

$$Y = a e^{\alpha(i\tau - \beta x)}$$

$$a e^{i\alpha(t - \frac{x}{v})}$$

$$Y = a e^{\alpha(t - \frac{x}{v})}$$

$$-\alpha^2 + \alpha i 4\pi\lambda = c^2 \beta^2 \alpha^2$$

$$= c^2 \alpha^2 (\kappa^2 - \nu^2 + 2i\kappa\nu)$$

$$c^2 (\kappa^2 - \nu^2) = -1$$

$$c^2 \kappa\nu = \frac{2\pi\lambda}{\alpha} = \lambda\tau$$

$$\kappa^2 - \left(\frac{\lambda\tau}{c^2}\right)^2 = -\frac{1}{c^2}$$

$$\kappa^2 + \frac{\kappa^2}{c^2} = \frac{\lambda^2 \tau^2}{c^4}$$

$$\kappa^2 = -\frac{1}{2c^2} \pm \sqrt{\frac{\lambda^2 \tau^2}{c^4} + \frac{1}{4c^4}} = \frac{1}{2c^2} \left[-1 + \sqrt{1 + 4\lambda^2 \tau^2} \right]$$

$$\nu^2 = \frac{1}{2c^2} \left[+1 + \sqrt{1 + 4\lambda^2 \tau^2} \right]$$

Dla dużych λ , tzn. że $\lambda\tau \gg 1$:

$$\kappa^2 = \nu^2 = \frac{\lambda\tau}{c^2}$$

$$Y = a e^{\alpha[i(t - \nu x) - \kappa x]} = a e^{-\alpha\kappa x} e^{\alpha i(t - \nu x)}$$

$$Y = e^{-\alpha\kappa x} \left\{ \begin{matrix} \sin \\ \cos \end{matrix} \right\} \alpha(t - \nu x)$$

Można wyrazić dwumianowy wzór $R D = \dots$

$$\text{wzór} \text{ że } \sin \varphi = \frac{\sin i}{n} = \frac{\sin i}{\frac{c}{v}}$$

$$n = \frac{c}{v} = \frac{c}{i\beta} = c \frac{\kappa + i\nu}{i} = c(\nu - i\kappa)$$

otrzymujemy amplitudy urojone!

$$\frac{\hbar}{i} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} + \hbar \lambda \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} = \hat{V} \psi$$

Metall R. Lullgren 1834
Candy

(K constant) $\psi = a e^{i\alpha(t+\beta x)}$ $\beta = \kappa + i\nu$

$$-K\alpha^2 + 4\pi\lambda i\alpha = -\alpha^2\beta^2$$

$$= -\alpha^2(\kappa^2 - \nu^2 + 2i\kappa\nu)$$

$$K = \kappa^2 - \nu^2$$

$$\frac{4\pi\lambda}{\alpha} = -2\kappa\nu$$

$$= 2\lambda\tau$$

$$\kappa^2 - \left(\frac{\lambda\tau}{\kappa}\right)^2 = K$$

$$\kappa^4 - K\kappa^2 = \lambda^2\tau^2$$

$$\kappa^2 = \frac{K}{2} \pm \sqrt{\lambda^2\tau^2 + \frac{K^2}{4}}$$

$$\kappa^2 = \frac{K}{2} \left[1 + \sqrt{1 + \frac{4\lambda^2\tau^2}{K^2}} \right]$$

$$\nu^2 = \frac{K}{2} \left[-1 + \sqrt{1 + \frac{4\lambda^2\tau^2}{K^2}} \right]$$

for $\lambda\tau \ll K$: $\kappa^2 = \nu^2 = \lambda\tau$

Numerical: $\frac{\kappa}{\nu} \approx \frac{1}{2}$

$$\psi = a e^{i\alpha[t - (\kappa + i\nu)x]} = a e^{i\alpha(t - \kappa x)} e^{-\alpha\nu x}$$

$$\psi = e^{-\alpha\nu x} \sin \alpha(t - \kappa x)$$

Res: $\lambda = 1.06 \cdot 10^5$

$$\tau_{10\mu} = \frac{0.001}{3 \cdot 10^{10}} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot 10^{-13}$$

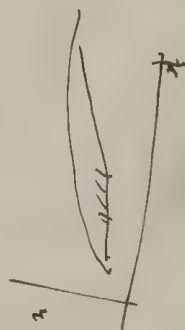
$$\frac{\lambda\tau^2}{K} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{10^{-18} \cdot 9 \cdot 10^{20}}{K} = \frac{3 \cdot 100}{K}$$

$$\frac{\lambda\tau^2}{K} = \frac{\lambda\tau^2}{K} = \frac{\lambda\tau^2}{K(\kappa + i\nu)}$$

$$n = c\beta = c(\kappa + i\nu)$$

$$\alpha\nu = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \cdot \frac{\lambda\tau^2}{K} = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \cdot \frac{3 \cdot 100}{K} = \frac{10^{-9}}{13} \cdot 6 \cdot 3 \cdot 10^{13} = 10^5$$

A. 20. is just a probability $\approx 10^{-5}$
not a real number $\approx \frac{1}{10^5}$



also $\lambda\tau \approx 10^5$
by $\lambda\tau$:
amplitude

quantum of energy:
 $n = \frac{E}{K}$
relating return of τ
differences

permanently $\lambda \approx 10^{-10}$

For Kytum + $\frac{B}{A} = \frac{n-1}{n+1} = \frac{c(K+i\nu)-1}{c(K+i\nu)+1} = \frac{(cK-1)+i\nu c}{(cK+1)+i\nu c} = \frac{B_0 e^{i\delta}}{A}$

$$\frac{B_0^2}{A^2} = \frac{(cK-1)^2 + \nu^2 c^2}{(cK+1)^2 + \nu^2 c^2} \neq \frac{1 - \frac{1}{cK}}{1 + \frac{1}{cK}} = 1 - \frac{2}{cK} = 1 - \frac{2}{c\sqrt{\lambda\tau}}$$

Re: $\tau_{\text{opt}}: \sqrt{\lambda\tau} = \sqrt{300}$

$$\frac{R^2}{E^2} = 1 - \frac{2}{\sqrt{300}} = 1 - \frac{2}{17} = 1 - 12\%$$

then you understand the case distance

Intall plane

Wavelength $\lambda_g: \frac{1}{\delta} = 5 \cdot 8 \cdot 10^{-4}$

$$\tau_{\text{opt}} = \frac{10^{-13}}{3}$$

$$1 - \frac{2}{3 \cdot 10^{10} \sqrt{2 \cdot 10^{-17}}} = 1 - \frac{2}{3 \cdot \sqrt{20} \cdot 10} = 1 - \frac{2}{3 \cdot 44} = 1 - 1\%$$

Optimal point calculation
 $E_f = E_s$

$$\frac{R_f}{R_s} = \frac{-\cos(\varphi + \Delta)}{\cos(\varphi - \Delta)} = R_0 e^{i\Delta}$$

$$\cos \chi = \frac{\sin \varphi}{c(K+i\nu)}$$

$$\frac{1 + R_0 e^{i\Delta}}{1 - R_0 e^{i\Delta}} = \frac{\sin \varphi \cos \chi}{\cos \varphi \cos \chi} = \frac{\sin \varphi \tan \varphi}{\sqrt{1 - \sin^2 \varphi}}$$

for $\varphi = 0: \Delta = 0$
 $\rho = -1$

$\varphi = \frac{\pi}{2}: \Delta = 0$
 $\rho \neq 1$

$e^{i\Delta} = i, \varphi = \frac{\pi}{2}$ due to Hargreaves

$$e^{i(kx - (k-i\nu)x)} \cdot e^{-\nu x} \cos(x - kx)$$

~~h~~ ~~k~~ ~~x~~

$$\frac{h \nu^2}{k^2} = \frac{\lambda \tau}{c}$$

$$n = \frac{c}{v} = c(k-i\nu)$$

$$\frac{c(k-i\nu)-1}{c(k+i\nu)+1} = \frac{ck-1-c\nu i}{ck+1-c\nu i} = \frac{(c^2k^2-1)+c^2\nu^2-2c\nu i}{(ck+1)^2+c^2\nu^2}$$

$$[(ck-1)-c\nu i][(ck+1)+c\nu i]$$

$$c^2k^2 - 2c^2k\nu + 1 + c^2\nu^2 + 2c\nu^2(ck^2-1)$$

$$\frac{(c^2k^2-1)+c^2\nu^2}{c^2k^2+1+c^2\nu^2+2ck}$$

$$+4c^2\nu^2$$

$$\frac{4c^2k^2 + \dots}{\cancel{2c^2k^2 + c^2k} [2c^2k^2 + 2ck + 1]}^2 = \frac{\cancel{c^2k^2}}{\dots} = \frac{1}{(1 + \frac{1}{ck} + \frac{1}{2ck})^2}$$

$$= 1 - \frac{2}{ck}$$

$$= 1 - \frac{2}{\sqrt{\lambda \tau}}$$

$$a \sin \varphi$$

$$-a \sin \gamma = a \sin(\gamma + \pi)$$

$$(-1)^k \sin \gamma = a \sin(\gamma + k\pi)$$

$$a i \sin \gamma = a \sin(\gamma + \frac{\pi}{2}) = a \cos \gamma$$

$$(M+iN) \sin \gamma = M \sin \gamma + N \cos \gamma = A \sin(\gamma + \delta)$$

$$M = A \cos \delta$$

$$N = A \sin \delta$$

$$\tan \delta = \frac{N}{M}$$

$$\sqrt{M^2+N^2} \sin(\gamma + \arctan \frac{N}{M})$$

$$\alpha^2 \alpha^2 \lambda = \alpha^2 v \alpha$$

$$E_n^2 = E_n'^2 + E_n''^2 \frac{\sin \omega \rho}{\cos \omega \beta}$$

$$E_n^2 - E_n'^2 = E_n''^2 \frac{\sin \omega \rho}{\cos \omega \beta}$$

Fresnel 1821

$$E_n + E_n' = E_n'' \frac{\sin \omega \rho}{\cos \omega \beta}$$

$$E_n^2 - E_n'^2 = E_n''^2 \frac{\sin \omega \rho}{\cos \omega \beta}$$

$$E = E_n'' \sqrt{\frac{\sin \omega \rho + \cos \omega \rho}{\sin \omega \rho - \cos \omega \rho}}$$

$$E_n^2 = E_n'^2 + \frac{\lambda'}{\lambda} \frac{\cos \rho}{\cos \omega} E_n''^2 \cdot \frac{d}{d'}$$

Numerum:

$$E_n^2 = E_n'^2 + \frac{\sin \rho \cos \rho}{\sin \omega \cos \omega} E_n''^2$$

$$E_r + E_r' = E_n'' \frac{\sin \rho}{\sin \omega}$$

$$E_r - E_r' = \frac{E_n'' \sin 2\rho \cos \rho}{\sin 2\omega \cos \omega} = E_n'' \frac{\sin \rho}{\sin \omega}$$

$$E_r + E_r' = (E_r - E_r') \frac{\sin \rho}{\sin \omega} \frac{\cos \rho}{\cos \omega} = \frac{\sin 2\rho}{\sin 2\omega}$$

$$E_r' = E_r \sin 2\omega$$

Warstony pręśńowa z cięcy do parę cięcy!

Gmbróich z tęgys kintyrmij. Zmiana jystóni endopismu do jystóni
atmosfery ziemskij $e^{-\alpha z}$. Wzrostek z stat? Pokrowotni? ?

Doświadczeniały sposób mierzenia z spótyczynioko polaryzacji eliptycznej
pomiara Ellipt. Poler. durch Oblique Schichten Winkel. p. 762 - 770

Jamin Ann chim phys (1850) 31 p. 165 dla rozmaitych cięcy ale
w porównaniu, Rayleigh Phil Mag. 30 p. 386 (1890), 33 p. 1 (1892) dla wny.



754

$\int_C (L - U) dt$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial H}{\partial p_i} \right) = \frac{\partial H}{\partial x_i}$$

$$\Delta \phi = \phi_{\text{end}} + \dot{\phi} \Delta t_1$$

$$= H_0 \Delta t + \sum_A \frac{\partial H}{\partial \dot{q}_A} \dot{q}_A \Delta t = H_0 \Delta t + \sum_A \frac{\partial H}{\partial \dot{q}_A} \dot{q}_A \Delta t$$

$$\sum f \frac{\partial H}{\partial x_i} - H = C$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \sum_i \left(\dot{p}_i \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_i} \right) dt = \underbrace{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \sum_i C dt}_{C \Delta t_1} + \underbrace{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \sum_i H dt}_{H_0 \Delta t_2} = \sum_i \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_i} \dot{p}_i \Delta t_1 = 0$$

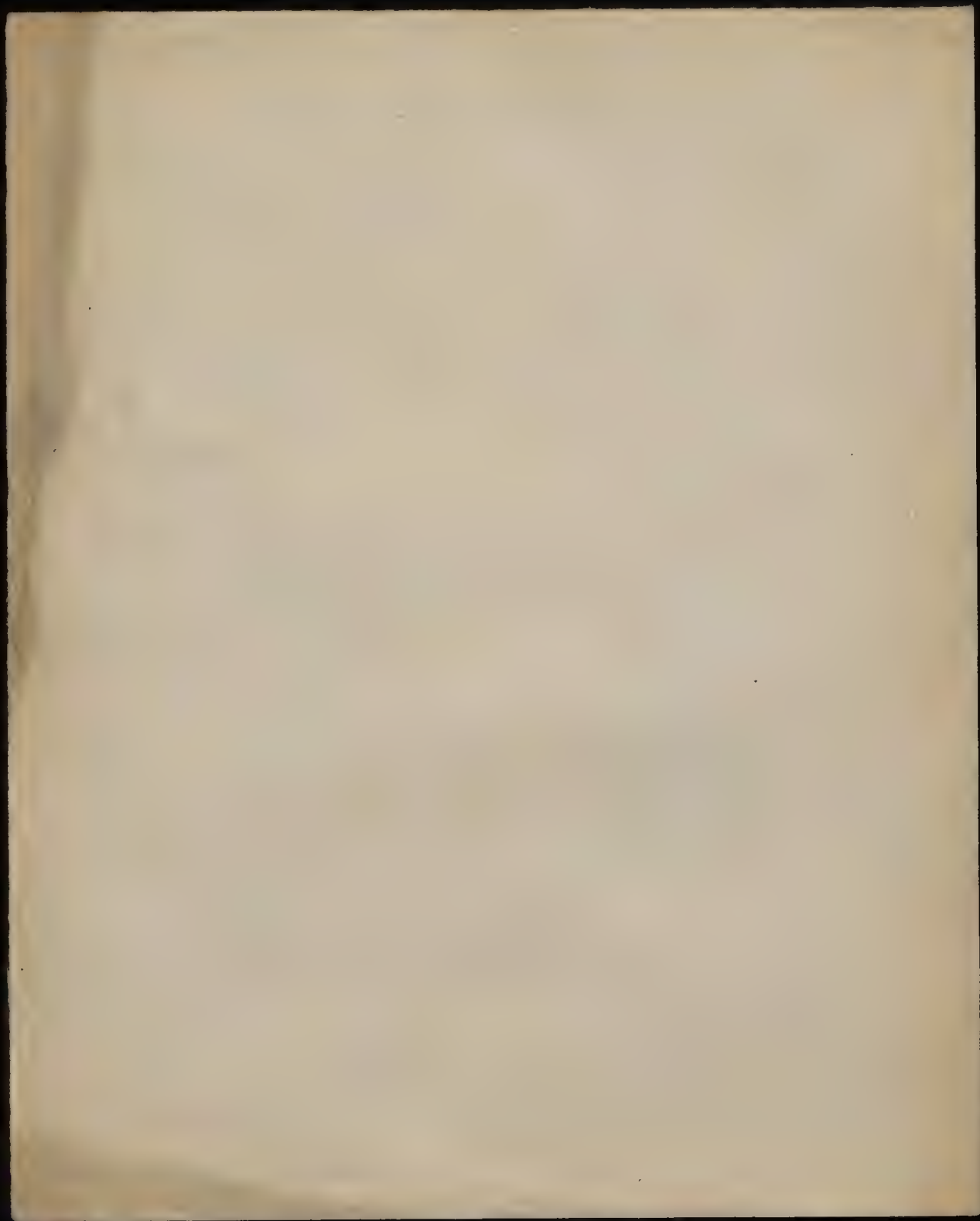
5 2nd - - " " to name of mine to,

Sp. tok detence se raz. na 4 grupe

$$\oint I' dt = 0$$

$$\oint \underbrace{m \frac{c^2}{2}}_{\text{invariant}} dt = 0 = \frac{m c^2}{2} \oint dt = \frac{m c^2}{2} \frac{t_1 - t_2}{0} = \frac{m c^2}{2} \oint ds = 0$$

$\int ds = \text{Kinin}$ } Kreyz gadytysas M. Kuba
 Res. }
 nethe kan ankore vygyria



$$10 \frac{m}{s} = 864000 \frac{m}{d} = 864 \frac{km}{d} = \frac{2\pi}{7d}$$

⊙ 1000 ~~km~~

$$= (10^6)^4 \pi \cdot 10.$$

$$\frac{10^{27} \pi}{7} = 10^{-3} \cdot \frac{15}{(6.9)^4 \cdot 62.8 \cdot 4} = 10^{-3} \cdot \frac{1}{(40)^4} \cdot \frac{1}{140} = \frac{1}{1600} \cdot 10^{-8} = \frac{1}{2} 10^{-8}$$

Kot

zine p'ime

zchowan nija L

$$\left. \begin{aligned} k \frac{\partial^2 \epsilon}{\partial x^2} &= \epsilon \cdot \dot{k} \frac{\partial^2 \epsilon}{\partial x^2} \\ M \frac{\partial^2 \epsilon}{\partial x^2} &= M_{\text{gr}} - \epsilon \end{aligned} \right\}$$

Chandra 427 — 305 ! 4.5 m x 1 m, masy w tej

1.5 km w 200 km



$$\rho \frac{\partial^2 \epsilon}{\partial x^2} = -\rho g \times \epsilon$$

all known
dashed: $v = \sqrt{g \epsilon}$

$\frac{\partial^2 \epsilon}{\partial x^2}$

$$\text{million kg} = 10^8 \text{ kg}$$

$$10,000 \text{ t} = 10^7 \text{ kg}$$

$$1 \text{ km} = 10^3 \text{ m}$$

$$(2000 \text{ km})^2 = 4 \cdot 10^{16} \text{ km}^2$$

$$(1000 \text{ km})^2$$

$$4 \cdot 10^{22} \text{ kg} \cdot \frac{1}{10}$$

$$10^5 \text{ } \omega = 10^5$$

$$\omega = 1$$

$$10^{21} \left| : \frac{4}{3} \pi \cdot (6.3)^3 \cdot 10^{24} \cdot 5.6 \cdot 10^{12} \right.$$

$$10^{-14}$$

$$\lambda = 35 \text{ m} \quad \tau = 5 \text{ m} \quad h = 2 \text{ m} \quad \text{falsch}$$

$$I) \quad N = \text{comp} = 8 \pi \mu a^3 \omega_0$$

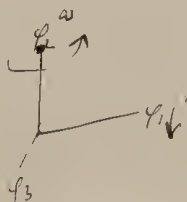
$$\text{position} = 0.000171$$

zuerst nach
Brücken

$$(\text{nach } 10^{-17} \text{ sec})$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} (K_x \frac{d\varphi}{dt}) = M_x$$

Ellipsen



$$\frac{1}{V_p}$$

$$\rho^2 = A$$

$$K_x \dot{\varphi}_1 - K_{x2} \dot{\varphi}_2 = \int M_x dt$$

$$K_y \dot{\varphi}_2 = \text{const} =$$

$$K_2 \dot{\varphi}_3 = \text{const} = Q$$

$$\omega K_{xy} \sin \varphi = \int M_x dt = \frac{\dot{\varphi}_1}{\dot{\varphi}_2} = K \int x dt$$

$$\omega =$$

$$\sin \varphi = \frac{\int M_x dt}{K \omega}$$

$$x = a(1 - e^{-at})$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = a e^{-at}$$

$$y = -ct + b(1 - e^{-at})$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = -c + ba e^{-at}$$

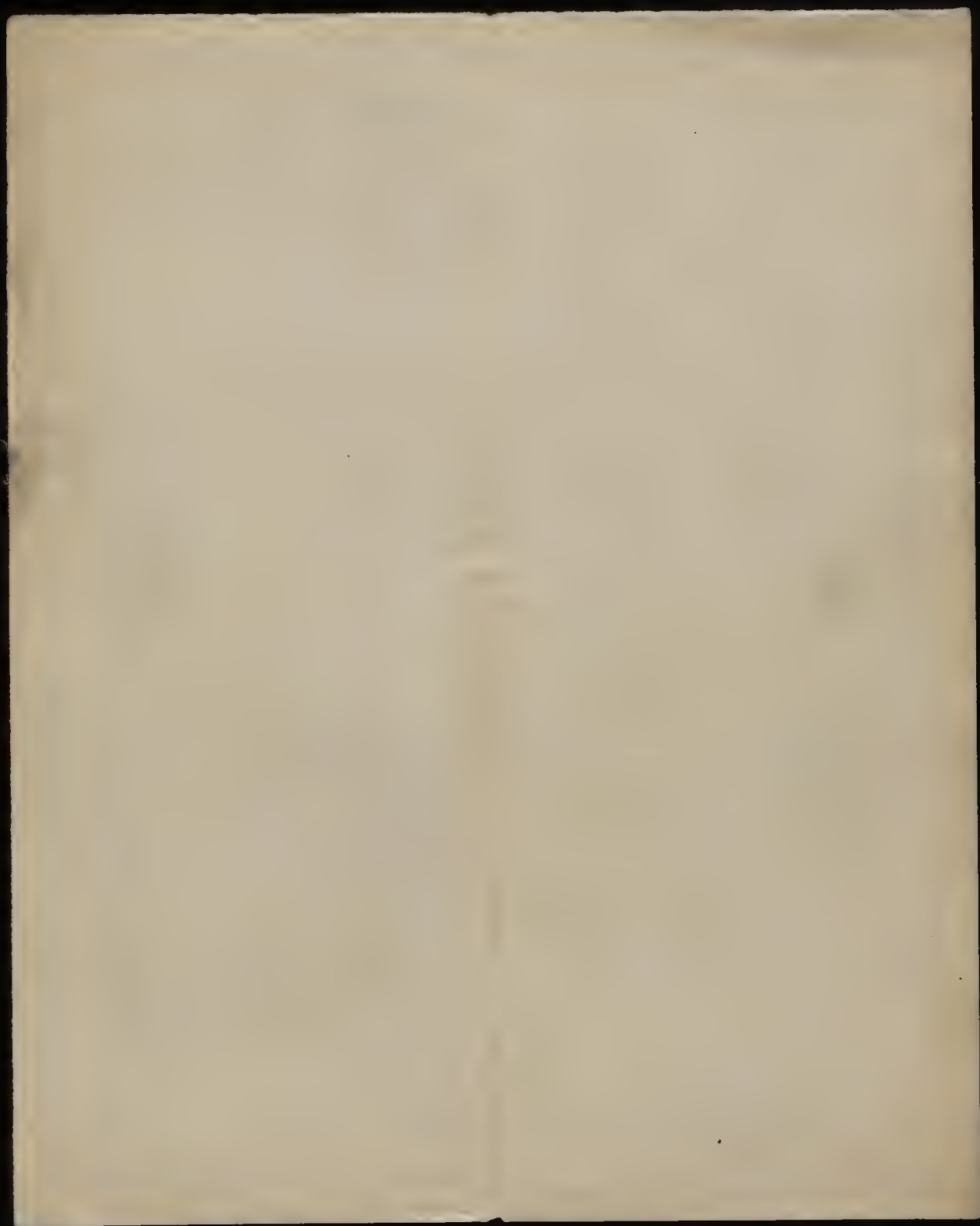
$$t = -\frac{y}{c} + \frac{bx}{ac}$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = -a e^{-a(-\frac{y}{c} + \frac{bx}{ac})}$$

$$\frac{dx}{dy} =$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = -a e^{-at} = -\frac{dx}{dt}$$

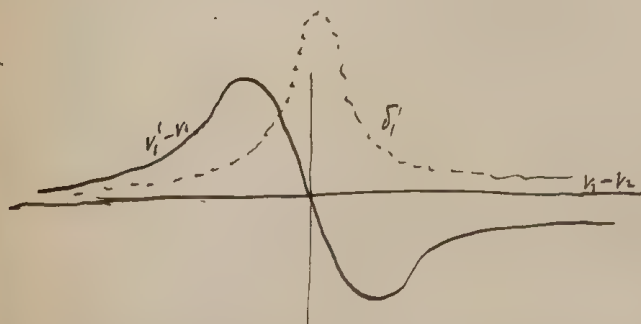
$$\frac{dy}{dt} = -ba e^{-at} = -\frac{dy}{dt} - ca$$



Zubey $\frac{\delta}{\nu} = 0.05 - 0.005$ dla Resonans kubitowy
 Hartman 0.0007 dla wielokrotnego

Zinde $\delta_1, \delta_2 \ll (\delta_1 - \delta_2)^2$

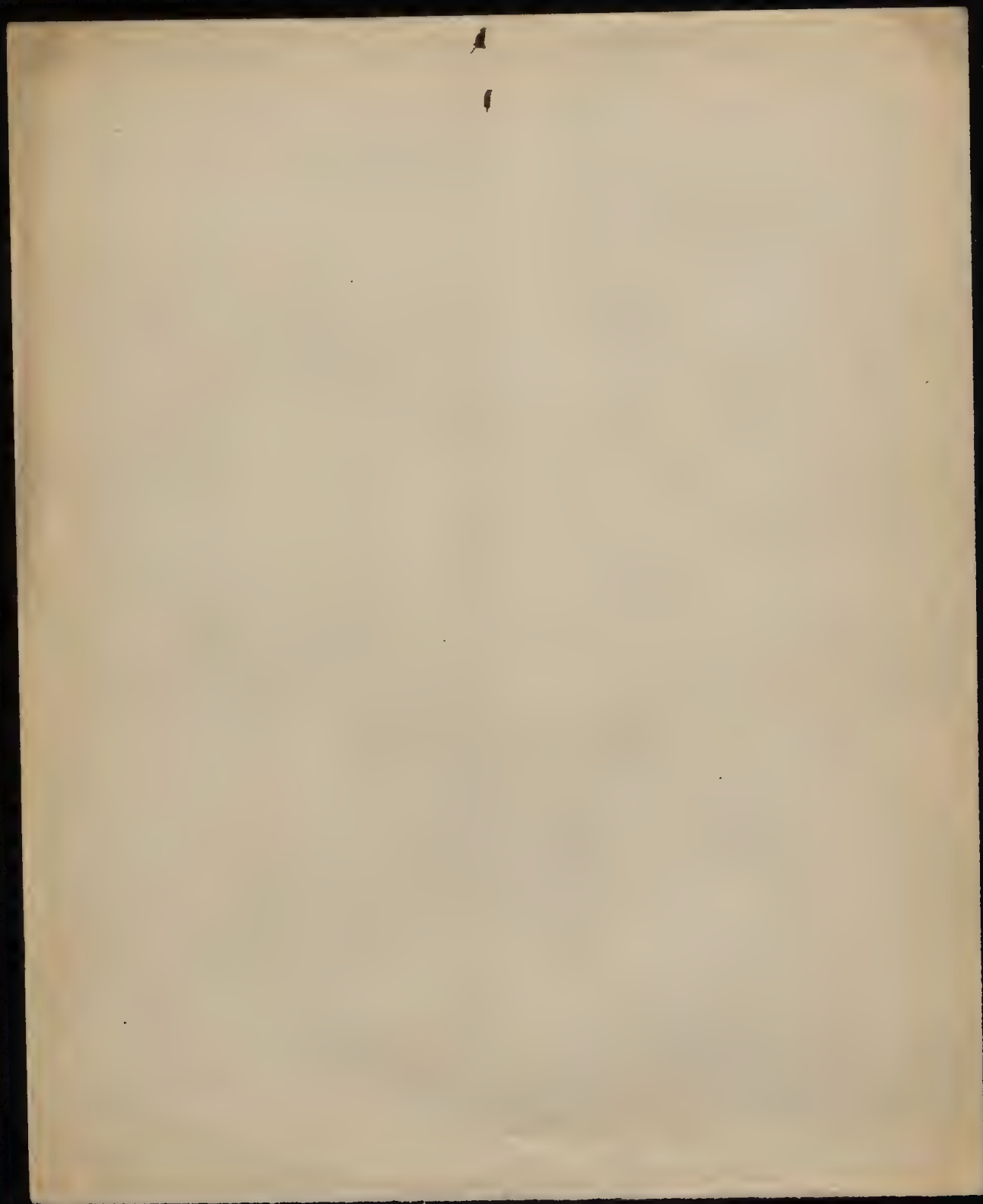
$R = \epsilon R'$ więc dwa diagramy są do siebie podobne
 $\nu' = \nu \sqrt{1 - \frac{\delta_1 \delta_2}{4}}$
 dla równań ułamków
 $\left. \begin{matrix} \delta_1' \\ \delta_2' \end{matrix} \right\} = \frac{\delta_1 + \delta_2}{2} \pm \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{(\delta_1 - \delta_2)^2 - 4\delta_1 \delta_2}$
 $\neq \delta_1 - \frac{\delta_1 \delta_2 \nu^2}{4(\delta_1 - \delta_2)}$



$\kappa = \frac{\delta_1}{\delta_2} \Rightarrow$

ten efekt
 jest słabszy niż w przypadku ułamków, ale widać wyraźnie, że widać wyraźnie, że widać wyraźnie

W.D. 572	[C]	Rem.	Hilberta 1	podaj
n_1		$n_2 = \frac{4}{5}$		
		$\frac{4}{5}$	80	$\nu_1 = \nu_2$ 0.011
		ais	60	0.017
		bo	30	0.033
		496	20	0.071
		c	10	5
		528	18	-0.571
		ai	12	58
		d	45	30
		hi	70	17





$$y_1 = l_1 \sin \phi_1$$

$$y_2 = l_1 \sin \phi_1 + l_2 \sin \phi_2$$

$$x_2 = l_1 \sin \phi_1 + l_2 \sin \phi_2$$

$$\bar{L} = \frac{m_1}{2} \dot{r}_1^2 \dot{\phi}_1^2 + \frac{m_2}{2} \left[\dot{r}_1 \cos \phi_1 \dot{\phi}_1 + l_2 \sin \phi_2 \dot{\phi}_2 \right]^2 + \left[\dot{r}_1 \sin \phi_1 \dot{\phi}_1 + l_2 \cos \phi_2 \dot{\phi}_2 \right]^2$$

$$\bar{L} = \frac{m_1}{2} \dot{r}_1^2 \dot{\phi}_1^2 + \frac{m_2}{2} [\dot{r}_1 \dot{\phi}_1 + l_2 \dot{\phi}_2]^2$$

$$U = -m_1 g \frac{r_1^2}{2} + \frac{m_2 g}{2} [r_1^2 \phi_1^2 + l_2^2 \phi_2^2]$$

$$m_1 r_1 \ddot{\phi}_1 + m_2 [r_1 \ddot{\phi}_1 + l_2 \ddot{\phi}_2] = -g [m_1 r_1 \phi_1 + m_2 (r_1 \phi_1 + l_2 \phi_2)] + \rho [m_1 r_1 \dot{\phi}_1 + m_2 (r_1 \dot{\phi}_1 + l_2 \dot{\phi}_2)]$$

$$m_1 r_1 [\ddot{\phi}_1 + \ddot{\phi}_2] = -m_2 g l_2 \phi_2$$

$$\bar{L} = \frac{m_1}{2} \dot{r}_1^2 \dot{\phi}_1^2$$

$$\frac{dx_1}{dt} + 2\delta_1 \frac{dx_1}{dt} + \eta_1^2 x_1 + \eta_1^2 \delta_1 x_2 = 0$$

$$\frac{dx_2}{dt} + 2\delta_2 \frac{dx_2}{dt} + \eta_2^2 x_2 + \eta_2^2 \delta_2 x_1 = 0$$

$$\frac{d^4 x}{dt^4} + 2(\delta_1 + \delta_2) \frac{d^3 x}{dt^3} + (\eta_1^2 + \eta_2^2 + 4\delta_1 \delta_2) \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} + 2(\delta_2 \eta_1^2 + \delta_1 \eta_2^2) \frac{dx}{dt} + \eta_1^2 \eta_2^2 (1 - \delta_1 \delta_2) x = 0$$

$$x = e^{\mu t}$$

$$\text{putting } \eta_1 = \eta_2:$$

$$\mu^4 + 2(\delta_1 + \delta_2)\mu^3 + 2(\eta_1^2 + 2\delta_1 \delta_2)\mu^2 + 2\eta_1^2(\delta_1 + \delta_2)\mu + \eta_1^4(1 - \delta_1 \delta_2) = 0$$

$$\mu_1, \mu_2, \mu_3, \mu_4$$

$$\mu = -\frac{\delta_1 + \delta_2}{2} + \mu'$$

$$\mu_1, \mu_2 \left\{ -\frac{\delta_1 + \delta_2}{2} \pm i(\varphi + R) \right\}$$

$$\varphi = \sqrt{\nu^2 + \left(\frac{\delta_1 - \delta_2}{2}\right)^2} - \frac{\delta_1 \delta_2 \nu^4 - \nu^2(\delta_1 - \delta_2)^2}{4\nu^2 + (\delta_1 - \delta_2)^2} = \nu \sqrt{1 - \frac{\delta_1 \delta_2}{4}}$$

$$\mu_3, \mu_4 \left\{ -\frac{\delta_1 + \delta_2}{2} \pm i(\varphi - R) \right\}$$

$$R = \sqrt{\frac{\delta_1 \delta_2 \nu^4 - \nu^2(\delta_1 - \delta_2)^2}{4\nu^2 + (\delta_1 - \delta_2)^2}} = \sqrt{\frac{\delta_1 \delta_2 \nu^2 - (\delta_1 - \delta_2)^2}{4}}$$

$$A' = - \frac{(n_1^2 - n_2^2) + \sqrt{(n_1^2 - n_2^2)^2 + 4 n_1^2 n_2^2 \vartheta_1 \vartheta_2}}{2 n_1^2 \vartheta_1} A$$

$$B' = \frac{- \sqrt{(n_1^2 - n_2^2)^2 + 4 n_1^2 n_2^2 \vartheta_1 \vartheta_2}}{2 n_1^2 \vartheta_1} B$$

α) $n_1^2 - n_2^2 \gg 4 n_1^2 n_2^2 \vartheta_1 \vartheta_2$

$$\alpha_1 = - \frac{1}{2} \left[(n_1^2 + n_2^2) \left(1 \pm \sqrt{1 - \frac{4 n_1^2 n_2^2 (1 - \vartheta_1 \vartheta_2)}{(n_1^2 + n_2^2)^2}} \right) \right]$$

$$\alpha_1 = n_1 \left[1 + \frac{n_2^2 \vartheta_1 \vartheta_2}{2 (n_1^2 - n_2^2)} \right] \quad \alpha_2 = n_2 \left[1 - \frac{n_1^2 \vartheta_1 \vartheta_2}{2 (n_1^2 - n_2^2)} \right]$$



β) $n_1 = n_2$

$$\alpha_1 = n \sqrt{1 + \vartheta_1 \vartheta_2} \quad \alpha_2 = n \sqrt{1 - \vartheta_1 \vartheta_2}$$

$$x_1 = A \sin(n t \sqrt{1 + \vartheta_1 \vartheta_2} + \varphi) + v \sin(n t \sqrt{1 - \vartheta_1 \vartheta_2} - \varphi)$$

$$x_2 = A \sqrt{\frac{\vartheta_2}{\vartheta_1}} \sin(\dots) - C \sqrt{\frac{\vartheta_2}{\vartheta_1}} \sin(\dots)$$

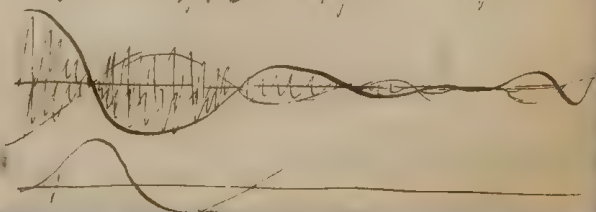
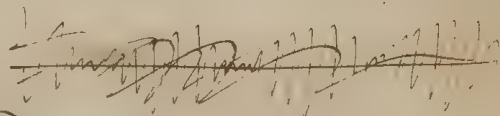
γ) $A \neq 0$ $\vartheta_1 \neq \vartheta_2$

$$\alpha_1 = n (1 + \frac{\vartheta_2}{2}) \quad \alpha_2 = n (1 - \frac{\vartheta_2}{2})$$

$$x_1 = 2 \cos\left(\frac{n t \vartheta_1}{2} + \frac{\vartheta_2 - \varphi}{2}\right) \sin\left(n t + \frac{\vartheta_1 \varphi}{2}\right)$$

$$x_2 = - \sin$$

$$\cos$$



Gdyby niektóre kładę dykt

$$\frac{dx_1}{dt} + 2\delta_1 \frac{dx_1}{dt} + n_1^2 x_1 = 0$$

ρ 6 8 współzmienniki porównań [Kopplungscoeff.]

$$\frac{dx_2}{dt} + 2\delta_2 \frac{dx_2}{dt} + n_2^2 x_2 = 0$$

Dwa razy równania: 6 równań z których wyjdą x_1 ~~x_1~~ x_2 x_2 x_2 x_2
wzajemnie ^{liniowe} równania 4 równa

$$x = A_1 e^{\mu_1 t} + B_1 e^{\mu_2 t} + C_1 e^{\mu_3 t} + D_1 e^{\mu_4 t}$$

$$\mu_{1,2} = -\delta_1 \pm i\nu_1 \quad \mu_{3,4}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x_1 &= A_1 e^{-\delta_1 t} \sin(\nu_1 t + \varphi_1) + B_1 e^{-\delta_2 t} \sin(\nu_2 t + \varphi_2) \\ x_2 &= A_2 e^{-\delta_1 t} \sin(\nu_1 t + \varphi_1) + B_2 e^{-\delta_2 t} \sin(\nu_2 t + \varphi_2) \end{aligned} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{dla 2 typ 8 stałych} \\ \text{typu 4 dowolne} \end{array} \right\}$$

II. Typu wzajemnie nity bez uśrednienia

$$\frac{dx_1}{dt} + n_1^2 x_1 + n_1^2 \partial_1 x_2 = 0$$

$$x_1 = A e^{i\alpha t} \quad \left| \quad x_1 = A \cos(\alpha t + \varphi_1) + B \sin(\alpha t + \varphi_1) \right.$$

$$\frac{dx_2}{dt} + n_2^2 x_2 + n_2^2 \partial_2 x_1 = 0$$

$$x_2 = A' e^{i\alpha t} \quad \left| \quad x_2 = \right.$$

$$A(n_1^2 - \alpha^2) + n_1^2 \partial_1 A' = 0$$

$$\frac{(n_1^2 - \alpha^2)}{n_1^2 \partial_1} = \frac{n_2^2 \partial_2}{n_2^2 - \alpha^2}$$

$$A'(n_2^2 - \alpha^2) + n_2^2 \partial_2 A = 0$$

$$\alpha^4 - \alpha^2(n_1^2 + n_2^2) + n_1^2 n_2^2 (1 - \partial_1 \partial_2) = 0$$

$$\alpha^2 = -\frac{1}{2}(n_1^2 + n_2^2) \pm \sqrt{(n_1^2 + n_2^2)^2 - 4n_1^2 n_2^2 (1 - \partial_1 \partial_2)}$$

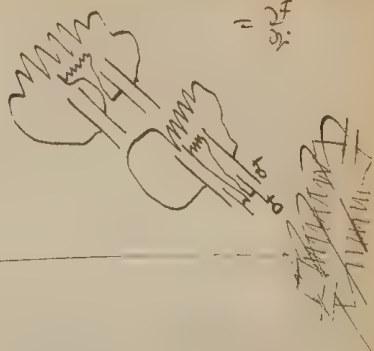
Lagrange wariant v lacin z dvigovimi

$$= \sum X \frac{\partial x}{\partial p} + Y \frac{\partial y}{\partial p}$$

$$F = a_{11} \dot{p}_1^2 + a_{12} \dot{p}_1 \dot{p}_2 + a_{22} \dot{p}_2^2 + \dots$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial p_i}$$

$$X \frac{\partial x}{\partial p} + Y \frac{\partial y}{\partial p} + \dots = \frac{\partial F}{\partial p} = \dot{x}$$



2 stopni svobod

= Povzracne drzanje dvoch sustemov s jedným stupňom volnosti

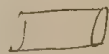
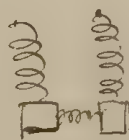


dra vchadke na tem samom ramene

podpramie b. tibe



vchadke pod rovin
podpramie silu



resonator

~~Two~~ Dynamicky systémy (Tieba stv)

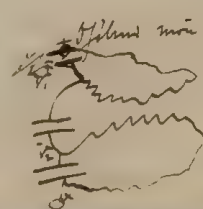
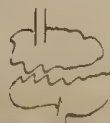
$$\frac{d^2 x_1}{dt^2} + 2\delta_1 \frac{dx_1}{dt} + n_1^2 x_1 + \rho_1 \frac{d^2 x_2}{dt^2} + 2\delta_1 \rho_1 \frac{dx_2}{dt} + n_1^2 \rho_1 x_2 = 0$$

$$\frac{d^2 x_2}{dt^2} + 2\delta_2 \frac{dx_2}{dt} + n_2^2 x_2 + \rho_2 \frac{d^2 x_1}{dt^2} + 2\delta_2 \rho_2 \frac{dx_1}{dt} + n_2^2 \rho_2 x_1 = 0$$

$$i_1 = -L_1 \frac{di_1}{dt} + M_{12} \frac{di_2}{dt} + \mathcal{E}_1$$

$$i_2 = -L_2 \frac{di_2}{dt} + M_{21} \frac{di_1}{dt} + \mathcal{E}_2$$

$$i_1 = V_1$$



Hlavná miera tie tak by

$$i_1 = \dots$$

Resonator

$$y_k = \sum_{k=1}^{k=n} A_k \sin \frac{k h \pi}{n+1} \cos(n_k t - \epsilon_k)$$

$$x = k a$$

$$y_k = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} A_k \sin \frac{x h \pi}{\cancel{a} l} \cos(n_k t)$$

$$n_k = \cancel{2 \sin \pi k} \quad 2$$

$$= \frac{2}{l} \sqrt{n(n+1)} \frac{1}{\rho} \sin \frac{h \pi}{2(n+1)}$$

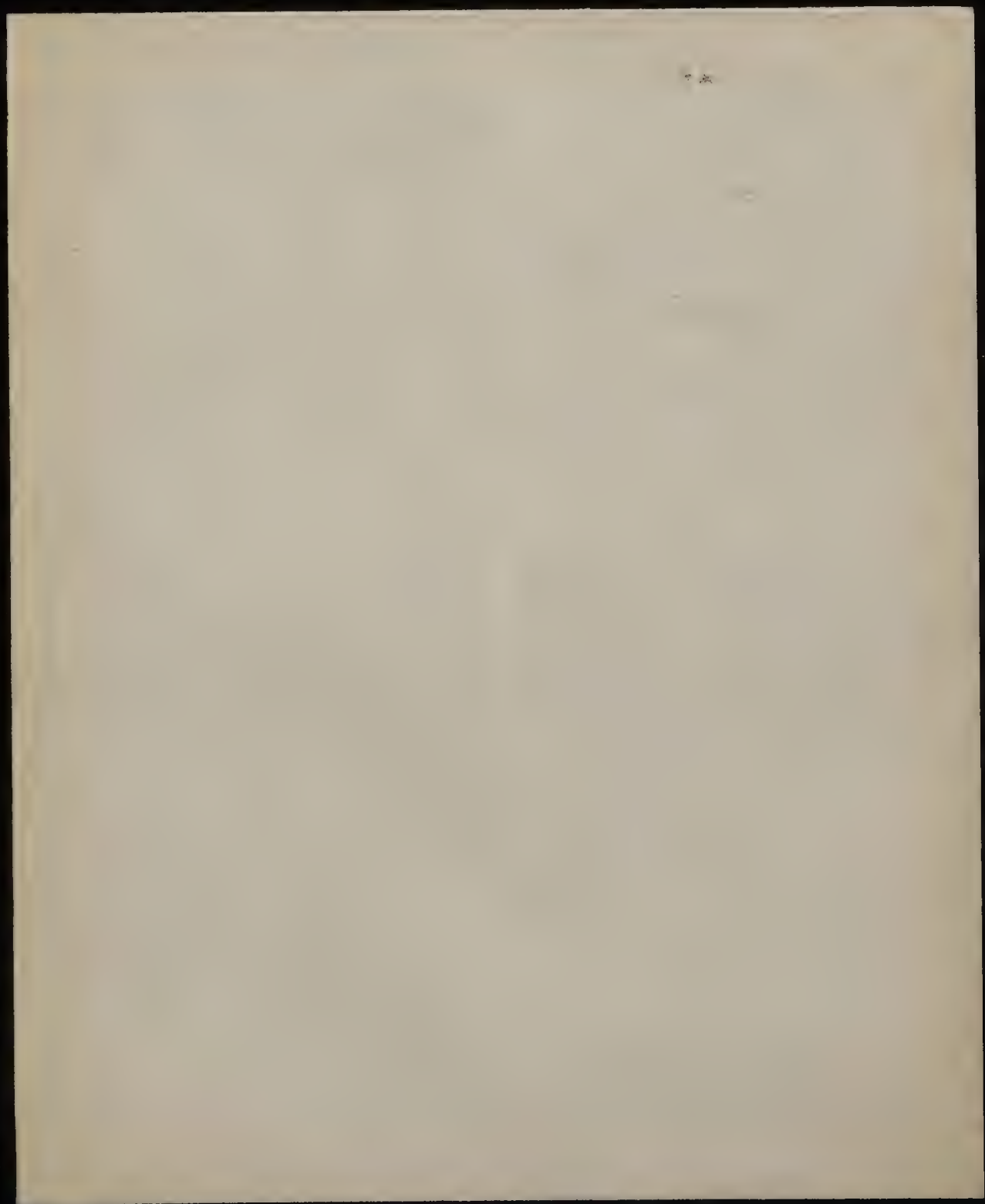
$$n = \frac{h \pi}{l} \sqrt{5}$$

$$\tau = \frac{2 l}{h} \sqrt{\frac{\rho}{5}}$$

$$(n+1)a = l \quad a = \frac{l}{n+1}$$

$$nm = \rho l \quad m = \frac{\rho l}{n}$$

$$nm = \frac{\rho l^2}{n(n+1)}$$



$$W = W_0 + \sum_{i=1}^n g_i \left(\frac{\partial W}{\partial g_i} \right)_0 + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n g_i g_j \left(\frac{\partial^2 W}{\partial g_i \partial g_j} \right)_0 + \dots$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sum \sum c_{ij} g_i g_j$$

$$I = \frac{1}{2} \sum \sum a_{rs} p'_r p'_s$$

$$g_1 = f_{11} q_1 + f_{12} q_2 + \dots + f_{1n} q_n$$

$$g_2 = f_{21} q_1 + \dots$$

⋮

$$g_n = f_{n1} q_1 + f_{n2} q_2 + \dots + f_{nn} q_n$$

$$W = \frac{1}{2} (c_1 q_1^2 + \dots + c_n q_n^2) \quad I = \frac{1}{2} (a_1 p_1'^2 + \dots + a_n p_n'^2)$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}} \right) - \frac{\partial L}{\partial q} = - \frac{\partial U}{\partial q}$$

$$a \ddot{\varphi} = -c \varphi$$

$$\varphi_2 = A_2 \cos \left(\sqrt{\frac{c_2}{a_2}} t - \varepsilon_2 \right) \quad \text{systeme normal}$$

$$q_1 = f_{11} \cos \dots + \dots + \dots$$

$$q_2 = f_{21} \cos \dots$$

⋮

⋮

↑
normale dgl.

$$T + U = \frac{1}{2} (c_1 A_1^2 + \dots - c_n A_n^2)$$

Ruch (damped) punktion für drehbew. in geradlinig

$$m \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} = -kx$$

$$m \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} = -kx + b \sin pt$$

$$x = a \sin \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} t + \frac{b}{k-m\beta^2} \sin pt$$

$$\beta = \frac{\omega}{\omega_0}$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} = \frac{\omega_0}{T_0}$$

$$m \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} = -kx + \cancel{b \sin pt} - \gamma \frac{dx}{dt} + b \sin pt$$

$$x = a e^{-\gamma t}$$

$$x = a e^{-\frac{\gamma}{2m} t} \sin \left(t \sqrt{\frac{k}{m} - \frac{\gamma^2}{4m^2}} \right) + c \sin(\beta t + \xi) \quad \therefore b \sin \beta t = (kc - m\beta^2) \sin(\beta t + \xi) + \gamma c \cos(\beta t + \xi)$$

$$c = \frac{b}{(k-m\beta^2) \cos \xi - \gamma \beta \sin \xi}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \tan \xi &= \frac{\gamma \beta}{k-m\beta^2} \\ &= \frac{b}{\cos \xi} \frac{1}{k-m\beta^2 - \gamma \beta \tan \xi} = \frac{b}{\cos \xi} \frac{k-m\beta^2}{(k-m\beta^2)^2 - \gamma^2 \beta^2} \\ &= \frac{b \sqrt{(k-m\beta^2)^2 + \gamma^2 \beta^2}}{k-m\beta^2} \frac{(k-m\beta^2)}{(k-m\beta^2)^2 - \gamma^2 \beta^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{dt}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} I = -dU - \gamma \int \left(\frac{dx}{dt} \right)^2 dt + dP$$

$$\frac{d(I+U)}{dt} = \frac{dP}{dt} - \underbrace{\int \gamma \left(\frac{dx}{dt} \right)^2 dt}_{\frac{d}{dt} \int \gamma \left(\frac{dx}{dt} \right)^2 dt}$$

Webster p. 153



$$L = z_0 + x \frac{\partial L}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial L}{\partial y} - T \dots$$

$$z \neq \frac{x^2}{2\rho_1} + \frac{y^2}{2\rho_2}$$

$$U = m g z = \uparrow$$

$$T \neq \frac{m}{2} (\dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2) + \cancel{\frac{dy}{dt}}$$

$$\ddot{x} + \frac{g}{\rho_1} x = 0$$

$$\ddot{y} + \frac{g}{\rho_2} y = 0$$

$$2\pi\sqrt{\frac{\rho_1}{g}}$$

$$2\pi\sqrt{\frac{\rho_2}{g}}$$

IE 1007
m

$$\frac{dy_n}{dt} = c [y_{n+1} - 2y_n + y_{n-1}]$$

$$y_n = \sum L_n e^{i(n\omega t + \phi)}$$

$$L_{n+1} - 2L_n + L_{n-1} = -\frac{c}{\omega^2} L_n \quad L_n = A \alpha^n$$

$$\alpha - 2 + \frac{1}{\alpha} = -\left(\frac{A}{c}\right)^{-}$$

$$\sqrt{\alpha} = \pm \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{A}{c}\right)^{-} + i \frac{A}{c}} \quad L_n = A \alpha^n + O(\beta^n)$$

~~$y_n = A_1 e^{i(n\omega t + \phi)} + A_2 e^{-i(n\omega t + \phi)}$~~

$\frac{A}{c} = 2\theta$ stationary

$\omega t \pm i 2\theta$

$$q_i = \sum \dots e^{i \lambda_i t}$$

Zamieniamy transformacje $p_2 = \sum a p$

$$T = \frac{1}{2} [\dot{p}_1^2 + \dot{p}_2^2 + \dots]$$

$$U = \frac{1}{2} [p_1^2 + p_2^2 + \dots]$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} \lambda - p_1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda - p_2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \dots \\ & & \lambda - p_n \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\text{czyli } n_1, n_2, \dots = \sqrt{p_1}, \sqrt{p_2}, \dots$$

$$p_2 = A_2 \ln(\sqrt{p_2} t + B_2)$$

zatem możemy dysonać wykładnik każdego z nich z wykładnikiem
wykładnik jest już p_2 i jest stały.

zatem \sum Bernoulli nieporozumienia jest.



Juste int'grer ~~par~~ par intégrer

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \dot{q}} = 0$$

$$K \cdot T = m \dot{q}_1^2 + m \dot{q}_2^2 + \dots + m \dot{q}_n^2$$

$$U = -\frac{P}{2} [y_1^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2 + \dots + (y_n - y_{n-1})^2 + y_n^2]$$

$$K \cdot T = f.(\dot{q}_1, \dot{q}_2, \dots, \dot{q}_n) \neq f[\dot{q}_1, \dot{q}_2, \dots, \dot{q}_n]$$

$$U = U_0 + \underbrace{q_1 \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial q_1} \right) + \dots}_{=0} + \underbrace{q_n \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial q_n} \right)}_{>0 \text{ car int'grer}}$$

$$U + T = h$$

si on int'gr. U definit la constante h : $T < h$

$$\frac{\partial U}{\partial \dot{q}_i} = q_1 \dot{q}_1 + q_2 \dot{q}_2 + \dots$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} a_{11} \ddot{q}_1 + a_{12} \ddot{q}_2 + \dots + (b_{11} \dot{q}_1 + b_{12} \dot{q}_2 + \dots) = 0 \\ a_{21} \ddot{q}_1 + a_{22} \ddot{q}_2 + \dots + (b_{21} \dot{q}_1 + b_{22} \dot{q}_2 + \dots) = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$q_n = A_n e^{i \omega t}$$

$$(a_{11} + a_{12} \omega^2) A_1 + \dots = 0$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} b_{11} - a_{11} \omega^2 & b_{12} - a_{12} \omega^2 & \dots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ b_{n1} - a_{n1} \omega^2 & b_{n2} - a_{n2} \omega^2 & \dots \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

donc $\omega = \frac{A}{A}$ i.e.

$$f_K = m_K \frac{d^2 r_K}{dt^2}$$

$$M = \sum V_{r_K} f_K = \sum m_K V_{r_K} \frac{d^2 r_K}{dt^2} = \frac{d}{dt} \sum m_K \left[r_K \frac{dr_K}{dt} \right]$$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} \sum x \cdot Y - X &= \dots \end{aligned} \right.$$

$$(M_{\text{net}}) = 0$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\sum m_K \left[r_K \frac{dr_K}{dt} \right] \right) = 0$$

$$\sum m_K \left[r_K \frac{dr_K}{dt} \right] = \text{const}$$

Przegląd historii: początkowe prędkości v_1 v_2

$$\text{prędkość w chwili zderzenia: } v = \frac{m_1 v_1 + m_2 v_2}{m_1 + m_2}$$

$$v_1 = v + \frac{m_2}{m_1 + m_2} (v_2 - v_1)$$

$$v_2 = v + \frac{m_1}{m_1 + m_2} (v_1 - v_2)$$

Wzrost prędkości. Trzymamy się zasady zachowania pędu i energii kinetycznej.

prędkość zderzenia przez równanie prędkości i przez ten sam wzór

$$[v \dot{v}] = \text{const} \quad \leftarrow \text{Liczba niezmiennicza do powstania!}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} [v \dot{v}] = [v \ddot{v}] = 0$$

$$\ddot{v} = \alpha \frac{R}{r^2}$$

$$d\left(\dot{v} \ddot{v}\right) = \alpha \left(\frac{R}{r^2} \dot{v} \right) = \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\dot{v}^2}{2} \right) = \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{v^2}{2} \right)$$

$$(R dr) = (R d(R))$$

$$= R^2 dr + r(R dr)$$

$$= dr + \underbrace{\quad}_{=0}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{v^2}{2} \right) = \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{R^2}{2} \right) = \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{R^2}{2} \right) = \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{R^2}{2} \right)$$

$$\frac{d^2z}{dt^2} - v \left(\frac{dy}{dt} \right)^2 = -\alpha z$$

$$v^2 \frac{dy}{dt} = c$$

$$\dot{p} = \frac{c}{R^2}$$

$$\ddot{z} - \frac{c^2}{R^2} = -\alpha z$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \dot{z}^2 = -\frac{c^2}{R^2} z - \frac{\alpha z^2}{2}$$



$$\frac{v^2 \cos^2 \gamma + v^2 \sin^2 \gamma}{R^2} = 1$$

$$v^2 = \frac{1}{\frac{\cos^2 \gamma}{R^2} + \frac{\sin^2 \gamma}{R^2}}$$

$$x = a \cos \alpha t$$

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$$

$$y = b \sin \alpha t$$

$$v = \sqrt{a^2 \sin^2 \alpha t + b^2 \cos^2 \alpha t}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{v^2}{2} \right) = \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{a^2 \sin^2 \alpha t + b^2 \cos^2 \alpha t}{2} \right)$$

$$x \frac{dx}{dt} - y \frac{dy}{dt} = ab \alpha$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{dx}{dt}$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = -a \alpha \sin \alpha t$$

$$a^2 \sin^2 \alpha t + b^2 \cos^2 \alpha t$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = b \alpha \cos \alpha t$$

$$2 a^2 \sin \alpha t$$

$$\frac{v^2}{R^2} = \frac{c^2}{R^2} + \frac{\alpha z}{R^2}$$

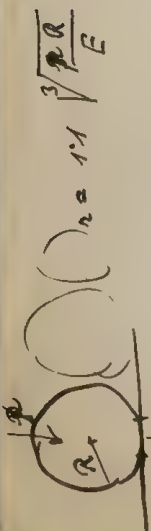
$$i_{\text{form}} = \frac{v^2}{R^2} \sim \frac{v^2}{R^2}$$

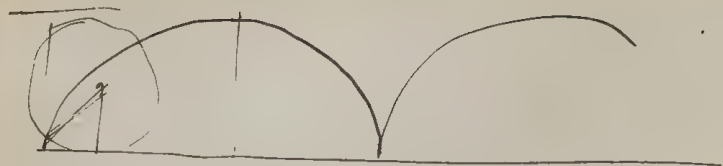
$$\sim \frac{v^2}{R^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{R^2} \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{v^2}{R^2} \right) = \frac{1}{R^2} \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{v^2}{R^2} \right)$$

$$\frac{v^2}{R^2} = \frac{c^2}{R^2} + \frac{\alpha z}{R^2}$$

$$\frac{v^2}{R^2} = \frac{c^2}{R^2} + \frac{\alpha z}{R^2}$$





$$y = a(1 - \cos \varphi)$$

$$x = a(\varphi - \sin \varphi)$$

~~$$y = a(1 - \cos \varphi)$$~~

$$\varphi = \varphi - \pi$$

$$y = 2a - y = 2a \cos \varphi = -a \cos \varphi = a(1 - \cos \varphi)$$

$$x = a\pi - x = -a(\pi - \varphi + \sin \varphi) = a(\varphi - \sin \varphi)$$

$$y = a(1 - \cos \varphi)$$

$$\dot{y} = a \sin \varphi \dot{\varphi}$$

$$\ddot{y} = a \cos \varphi \dot{\varphi}^2 + a \sin \varphi \ddot{\varphi}$$

$$x = a(\varphi + \sin \varphi)$$

$$\dot{x} = a(1 + \cos \varphi) \dot{\varphi}$$

$$\ddot{x} = a[\ddot{\varphi}(1 + \cos \varphi) - \sin \varphi \dot{\varphi}^2]$$

$$(-m\ddot{x})\delta x + (-mg - m\ddot{y})\delta y = 0$$

$$[\ddot{\varphi}(1 + \cos \varphi) - \sin \varphi \dot{\varphi}^2](1 + \cos \varphi) + \left[\frac{g}{a} + \cos \varphi \dot{\varphi}^2 + \sin \varphi \ddot{\varphi} \right] a \sin \varphi = 0$$

$$\dot{\varphi}^2 [(1 + \cos \varphi)^2 + \sin^2 \varphi] + \varphi^2 [\cos \varphi \sin \varphi - \sin \varphi - \sin \varphi \cos \varphi] + g \sin \varphi = 0$$

$$\ddot{\varphi} (2 + 2 \cos \varphi) - \dot{\varphi}^2 \sin \varphi + g \sin \varphi = 0$$

~~$$\ddot{\varphi} (2 + 2 \cos \varphi) - \dot{\varphi}^2 \sin \varphi + g \sin \varphi = 0$$~~

also beschränkt 2. malig mag

$$a^2 (2 + 2 \cos \varphi) \frac{\dot{\varphi}^2}{2} = c - g a (1 - \cos \varphi)$$

$$0 = c - g a (1 - \cos \varphi_0)$$

$$c = 2 g a \sin^2 \frac{\varphi_0}{2}$$

$$2 a^2 \dot{\varphi}^2 \cos^2 \frac{\varphi}{2} = c - 2 g a \sin^2 \frac{\varphi}{2}$$

$$a \frac{d\varphi}{dt} \cos \frac{\varphi}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{c}{2} - g a \sin^2 \frac{\varphi}{2}}$$

$$\sin^2 \frac{\varphi_0}{2} = 2$$

$$\frac{2a dz}{\sqrt{\frac{c}{2} - g a z^2}} = dt = \frac{2a dz}{\sqrt{g a} \sqrt{z_0^2 - z^2}} = \frac{2\sqrt{a}}{\sqrt{g}} \arcsin\left(\frac{z}{z_0}\right)$$

$$z = z_0 \sin \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{g}{a}} t$$

$$T = 4\pi \sqrt{\frac{a}{g}} = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{R}{g}}$$



$$\frac{dx}{dt} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}x^3 + \dots}$$

$$\ddot{x} = -\frac{1}{x^2}$$

$$\dot{x}^2 = \frac{2}{x} + c^2$$

$$\dot{x} = \sqrt{c^2 + \frac{2}{x}}$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{x} + c^2}$$

$$0 = \frac{2}{b^2} + a^2$$

$$\frac{dx}{\sqrt{c^2 + \frac{2}{x}}} = dt = \frac{x dx}{\sqrt{c^2 x^2 + 2x}} \quad \sqrt{\left(ax - \frac{1}{a}\right)^2 - \dots}$$

$$x = \frac{a^2 \sin^2 \theta}{a^2}$$

$$\int \sqrt{\frac{x}{a-x}} dx$$



$$\begin{aligned} x &= \frac{t}{a} \\ x &= r \cos \varphi - r \sin \varphi \\ y &= r (1 - \cos \varphi) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x &= a (\cos \alpha t - \sin \alpha t) \\ y &= a (1 - \cos \alpha t) \end{aligned}$$

$$\gamma = m \frac{d^2}{dt^2} \quad \text{Diferensial pertama}$$

$$\Sigma \gamma = m \frac{d^2}{dt^2} \Sigma r$$

$$\text{Rahbarami} \quad m \frac{dv}{dt} \quad \sim \frac{v^2}{R} \quad \text{Lab} \quad m \frac{dx}{dt} = 1$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = 1$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = 2$$

Amplitudo partikelnya maka

$$x = 0.6t$$

$$x = 0.6t + ct^2$$

$$x = \frac{1}{2}(ct + 0)^2$$

$$\ddot{x} = f(x)$$

$$m \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} = -k \frac{dx}{dt}$$

$$m \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} = -k \left(\frac{dx}{dt} \right)^2$$

Konjugasi M_p ~~adalah~~

$$x = a[ct - \sin ct]$$

$$y = a[1 - \cos ct]$$

$$\text{kecepatan} \quad \dot{x} = a[c - \cos ct]$$

$$\dot{y} = a \sin ct$$

$$\ddot{x} = a \sin ct$$

$$\ddot{y} = a \cos ct$$

$$\sqrt{\dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2} = a c = \text{const.}$$

$$\text{Kinematik} \quad \frac{d^2}{dt^2} = 2 \cos ct = 2 \sin ct$$

$$\text{ordinat} \quad -act \quad x = a \sin ct \quad \text{tanda, jadi ke kiri}$$

$$y = a \cos ct$$

$$\dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2 = 2ac^2(1 - \cos ct) = 2ac^2 \sin^2 \frac{ct}{2}$$

$$v = 2ac \sin \frac{ct}{2}$$

$$\frac{dv}{dt} = 2ac \cos \frac{ct}{2}$$



standard



stern



$$\cos \alpha = \frac{g \cdot t}{c}$$



$$L = \frac{2c^2 \sin \alpha}{g} = \frac{c^2 \sin 2\alpha}{g}$$

Schwanken der Flugbahn!

$$\ddot{x} = \mu x$$

$$x = x_0 \cosh(t\sqrt{\mu}) + \frac{\dot{x}_0}{\sqrt{\mu}} \sinh(t\sqrt{\mu})$$

$$\ddot{x} = -\frac{\mu}{x^2}$$

$$t \rightarrow 0 \quad x = 2a$$

$$\dot{x} = 0$$

$$t = \int_{2a}^x \frac{-dx}{\sqrt{\mu \frac{2a-x}{ax}}}$$

$$x = 2a \cos^2 \theta$$

$$= \frac{a^{3/2}}{\sqrt{\mu}} (2\theta + \sin 2\theta)$$

$$\frac{x \cosh}{\sqrt{\mu}} =$$

$$\hbar^2 \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial \rho^2} + \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial \rho}$$

$$\theta = C_1 e^{-\alpha_1 t} f_1(\rho) + \dots$$

$$-\hbar^2 \alpha_1 = \frac{\partial^2 f_1}{\partial \rho^2} + \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial \rho}$$

$$u = \sqrt{2} \left[\sin \frac{\theta}{2} (1 + \cos \frac{\theta}{2}) - \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} \right] = \sin \frac{\theta}{2} (1 + \cos \frac{\theta}{2} (\cos \frac{\theta}{2} - \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2})) \cdot \sqrt{2} \quad 152$$

$$v = \sqrt{2} \left[\sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} - \sin^3 \frac{\theta}{2} \right] = \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} (\cos \frac{\theta}{2} - \sin \frac{\theta}{2})$$

$$\frac{v}{u}(31) = \frac{\sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2}}{1 + \cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2}} \quad ?$$

$$\left(\frac{v}{u}\right)(25) = \tan \frac{\theta}{2}$$

$$g(x) = x f(x) - f(x)$$

$$g(x) = \int [x f(x) - f(x)] dx = x f(x) - 2 \int f(x) dx$$

$$\psi = \frac{1}{2} \left[\underbrace{x f(p) - p f(x) + x f(x) - p f(p)}_{(x-p)[f(p) + f(x)]} - 2 \int f(x) - f(p) dx \right]$$

$$\psi = 4y R f(x) - 4 \int f(x) dx$$

$$f = \sqrt{x^2 - 1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int f(x) dx &= \int \sqrt{x^2 - 1} dx = x \sqrt{x^2 - 1} - \int \frac{x^2 dx}{\sqrt{x^2 - 1}} \\ &= \int \frac{x^2 dx}{\sqrt{x^2 - 1}} - \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 - 1}} \end{aligned}$$

$$f = \sqrt{x} = \sqrt{2} (\cos \frac{\theta}{2} + i \sin \frac{\theta}{2})$$

$$\int f(x) dx = \frac{2}{3} \sqrt{x^3}$$

$$\psi = 4y \sqrt{2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} - \frac{8}{3} i \sqrt{2} \cos^3 \frac{\theta}{2}$$

$$\sin \theta \cos \frac{\theta}{2} - \frac{2}{3} \cos^3 \frac{\theta}{2} = \cos \theta$$

$$\cancel{\cos \theta} - \frac{2}{3} (\cos^4 \frac{\theta}{2} - \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2}) = \cos \theta$$

$$\cos \theta - \cos \theta \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} = \cos \theta$$

$$\sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \theta = 0$$

$$\sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \theta = 0$$

$$\frac{x^2}{A} + \frac{y^2}{B} + \frac{z^2}{C} = 1$$

$$\frac{\omega^2 A}{A} + \frac{\omega^2 B}{B} + \frac{\omega^2 C}{C} = \frac{1}{\rho^2} = K$$

$$K_x = \frac{\omega^2 A}{A} + \frac{\omega^2 B}{B} + \frac{\omega^2 C}{C}$$

$$T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{K}{g M a}}$$

$$K_0 = 2 \frac{H}{L} B^2 = 14 B^2$$

$$T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{K(b^2 + a^2)}{g M a}}$$

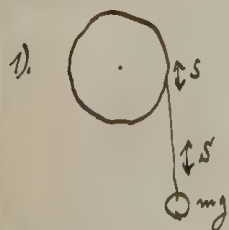
$$\left(\frac{T}{2\pi}\right)^2 g a = b^2 + a^2$$

$$a = \left(\frac{T}{2\pi}\right)^2 g \pm \sqrt{\left[\left(\frac{T}{2\pi}\right)^2 g\right]^2 - b^2}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 9912 \\ 5965 \\ \hline 3947 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 4972 \\ 9944 \\ \hline 6021 \end{array}$$

$$24.81$$



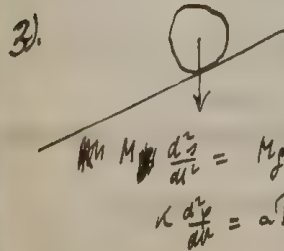
$$K \frac{dy}{dt} = S a$$

$$m \frac{dy}{dt} = m g - S$$

$$K \frac{dy}{dt} = m(g - \frac{dy}{dt} a)$$

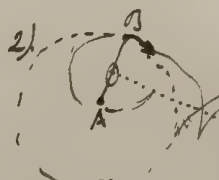
$$= m(g - a \frac{dy}{dt} a)$$

$$(K + m a) \frac{dy}{dt} = m g a$$



$$M \frac{dy}{dt} = M g \sin \gamma - R$$

$$K \frac{dy}{dt} = a R$$



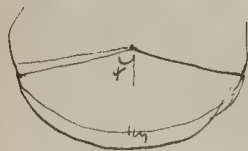
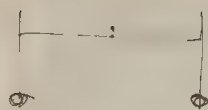
$$v = r \omega$$

$$v = r \omega + r \omega = a \omega$$

$$v = r \omega - r \omega = 0$$

gykorlat

Waga



153

$$I = K \frac{\dot{\varphi}^2}{2} + 2M \frac{\dot{\varphi}^2}{2} = (K + 2Ml^2) \frac{\dot{\varphi}^2}{2}$$

$$U = m g a \cos \varphi + l [\cos(\varphi + \varphi) + \cos(\varphi - \varphi)] M g$$

~~$$2 \cos \varphi$$~~

$$2[\cos \varphi \cos \varphi - \sin \varphi \sin \varphi]$$

$$= [m g a + 2l M g \cos \varphi] \cos \varphi$$

$$(K + 2Ml^2) \ddot{\varphi} = -(m g a + 2l M g \cos \varphi) \varphi$$

$$T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{K + 2Ml^2}{m a + 2Ml}}$$

$$K = m \frac{g^2}{3}$$

$$= 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{\frac{m a^2}{3} + 2Ml^2}{m a + 2Ml}} = \cancel{2\pi \sqrt{\frac{\frac{m a^2}{3} + 2Ml^2}{m a + 2Ml}}}$$

dla masy ~~m~~ ^{ciężar} M : $T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{l}{3g}}$

duży

$$\text{czyli } \frac{l}{g} = \frac{l}{m a} = l$$

10 balansovani

$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{1}{2} K_0 v^2 \right) = a K v = K_0 \frac{dv}{dt}$
 $v = \frac{K_0}{M a} \frac{dy}{dt}$
 $\text{chisto by } v < a \frac{dy}{dt}$
 $\frac{K_0}{M a} < a$
 $M a^2 \gg K_0$

Ole pritom $K = \frac{M a^2}{2}$

$m \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} = -\alpha x + b \sin \beta t$

$x = a \sin \sqrt{\frac{\alpha}{m}} t + c \sin \beta t$

$-c m \beta^2 = -\alpha c + b$

$c = \frac{b}{\alpha - m \beta^2} = \frac{1}{m} \frac{b}{\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}}$

~~$m \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} = -\alpha x + b \sin \beta t - f \frac{dx}{dt}$~~



$m \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} = m g \sin \gamma - f$

$a f = K \frac{dx}{dt}$

$(m a + \frac{K}{a}) \frac{dx}{dt} = m g \sin \gamma$

jinli $f < m g \rho \sin \gamma$ bez zbytku

$\frac{K m g \sin \gamma}{m a + \frac{K}{a}} < m g \rho \sin \gamma$

$\tan \gamma < \rho \left(1 + \frac{m a}{K} \right)$

$\tan \gamma < \frac{7}{2} \rho = \frac{7}{2}$

$m \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} = -\alpha x - f \frac{dx}{dt} + b \sin \beta t$

~~$x = a \sin(\beta t + \phi)$~~

$x = a e$

$m e^2 = -\alpha + f^2$

$e = \frac{f}{\alpha} \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{f}{\alpha} \right)^2 - \frac{\alpha}{m}}$

$x = a e \sin \left(t \sqrt{\frac{\alpha}{m} - \frac{f^2}{m \alpha}} \right) + c \sin(\beta t + \phi)$

~~$c \sin(\beta t + \phi)$~~

$b \sin \beta t = (-m e \beta^2 + \alpha c) \sin(\beta t + \phi) + f c \beta \cos(\beta t + \phi)$

$(-m \beta^2 + \alpha) \sin \phi + f c \beta \cos \phi = 0$

$\tan \phi = \frac{f c \beta}{\alpha - m \beta^2}$

do detektivu vyjizdu vinnice pro ξ
 celinnice $\alpha \geq m \beta^2$
 ξ vy $T_0 \geq T_p$



$$\ddot{x}_1 = -g \left[\frac{x_1}{y_1} + \frac{m_2}{m_1} \frac{x_2 - x_1 \frac{y_2}{y_1}}{y_2 - y_1} \right]$$

$$\ddot{x}_2 = -g \frac{x_1 - x_2}{y_1 - y_2}$$

$$x_1 = a\varphi$$

$$y_1 = a$$

$$x_2 = a\varphi + b\psi \quad y_2 = a+b$$

$$\frac{a\varphi + b\psi + a\varphi \frac{a+b}{a}}{b} = (\psi - \varphi)$$

$$a\ddot{\varphi} = -g \left[\varphi + \frac{m_2}{m_1} (\psi - \varphi) \right]$$

$$a\ddot{\varphi} + b\ddot{\psi} = -g\psi$$

$$b\ddot{\psi} = -g \left[\psi - \varphi + \frac{m_2}{m_1} (\psi - \varphi) \right] = -g(\psi - \varphi) \frac{m_1 + m_2}{m_1}$$

$$\varphi = A_1 \sin \alpha t + B_1 \cos \alpha t$$

$$\psi = A_2 \sin \alpha t + B_2 \cos \alpha t$$

$$-a(\alpha^2 A_1 + \frac{m_2}{m_1} (A_2 - A_1)) = -g A_1 + g \frac{m_2}{m_1} (A_2 - A_1)$$

$$-a\alpha^2 B_1 = -g B_1 + g \frac{m_2}{m_1} (B_2 - B_1)$$

$$-a\alpha^2 A_2 = -g (A_2 - A_1) \frac{m_1 + m_2}{m_1}$$

$$-a\alpha^2 B_2 = -g (B_2 - B_1) \frac{m_1 + m_2}{m_1}$$

$$\frac{a A_1}{b A_2} = \frac{A_1 + \frac{m_2}{m_1} (A_1 - A_2)}{(A_2 - A_1) \frac{m_1 + m_2}{m_1}} = \frac{(m_1 + m_2) A_1 - m_2 A_2}{(m_1 + m_2) (A_2 - A_1)}$$

$$\frac{a B_1}{b B_2} = \frac{B_1 + \frac{m_2}{m_1} (B_1 - B_2)}{(B_2 - B_1) \frac{m_1 + m_2}{m_1}} = \frac{A_1}{A_2} = x$$

$$\frac{a}{b} x = \frac{(m_1 + m_2) x - m_2}{(m_1 + m_2) (x - 1)} \quad m_1 = m_2 \parallel \quad \frac{a}{b} x = \frac{2x - 1}{2(x - 1)}$$

(Punkt po kole z tarclem (normalna podpora))



$$m \frac{dv}{dt} = -mg \sin \varphi + R \mu$$

$$\cancel{m \frac{dv}{dt}} = \cancel{mg \sin \varphi} \quad R = mg \cos \varphi + \frac{\mu v^2}{a}$$

$$m v \frac{dv}{ds} = -mg \sin \varphi + \mu mg \cos \varphi + \mu \frac{m v^2}{a}$$

$$v^2 = z$$

$$2 \frac{1}{a} \frac{dz}{d\varphi} = 2g(\mu \cos \varphi - \sin \varphi) + \frac{\mu}{a} z$$

$$\frac{dz}{d\varphi} = \underbrace{\mu z - 2ag[\varphi - \mu]}$$

$$\frac{dz}{d\varphi} = \mu$$

$$dz = \mu dz - 2ag d\varphi$$

$$dz + 2ag d\varphi = \mu dz$$

$$\frac{dz}{d\varphi} = \mu z - 2ag$$

$$2ag(\mu z - 2ag) = \mu \varphi + \text{const}$$

$$z = \frac{2ag}{\mu} + A e^{\mu \varphi} = \mu z - 2ag(\varphi - \mu)$$

2 =

Pówsze pochodne z tarclem

$$v = g \frac{t^2}{2} (2g\varphi - \mu \cos \varphi)$$



Parabola

$$y = \frac{1}{2} a x^2$$

$$y = 2 a x \dot{x}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} (\dot{y}^2 + \dot{x}^2) + 2 g y = c = 2 g h$$

$$\dot{x}^2 (4 a^2 x^2 + 1) + 2 g a x^2 = c$$

$$\frac{dx}{\sqrt{\frac{1+4a^2x^2}{c-2gax^2}}} = dt$$

$$dx \sqrt{\frac{1+4a^2x^2}{x_0^2 - x^2}} = \sqrt{2ga} dt$$

$$\frac{dx}{\sqrt{1+4a^2x^2}} = \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1+4a^2x^2}}$$

$$1 + 4a^2x^2 = \sec^2 2\varphi$$

$$\dot{x} = \sqrt{\frac{\cos 2\varphi - 1}{4a^2}} = \sqrt{\frac{\sin^2 \varphi}{2a^2}} = \frac{\sin \varphi}{a\sqrt{2}}$$

$$dx = \frac{\sin \varphi d\varphi}{a\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\frac{\cos 2\varphi}{\sin^2 \varphi - \sin^2 \varphi_0} =$$

$$dz \sqrt{\frac{1+z^2}{z_0^2 - z^2}}$$



$$m_1 \frac{d^2 \vec{r}_1}{dt^2} + m_2 \frac{d^2 \vec{r}_2}{dt^2} + \vec{F}_1 + \vec{F}_2 = 0$$

$$(m_1 \ddot{x}_1 + m_2 \ddot{x}_2) \delta x +$$

$$m_1 \ddot{x}_1 \delta x_1 + m_2 \ddot{x}_2 \delta x_2 + m_1 (\ddot{y}_1 + g) \delta y_1 + m_2 (\ddot{y}_2 + g) \delta y_2 = 0$$

$$x_1^2 + y_1^2 = a^2$$

$$x_1 \delta x_1 +$$

$$y_1 \delta y_1$$

$$= 0$$

$$(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2 = b^2$$

$$(x_2 - x_1)(\delta x_2 - \delta x_1) + (y_2 - y_1)(\delta y_2 - \delta y_1) = 0$$

$$\delta y_2 = \delta y_1 + \frac{(x_1 - x_2)(\delta x_2 - \delta x_1)}{y_2 - y_1} = -\frac{x_1 \delta x_1}{y_1} + \frac{x_2 - x_1}{y_2 - y_1}$$

$$m_1 \ddot{x}_1 + m_1 (\ddot{y}_1 + g) \frac{x_1}{y_1} + m_2 (\ddot{y}_2 + g) \frac{x_2 - x_1}{y_2 - y_1} = 0 \quad \left\| \right. = \delta x_1 \cdot \left(\frac{x_2 - x_1}{y_2 - y_1} - \frac{x_1}{y_1} \right) + \delta x_2 \frac{x_1 - x_2}{y_2 - y_1}$$

$$m_2 \ddot{x}_2$$

$$+ m_2 (\ddot{y}_2 + g) \frac{x_1 - x_2}{y_1 - y_2} = 0$$

$$\frac{x_2 y_1 - x_1 y_2}{y_1 (y_2 - y_1)}$$

$$g_{xy} = \frac{dv}{dt}$$

$$S = g \cos \varphi + \frac{v^2}{a}$$

$$= g \cos \phi - 2g(\omega_0 - \omega \phi) = g [3 \cos \phi - 2 \cos \phi_0]$$

Nitka kausantkova, alho lpij nrviza cieprasa nlt propayon. do 2

$$m\ddot{y} = mg - \alpha R \frac{y}{R} = mg - \alpha y$$

$$m \dot{x} = -2 \frac{x}{2} = -x$$

$$\begin{cases} x = A \sin(\sqrt{\frac{g}{L}} t + \varepsilon) \\ y = \frac{mg}{L} + B \sin(\sqrt{\frac{g}{L}} t + \delta) \end{cases}$$

nitko o nowym długi a. Wtedy powstał spór między w konie nitki i nowym

$$m \ddot{y} = m g - \alpha \Delta x \quad \frac{y}{L} = \frac{mg}{\alpha L} \quad m \ddot{y} = m g - \alpha y$$

$$m \ddot{x} = -\alpha \Delta_2 \frac{x}{2} \quad \bigg| \quad m \ddot{x} = -\alpha \frac{x \gamma}{a + y}$$

$$y = A \sin \sqrt{\frac{g}{L}} t + \frac{mg}{\alpha}$$

$$\frac{m}{2}(\dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2) = m g \rho$$

$$m \ddot{x} = -\frac{\alpha A}{a} x \sin \sqrt{\frac{\alpha}{m}} t - \frac{mg}{a}$$

psychromie: $x = 0.25(t/\frac{t}{2} + 1)$

~~$$x = B \sin \beta t - \mu \beta^2 B \sin \beta t = -\frac{\alpha A B}{a} \sin \beta t \sin \sqrt{\frac{g}{L}} t = -\frac{mg}{a}$$~~

Pytanie: z którą z nich trzeba wygrać całą siłę na powrocie do domu?

rannt schell

$$\left(\frac{d}{dt} \right)^2 \frac{m}{2} (\dot{r}^2 + r^2 \dot{\varphi}^2) + \frac{\alpha}{(n-1) r^{n-1}} = C =$$

$$\dot{r}^2 + r^2 \dot{\varphi}^2 - \frac{2Mk}{\left(1 + \frac{m}{M}\right)^2} \frac{1}{r} = \gamma$$

with no double k's:

$$m \frac{v^2}{2} = m \frac{Mk}{r^2}$$

$$v^2 = \frac{Mk}{r}$$

$$v^2 = \frac{2Mk}{r}$$

$$v = \sqrt{\frac{Mk}{r}}$$

$$m \frac{v^2}{2} = m \frac{Mk}{r}$$

$$-\int \frac{\alpha}{r^n} dr = \frac{\alpha}{(n-1) r^{n-1}}$$

$$\frac{\alpha}{(n-1) r^{n-1}}$$

$$\frac{2Mk}{r} = v^2$$

$$v^2 = \frac{Mk}{r^2}$$

$$v^2 = 2gr$$

$$v^2 = 2 \cdot 10^3 \cdot 6300 \cdot 10^5$$

$$v = \sqrt{126 \cdot 10^{11}} = 1.1 \cdot 10^6 = 11 \frac{\text{km}}{\text{sec}}$$

$$n=2$$

$$u = A \cos(k\theta + \gamma)$$

$$\text{also } \cos(k\theta + \gamma)$$

k

Cotangent

$$n=-1$$

The Two centers of gravitation (Euler)



$$u = \frac{-\frac{n}{r_1}}{-\frac{n'}{r_2}}$$

$$x = c \cosh \xi \cos \eta =$$

$$y = c \sinh \xi \sin \eta$$

$$c^2 + 2 + c^{-2} = -2$$

$$\left(\frac{x}{c \cos \eta}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{y}{c \sin \eta}\right)^2 = 1$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \frac{1}{16} (x^4 + y^4 + z^4 + 2x^2y + 2x^2z + 2y^2z) \\
 & - 5(x^2y + y^2z + 3x^2z) =
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & x^4 \frac{15}{16} \left[1 - \frac{15}{2} + \frac{30 \cdot 25}{64} - \frac{40}{64} \right] = 158 \\
 & \begin{array}{r}
 64 \\
 -484 \\
 +35 \\
 -42 \\
 \hline
 64
 \end{array}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \alpha \left\{ 1 - \frac{3x^2 + 4y^2}{2} + \frac{24}{64} (5x^4 + y^4 + z^4 + 6x^2(y^2 + z^2) + 2y^2z^2) \right. \\
 & - \frac{20}{64} (10x^4 + 15x^2(y^2 + z^2) + 3(y^2 + z^2) + 6y^2z^2) \\
 & \left. + \frac{35}{64} (2x^4 + 6x^2(y^2 + z^2) + y^4 + z^4) \right\}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & y^2z^2 \left[\frac{2}{8} - \frac{15}{8} + \frac{3 \cdot 35}{32} \right] \\
 & \frac{-48 + 105}{32} = \frac{57}{32}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= \left\{ 1 - x^2 \left(\frac{3}{2} - \frac{3}{4} \right) - (y^2 + z^2) \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{3}{8} \right) \right\}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & (y^2 + z^2)x^2 \left[\frac{2}{8} - \frac{15 \cdot 17}{32} + \frac{35 \cdot 6}{96} - \frac{35 \cdot 27}{32} \right] \\
 & \begin{array}{r}
 36 \\
 +420 \\
 456 \\
 -1200 \\
 \hline
 744
 \end{array}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 120 \\
 -200 \\
 +30 \\
 \hline
 -60
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 354 \\
 -300 \\
 +210 \\
 \hline
 264
 \end{array}$$

$$-10x^4 - (y^4 + z^4)$$

$$+ 54x^2(y^2 + z^2)$$

$$-72y^2z^2$$

$$\frac{3}{4} y^2z^2 - \frac{15}{16} 2y^2z^2$$

$$\frac{12y^2z^2 - 30}{16} y^2z^2 = -\frac{18}{16}$$

$$4x^2 \left[\frac{3x^2 + 4y^2 + z^2}{4} + \frac{9}{4} x^2 + \frac{9}{16} (y^2 + z^2) + \frac{9}{16} [5x^4 + y^4 + z^4 + 6x^2(y^2 + z^2) + 2y^2z^2] \right]$$

$$+ \frac{15}{32} [2x^4 + y^2z^2] + \frac{25}{32} [15x^4 + 2(y^2 + z^2) + 17x^2(y^2 + z^2) + 4y^2z^2]$$

$$-\frac{1}{4} + \frac{9}{16} - \frac{15}{32} = \frac{-8 + 18 - 15}{32} = -\frac{5}{32}$$

$$\frac{35}{128} [30x^4 + 7(y^2 + z^2) + 48x^2(y^2 + z^2) + 12y^2z^2]$$

$$-\frac{35 \cdot 9}{4 \cdot 64} [2x^4 + y^2z^2 + 6x^2(y^2 + z^2)]$$

$$\frac{24x^2}{16} - \frac{15}{16} x^2$$

$$\frac{9x^2}{16}$$

$$\frac{9}{4} + 3 = \frac{21}{4} \quad \begin{matrix} 12 \\ + 12 \\ - 24 \end{matrix}$$

$$\frac{21}{4} - 9 = -\frac{15}{4}$$

$$\frac{15}{2} \cdot \frac{9}{2} = \frac{135}{4}$$

$$-\frac{9}{16} + 3(4x^2) = -\frac{3}{16} - \frac{3}{16}$$

$$-\frac{15}{4}x^4 - \frac{3}{8}(4x^2) + \frac{27}{4}x^2y^2 - 12y^2x^2$$

$$-\frac{27}{8} + \frac{3 \cdot 27}{8} = \frac{27}{4}$$

$$+\frac{3}{2} - \frac{3 \cdot 9}{2} = -12$$

$$-\frac{21}{8} + \frac{257}{8}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{9}{2} + \frac{3 \cdot 9}{4} = \frac{9}{2} \cdot \frac{5}{2} = \frac{45}{4}$$

$$\frac{75}{32} \quad 135$$

$$-\frac{9}{64} - \frac{51}{64}$$

$$-\frac{9}{2} = \frac{63}{12} = -\frac{7}{12}$$

$$\frac{9}{4}$$

$$\frac{171}{21} = \frac{150}{8}$$

$$\frac{12}{12}$$

$$-10x^2 + 18x^2$$

$$\frac{3}{4} [10 + 1 + 18 - 8] = \frac{3}{4} [21] = \frac{63}{4}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{27}{4} + \frac{5}{2} + \frac{15}{16} - \frac{13}{32} - \frac{9}{64} - \frac{9}{32} - \frac{21}{8} \right]$$

Rankin in Scotland

$$\frac{6x^2}{4} \left\{ \frac{1}{2}(x^2+4) + \frac{x^4+4x^2+6x^2}{16} + 2(x^2-4) \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{(x^2-4)^2}{4} \right) \right\}$$

$$\frac{3}{2}x^2 \{ 2x^2 + 4x^2 + 6x^2 \}$$

$$x-1 = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}[x-y+\alpha x] + \frac{\epsilon}{2} - \frac{1}{4} \cancel{[x(1+\alpha)-y]^2}$$

$$6 \frac{1}{2}(x-y)^2 \frac{\alpha^2}{4}$$

$$3(2x^2 + 4y^2 + 2y)$$

$$+ \frac{\alpha}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \alpha [x-y] + \frac{\alpha^2}{8}$$

$$= -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}(x-y) + \frac{\epsilon}{2} - \frac{x^2 - 2xy + y^2}{4}$$

$$+ \alpha \left\{ \cancel{[x(1+\alpha)-y]^2} - \frac{2x^2 - 2xy}{4} + \frac{1}{2} \right\} + \frac{\alpha^2}{8}$$

$$(n-1)^4 =$$

$$\frac{1}{n} \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{8} - \frac{1}{16} \right) = \frac{1}{n} \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{8} - \frac{1}{16} \right) = \frac{1}{n} \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{8} - \frac{1}{16} \right)$$

$$= \frac{105}{8} = \frac{5 \cdot 7 \cdot 3}{8}$$

$$= \frac{11+42+14+28}{8}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{16} - \frac{1}{32}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{16} - \frac{1}{32}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{16} - \frac{1}{32}$$

$$\left[\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{8} - \frac{1}{16} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{16} - \frac{1}{32}$$

$$\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2} + 1 + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{15}{4}$$

$$\left[\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{8} - \frac{1}{16} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{16} - \frac{1}{32}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{16} - \frac{1}{32}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &24 \quad 8 \\
 &-18 - \frac{15}{2} \\
 &+ \dots \\
 &-9 + \frac{5}{2} \\
 &-3 + 3
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \bar{x} &= \frac{1}{20} \left\{ 1 - 3 \frac{\alpha_1}{\rho_1} - \frac{\alpha_2}{\rho_1 \rho_2} \right\} \\
 \frac{1}{\sqrt{42}} &= \frac{1}{\rho_2} \left\{ 1 - 3 \frac{\alpha_1}{\rho_2} - \frac{\alpha_3}{2 \rho_1 \rho_2} - \frac{\alpha_4}{2 \rho_2} \right\} \\
 \bar{x}_2 &= \left[\frac{3}{2} - \frac{3}{2} \frac{\alpha_1}{\rho_1} - 3 \frac{\alpha_2}{\rho_2} - \frac{\alpha_3}{\rho_1 \rho_2} - \frac{\alpha_4}{2 \rho_2} \right] \\
 \bar{x}_3 &= \frac{3}{2} \frac{\alpha_1}{\rho_1} + \frac{3}{2} \frac{\alpha_2}{\rho_2} + \frac{\alpha_3}{2 \rho_1 \rho_2} + \frac{\alpha_4}{4 \rho_2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\frac{8}{(4.95)} + \frac{4}{12} b + b = \\
 &\frac{8}{3x^2} \left[\frac{4}{(2x^2 + 5x^2)} + 9 \right] = \frac{4}{2x^2 + 5x^2} + \frac{1}{3} + 9
 \end{aligned}$$

$$1 - \frac{1}{x} + \frac{2}{x^2} - \frac{2}{x^3} + 2 + \frac{2}{x} - \frac{2}{x^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &[(1+2x) \left(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x^3} \right) + \frac{1}{x} \left(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x^3} \right)] \\
 &= \left[\frac{1}{x} + \frac{2}{x^2} - \frac{2}{x^3} + \frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x^3} + \frac{1}{x^4} \right] \\
 &= \frac{1}{x} + \frac{3}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x^3} + \frac{1}{x^4}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(z-1)^4 = \left[-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}(x-y) + \frac{\xi}{2} - \frac{x^2-2xy+y^2}{4} \right]^4 + 4\alpha \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \left[-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}(x-y) + \frac{\xi}{2} - \frac{x^2-2xy+y^2}{4} \right]^3 + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \frac{(x+y)}{2\sqrt{2}} (x-y)^3 \right\}$$

$$+ 6\alpha^2 \left\{ \left[-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}(x-y) + \frac{\xi}{2} - \frac{x^2-2xy+y^2}{4} \right]^2 \left[\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}(x+y) - \frac{x^2-xy}{2} \right]^2 + \frac{\alpha^2}{2} \left[-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}(x-y) + \frac{\xi}{2} - \frac{x^2-2xy+y^2}{4} \right]^3 \right\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4}(x^4+y^4+6x^2y^2)$$

$$+ 4\alpha \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \frac{\xi^3}{2} (x-y)^2 \left[\frac{\xi}{2} - \frac{(x-y)^2}{4} \right] + \frac{(x^2-y^2)(x-y)^2}{8} \right\}$$

$$+ 6\alpha^2 \left\{ \frac{1}{4} \left[-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}(x-y) + \frac{\xi}{2} - \frac{(x-y)^2}{4} \right]^2 - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}(x+y) \left[\frac{(x-y)^2}{2} - \sqrt{2}(x-y) \left(\frac{\xi}{2} - \frac{(x-y)^2}{4} \right) \right] \right.$$

$$\left. + \frac{(x-y)^2}{2} \left[\frac{1}{4}(x+y)^2 - \frac{x^2-xy}{2} \right] + 4 \frac{(x-y)^2}{2} \left[\frac{\xi}{4} + \frac{3(x-y)^2}{8} \right] \right\}$$

$$\frac{4\alpha}{8} \left\{ 3 \left[(x-y)^2 \xi - \frac{(x-y)^4}{2} \right] + (x^2-y^2)(x-y)^2 \right\} = \frac{4\alpha(x-y)^2}{8} \left\{ 3 \left[\xi - \frac{(x+y)^2}{2} \right] + x^2-y^2 \right\}$$

$$\left\{ 3x^2\xi + 3y^2\xi - \frac{3x^4+y^4}{2} - 9x^2y^2 + x^4 - y^4 \right\}$$

$$x^4(3-\frac{3}{2}+1) + y^4(3-\frac{3}{2}-1)$$

$$3x^2\xi + 3y^2\xi - 3x^4 - \frac{3}{2}(y^4+2y^4) - 9x^2(y^2+y^2) + 3\xi^2 + 2x^4 - y^4 - 2y^4$$

$$= x^4(6-3+2) + (y^4+2y^4)2$$

$$= x^4(3+\frac{3}{2}-\frac{3}{2}+2) + (y^4+2y^4)(3-\frac{3}{2}-1)$$

$$+ x^2(y^2+y^2)(3+6-9) + \dots = 5x^4 + \frac{y^4+2y^4}{2} + 6(y^4+2y^4)$$

$$+ \alpha^2 \left\{ \frac{3}{2} (x-y)^2 \left[\frac{\xi}{2} - \frac{x^2-2xy+y^2}{4} \right] + \frac{3\alpha^2}{8} \left[\xi(2x^2+y^2+2y) - \frac{2x^4+y^4+2y^4+6x^2y^2}{2} \right] \right\}$$

$$\frac{1}{5} = \frac{10}{50} \quad \frac{1}{5} = \frac{10}{50}$$

$$\frac{1}{5} = \frac{10}{50} \quad \frac{1}{5} = \frac{10}{50}$$

$$\frac{1}{5} = \frac{10}{50} \quad \frac{1}{5} = \frac{10}{50}$$

$$A \cdot (a) \cdot b = \eta$$

$$\sum_{12,9,10} r = 4(1+\frac{\delta}{2}) + \frac{1+\frac{\delta}{2}}{\sqrt{2}} (x_1+x_2-x_9-x_{10}) + \frac{1-\frac{\delta}{2}}{\sqrt{2}} (y_2+y_9-y_1-y_{10}) + \frac{1-\frac{\delta}{2}}{2} [(x_0-x_4)^2 + (y_0-y_1)^2 + (z_0-z_1)^2] \\ - \frac{1+\frac{\delta}{2}}{4} [(x-x_1)^2 - \frac{1-\frac{3\delta}{2}}{4} (y-y_1)^2 + \frac{1-\frac{\delta}{2}}{2} [x(y_2+y_{10}-y_1-y_9) + y(x_2+x_{10}-x_1-x_9) \\ + x_1y_1 + x_9y_9 - x_2y_2 - x_{10}y_{10}]]$$

$$\sum_{3,4,11,12} r = 4(1+\frac{\delta}{2}) + \frac{1+\frac{\delta}{2}}{\sqrt{2}} (x_3+x_4-x_{11}-x_{12}) + \frac{1-\frac{\delta}{2}}{\sqrt{2}} (z_4+z_{12}-z_3-z_{11}) + \frac{1-\frac{\delta}{2}}{2} [(x-x_3)^2 + (y-y_3)^2 + (z-z_3)^2] \\ - \frac{1+\frac{\delta}{2}}{4} [(x-x_3)^2 - \frac{1-\frac{3\delta}{2}}{4} (z-z_3)^2 + \frac{1-\frac{\delta}{2}}{2} [x(z_4+z_{12}-z_3-z_{11}) + 2(x_4+x_{11}-x_3-x_{12}) \\ + x_3z_3 + x_{12}z_{12} - x_4z_4 - x_{11}z_{11}]]$$

$$\sum_{5,7,6,8} r = 4 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (y_6+y_8-y_5-y_7) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (z_5+z_6-z_7-z_8) + \frac{1}{2} [(x-x_5)^2 + (y-y_5)^2 + (z-z_5)^2] \\ - \frac{1}{4} [(y-y_5)^2 - \frac{1}{4} (z-z_5)^2 + \frac{1}{2} [y(z_6+z_7-z_5-z_8) + 2(y_6+y_7-y_5-y_8) \\ + y_5z_5 + y_8z_8 - y_6z_6 - y_7z_7]]$$

$$\sum_{1-12} r = 12 + 4\delta + \frac{1+\frac{\delta}{2}}{\sqrt{2}} (x_1+x_2+x_3+x_4-x_9-x_{10}-x_{11}-x_{12}) + \frac{1-\frac{\delta}{2}}{2} (y_2+y_9-y_1-y_{10}+z_4+z_{12}-z_3-z_{11}) \\ + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (y_6+y_8-y_5-y_7+z_5+z_6-z_7-z_8)$$

$$\frac{1+\frac{\delta}{2}}{2} 8(x^2+y^2+z^2) + 12(x^2+y^2+z^2) + \frac{1-\frac{\delta}{2}}{2} [(x_1^2+x_2^2+x_3^2+x_4^2+x_9^2+x_{10}^2+x_{11}^2+x_{12}^2) \\ + \frac{1}{2} [(x_5^2+x_7^2+x_6^2+x_8^2)]$$

$$+ (1-\frac{\delta}{2}) [x(x_1+x_2+x_3+x_4-x_9-x_{10}-x_{11}-x_{12})$$

$$(r_6^4) = 1 + \frac{\delta}{2} - \frac{x_6-x_4}{\sqrt{2}} (1+\frac{\delta}{2}) + \frac{y_6-y_4}{\sqrt{2}} (1-\frac{\delta}{2}) + \frac{[(x_6-x_4)^2 + (y_6-y_4)^2 + (z_6-z_4)^2] (1-\frac{\delta}{2})}{2}$$

$$- \frac{1+\frac{\delta}{2}}{4} [(x_6-x_4)^2 - \frac{1-\frac{3\delta}{2}}{4} (y_6-y_4)^2 + \frac{1-\frac{\delta}{2}}{2} [(x_6-x_4)(y_6-y_4)]$$

$$(r_5^4) = 1 + \frac{\delta}{2} - \frac{x_5-x_4}{\sqrt{2}} (1+\frac{\delta}{2}) + \frac{y_5-y_4}{\sqrt{2}} (1-\frac{\delta}{2}) + \frac{[(x_5-x_4)^2 + (y_5-y_4)^2 + (z_5-z_4)^2] (1-\frac{\delta}{2})}{2}$$

$$- \frac{1+\frac{\delta}{2}}{4} [(x_5-x_4)^2 - \frac{1-\frac{3\delta}{2}}{4} (y_5-y_4)^2 + \frac{1-\frac{\delta}{2}}{2} [(x_5-x_4)(y_5-y_4)]$$

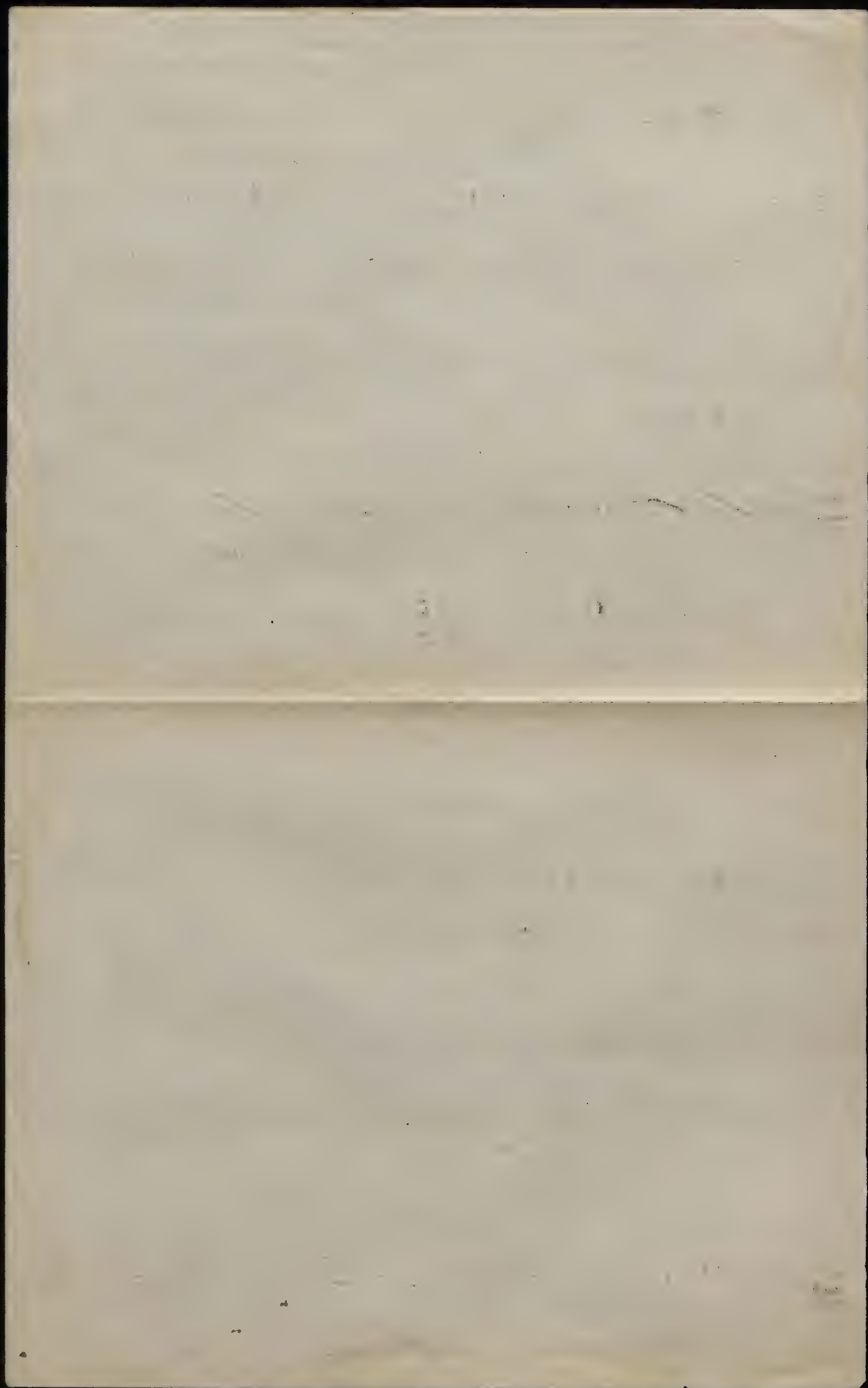
$$(r_{12}^6) = 1 + \frac{\delta}{2} - \frac{x_{12}-x_6}{\sqrt{2}} (1+\frac{\delta}{2}) + \frac{y_6-y_{12}}{\sqrt{2}} (1-\frac{\delta}{2}) + \dots$$

$$- \frac{1+\frac{\delta}{2}}{4} [(x_6-x_{12})^2 - \frac{1-\frac{3\delta}{2}}{4} (y_6-y_{12})^2 + \frac{1-\frac{\delta}{2}}{2} [(x_{12}-x_6)(y_6-y_{12})]$$

$$(r_{12}^5) = 1 + \frac{\delta}{2} - \frac{(x_{12}-x_5)(1+\frac{\delta}{2})}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{(y_{12}-y_5)(1-\frac{\delta}{2})}{\sqrt{2}} + \dots$$

$$+ \frac{(1-\frac{\delta}{2})}{2} [(x_{12}-x_5)(y_{12}-y_5)]$$

$$\sum r = 4(1+\frac{\delta}{2}) - 2\frac{1+\frac{\delta}{2}}{\sqrt{2}} (x_{12}-x_4) + 2\frac{(1-\frac{\delta}{2})}{\sqrt{2}} (y_6-y_5) + \frac{1-\frac{\delta}{2}}{2} [(x_6-x_4)^2 - \frac{1+\frac{\delta}{2}}{4} [(x_6-x_4)^2 - \frac{1-\frac{3\delta}{2}}{4} (y_6-y_4)^2 \\ + \frac{1-\frac{\delta}{2}}{2} [(x_6-x_4)(y_6-y_4)] + \frac{1-\frac{\delta}{2}}{2} [(x_5-x_4)(y_5-y_4) + (x_{12}-x_6)(y_6-y_{12}) + (x_{12}-x_5)(y_{12}-y_5)]]$$



$$\sum_{i=1}^{12} r^2 = 24 + 16\delta + (1+\delta)2\sqrt{2} [x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4 - x_9 - x_{10} - x_{11} - x_{12}]$$

$$+ 2\sqrt{2} [y_2 + y_9 + y_6 + y_8 - y_1 - y_{10} - y_5 - y_7]$$

$$+ 2\sqrt{2} [z_4 + z_5 + z_6 + z_{12} - z_3 - z_7 - z_8 - z_{11}]$$

$$+ 12(x^2 + y^2 + z^2) - 2(x \sum_{i=1}^4 x_i + y \sum_{i=1}^4 y_i + z \sum_{i=1}^4 z_i) + 3 \sum_{i=1}^4 (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) -$$

$$= \sum \left(\begin{aligned} &x_4 x_5 + x_4 x_6 + x_6 x_{12} + x_5 x_2 + x_3 x_8 + x_3 x_7 + x_8 x_9 + x_{11} x_7 \\ &+ x_2 x_6 + x_2 x_8 + x_9 x_6 + x_9 x_8 + x_1 x_5 + x_1 x_7 + x_{10} x_5 + x_{10} x_7 \\ &+ x_2 x_1 + x_2 x_3 + x_4 x_9 + x_1 x_3 + x_9 x_{12} + x_9 x_{11} + x_{10} x_{12} + x_{10} x_{11} \end{aligned} \right)$$

$$\sum r = 24 + 8\delta + \frac{2+\delta}{\sqrt{2}} (x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4 - x_9 - x_{10} - x_{11} - x_{12}) + \frac{2-\delta}{\sqrt{2}} (y_2 + y_9 + y_6 + y_8 - y_1 - y_{10} - y_5 - y_7)$$

$$+ \frac{2-\delta}{\sqrt{2}} (z_4 + z_{12} + z_6 + z_5 - z_3 - z_{11} - z_7 - z_8) + \frac{1-\delta}{2} [x(y_2 + y_{10} - y_1 - y_9 + z_4 + z_{11} - z_3 - z_{12}) +$$

$$+ y(x_2 + x_{10} - x_1 - x_9) + z(x_4 + x_{11} - x_3 - x_{12})]$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} [y(z_6 + z_7 - z_5 - z_8) + 2(y_8 + y_7 - y_5 - y_8)] +$$

$$+ \frac{1-\delta}{2} [x_1 y_1 + x_9 y_9 - x_2 y_2 - x_{10} y_{10} + x_3 z_3 + x_{12} z_{12} - x_4 z_4 - x_{11} z_{11}] + \frac{1}{2} [y_5 z_5 + y_8 z_8 - y_6 z_6 - y_7 z_7]$$

$$+ (4-3\delta)x^2 + (4-\frac{\delta}{2})(y^2 + z^2) - 2x \left\{ \frac{(1-3\delta)}{4} [x_1 + x_2 + x_9 + x_{10} + x_3 + x_4 + x_{11} + x_{12}] + \frac{1}{2} [x_5 + x_7 + x_6 + x_8] \right\}$$

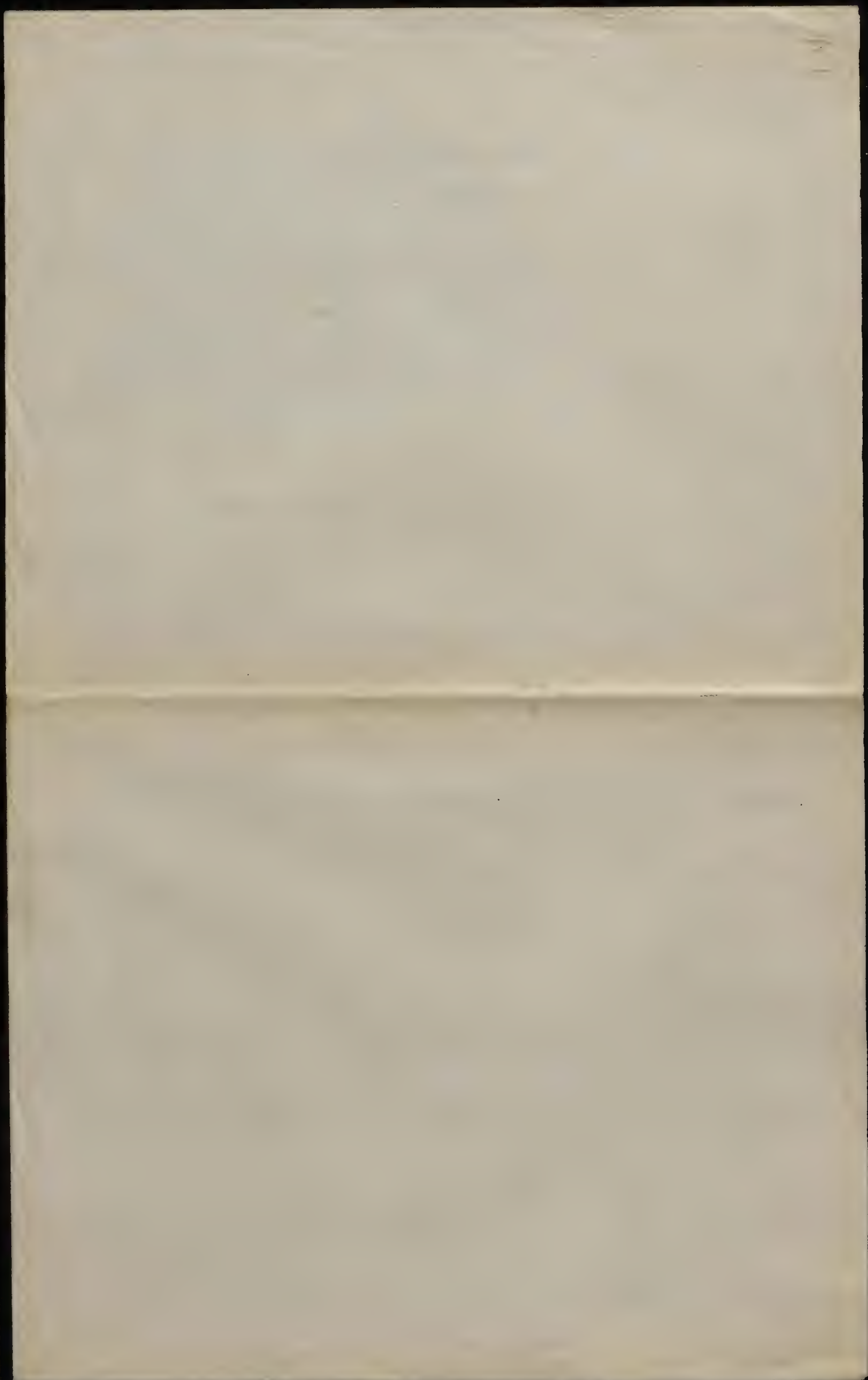
$$- 2y \left\{ \frac{(1+\frac{\delta}{2})}{4} [y_2 + y_9 + y_6 + y_8] + \frac{(1-\delta)}{2} [y_3 + y_4 + y_{11} + y_{12}] + \frac{1}{4} [y_5 + y_7 + y_6 + y_8] \right\}$$

$$- 2z \left\{ \frac{(1-\frac{\delta}{2})}{2} [z_1 + z_2 + z_7 + z_{10}] + \frac{1}{4} [z_5 + z_7 + z_6 + z_8] + \frac{(1+\frac{\delta}{2})}{4} [z_3 + z_4 + z_{11} + z_{12}] \right\}$$

$$+ \frac{(1-3\delta)}{4} [x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_9^2 + x_{10}^2 + x_3^2 + x_4^2 + x_{11}^2 + x_{12}^2] + \frac{1}{2} [x_5^2 + x_7^2 + x_6^2 + x_8^2]$$

$$+ \frac{(1+\frac{\delta}{2})}{4} [y_2^2 + y_9^2 + y_6^2 + y_8^2] + \frac{(1-\delta)}{2} [y_3^2 + y_4^2 + y_{11}^2 + y_{12}^2] + \frac{1}{4} [y_5^2 + y_7^2 + y_6^2 + y_8^2]$$

$$+ \frac{1-\delta}{2} [z_1^2 + z_2^2 + z_7^2 + z_{10}^2] + \frac{1}{4} [z_5^2 + z_7^2 + z_6^2 + z_8^2] + \frac{1+\delta}{4} [z_3^2 + z_4^2 + z_{11}^2 + z_{12}^2]$$



$$(\rho) \sum_{n \perp z} = \rho(1 + \frac{\delta}{2}) - \frac{2(1 + \frac{\delta}{2})}{\sqrt{2}} (x_{12} + x_{11} - x_9 - x_3) + \frac{2(1 - \frac{\delta}{2})}{\sqrt{2}} (y_6 + y_8 - y_5 - y_7) +$$

$$+ \frac{1 - \frac{\delta}{2}}{2} + \sum_{\substack{6,4 \quad 8,3 \\ 5,4 \quad 7,3 \\ 6,12 \quad 8,11 \\ 5,12 \quad 7,11}} \left\{ \frac{1 - \frac{\delta}{2}}{2} \sum_{\substack{4 \\ 2}} (x_6 - x_4)^2 - \frac{1 + \frac{\delta}{2}}{4} (x_6 - x_4)^2 - \frac{1 - \frac{3\delta}{2}}{4} (y_6 - y_4)^2 \right\}$$

$$+ \frac{1 - \frac{\delta}{2}}{2} \left[(x_6 - x_4)(y_6 - y_4) + (x_5 - x_4)(y_5 - y_5) + (x_{12} - x_6)(y_6 - y_{12}) + (x_{12} - x_5)(y_{12} - y_5) \right. \\ \left. + (x_8 - x_3)(y_8 - y_3) + (x_7 - x_3)(y_7 - y_7) + (x_{11} - x_8)(y_8 - y_{11}) + (x_{11} - x_7)(y_{11} - y_7) \right]$$

$$(\rho) \sum_{n \perp y} = \rho(1 + \frac{\delta}{2}) - \frac{2(1 + \frac{\delta}{2})}{\sqrt{2}} (x_9 + x_{10} - x_1 - x_2) + \frac{2(1 - \frac{\delta}{2})}{\sqrt{2}} (z_6 + z_5 - z_8 - z_7)$$

$$+ \sum_{\substack{6,2 \quad 8,1 \\ 2,8 \quad 1,7 \\ 8,9 \quad 7,10 \\ 9,6 \quad 10,5}} \left\{ \frac{1 - \frac{\delta}{2}}{2} \sum_{\substack{4 \\ 2}} (x_6 - x_2)^2 - \frac{1 + \frac{\delta}{2}}{4} (x_6 - x_2)^2 - \frac{1 - \frac{3\delta}{2}}{4} (z_6 - z_2)^2 \right\} \\ + \frac{1 - \frac{\delta}{2}}{2} \left[(x_6 - x_2)(z_6 - z_2) + (x_8 - x_2)(z_2 - z_8) + (x_9 - x_6)(z_6 - z_9) + (x_9 - x_8)(z_9 - z_8) \right. \\ \left. + (x_5 - x_1)(z_5 - z_1) + (x_7 - x_1)(z_1 - z_7) + (x_{10} - x_5)(z_5 - z_{10}) + (x_{10} - x_7)(z_{10} - z_7) \right]$$

$$(\rho) \sum_{n \perp x} = \rho - \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} (y_1 + y_{10} - y_2 - y_9) + \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} (z_4 + z_{12} - z_5 - z_{11})$$

$$+ \sum_{\substack{4,2 \quad 12,8 \\ 2,3 \quad 9,11 \\ 3,1 \quad 11,10 \\ 1,4 \quad 10,12}} \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\substack{4 \\ 2}} (x_4 - x_2)^2 - \frac{1}{4} (y_4 - y_2)^2 - \frac{1}{4} (z_4 - z_2)^2 \right\}$$

$$\sum_{n \perp} = 24 + \rho\delta + \frac{2(1 + \frac{\delta}{2})}{\sqrt{2}} (x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4 - x_9 - x_{10} - x_{11} - x_{12}) + \frac{2(1 - \frac{\delta}{2})}{\sqrt{2}} (y_2 + y_9 + y_6 + y_8 - y_1 - y_{10} - y_5 - y_7)$$

$$+ \frac{2 - \frac{\delta}{2}}{\sqrt{2}} (z_4 + z_{12} + z_6 + z_5 - z_3 - z_{11} - z_8 - z_7) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (y_6 + y_8 + y_2 + y_9 - y_5 - y_7 - y_1 - y_{10})$$

$$+ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (z_5 + z_6 + z_4 + z_{12} - z_7 - z_8 - z_3 - z_{11}) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$+ \frac{1 - \frac{\delta}{2}}{2} \left[x(y_2 + y_{10} - y_1 - y_9) + z_4 + z_{11} - z_3 - z_{12} + y(x_2 + x_{10} - x_1 - x_9 + z_6 + z_7 - z_5 - z_8) \right. \\ \left. + 2(x_4 + x_{11} - x_3 - x_{12} + y_6 + y_7 - y_5 - y_8) \right]$$

$$- \frac{\delta}{4} + \frac{3\delta}{8}$$

$$+ \frac{1 - \frac{3\delta}{2}}{4} \sum_{\substack{k=1,2,9,10 \\ 3,4,11,12}} (x - x_k)^2 + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=5,7,6,8} (x - x_k)^2 + \frac{1 + \frac{\delta}{2}}{4} \sum_{k=1,2,9,10} (y - y_k)^2 + \frac{1}{4} \sum_{k=5,7,6,8} (y - y_k)^2 + \frac{1 - \frac{\delta}{2}}{2} \sum_{k=3,4,11,12} (y - y_k)^2$$

$$+ \frac{1 - \frac{\delta}{2}}{2} \sum_{k=1,2,9,10} (z - z_k)^2 + \frac{1}{4} \sum_{k=5,7,6,8} (z - z_k)^2 + \frac{1 + \frac{\delta}{2}}{4} \sum_{k=3,4,11,12} (z - z_k)^2$$

$$+ \frac{1 - \frac{\delta}{2}}{2} \left[x_1 y_1 + x_9 y_9 - x_2 y_2 - x_{10} y_{10} + z_3 z_3 + x_{12} z_{12} - x_4 z_4 - x_{11} z_{11} \right] + \frac{1}{2} [y_5 z_5 + y_8 z_8 - y_6 z_6 - y_7 z_7]$$

$$r_a^2 = 1 + \delta - (1 + \delta)(x - x_a) \sqrt{2} + (y - y_a) \sqrt{2} + (x - x_a)^2 + (y - y_a)^2 + (z - z_a)^2$$

$$r_b^2 = 1 + \delta - (1 + \delta)(x - x_b) \sqrt{2} - (y - y_b) \sqrt{2} +$$

$$r_c^2 = 1 + \delta + (1 + \delta)(x - x_c) \sqrt{2} - (y - y_c) \sqrt{2} +$$

$$r_k^2 = 1 + \delta + (1 + \delta)(x - x_k) \sqrt{2} + (y - y_k) \sqrt{2} +$$

$$\sum_{a,b,i,k} r^2 = 4(1 + \delta) + (1 + \delta) \sqrt{2} (x_a + x_b - x_i - x_k) + \sqrt{2} (y_b + y_i - y_a - y_k) + 4(x^2 + y^2 + z^2) - 2x(x_a + x_b + x_i + x_k) - 2y(y_a + y_b + y_i + y_k) - 2z(z_a + z_b + z_i + z_k) + x_a^2 + x_b^2 + x_i^2 + x_k^2 + y_a^2 + y_b^2 + y_i^2 + y_k^2 + z_a^2 + z_b^2 + z_i^2 + z_k^2$$

$$\sum_{1-12} r^2 = 12 + 8\delta + (1 + \delta) \sqrt{2} [x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4 - x_9 - x_{10} - x_{11} - x_{12}] + \sqrt{2} [y_2 + y_9 + y_6 + y_8 - y_1 - y_{10} - y_5 - y_7] + \sqrt{2} [z_4 + z_5 + z_6 + z_{12} - z_3 - z_7 - z_8 - z_{11}] + 12(x^2 + y^2 + z^2) - 2(x \sum x + y \sum y + z \sum z) + \sum x^2 + \sum y^2 + \sum z^2$$

$$(r_6^2)^2 = \left[(1 + \delta) \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + x_4 - x_6 \right]^2 + \left[\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + y_6 - y_4 \right]^2 + (z_4 - z_6)^2 = 1 + \delta + \sqrt{2} (1 + \delta)(x_4 - x_6) + \sqrt{2} (y_6 - y_4) + (x_4 - x_6)^2 + (y_6 - y_4)^2 + (z_4 - z_6)^2$$

$$(r_5^2)^2 = 1 + \delta + \sqrt{2} (1 + \delta)(x_1 - x_5) + \sqrt{2} (y_4 - y_5) + (x_1 - x_5)^2 + (y_4 - y_5)^2 + (z_4 - z_5)^2$$

$$(r_{12}^6)^2 = 1 + \delta + \sqrt{2} (1 + \delta)(x_6 - x_{12}) + \sqrt{2} (y_6 - y_{12}) + (x_6 - x_{12})^2 + (y_6 - y_{12})^2 + (z_6 - z_{12})^2$$

$$(r_{12}^5)^2 = 1 + \delta + \sqrt{2} (1 + \delta)(x_5 - x_{12}) + \sqrt{2} (y_{12} - y_5) + (x_5 - x_{12})^2 + (y_5 - y_{12})^2 + (z_5 - z_{12})^2$$

$$\sum_4 (r_{12})^2 = 4(1 + \delta) + 2\sqrt{2} (1 + \delta) (x_4 - x_{12}) + 2\sqrt{2} (y_6 - y_5) + 2 \left[x_4^2 + x_6^2 + x_6^2 + x_{12}^2 - x_4 x_5 - x_4 x_6 - x_6 x_{12} - x_5 x_{12} \right]$$

$$\sum_{(8)} (r_{12})^2 = 8(1 + \delta) + 2\sqrt{2} (1 + \delta) (x_4 + x_3 - x_{11} - x_{12}) + 2\sqrt{2} (y_6 + y_8 - y_5 - y_7) + 2 \sum_{x_{12}} x^2 - 2 \sum_{x_{12}} (x_4 x_5 + x_4 x_6 + x_6 x_{12} + x_5 x_{12} + x_3 x_8 + x_3 x_7 + x_4 x_8 + x_{11} x_7)$$

$$(r_6^2)^2 = \left(\frac{1 + \delta}{\sqrt{2}} + x_2 - x_6 \right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + y_6 - y_2 \right)^2 + (y_6 - y_2)^2$$

$$\sum_{(8)} (r_{12})^2 = 8(1 + \delta) + 2\sqrt{2} (1 + \delta) (x_2 + x_3 - x_{11} - x_{12}) + 2\sqrt{2} (y_2 + y_3 - y_{11} - y_{12}) + 2 \sum_{x_{12}} x^2 - 2 \sum_{x_{12}} (x_2 x_3 + x_2 x_8 + x_8 x_6 + x_9 x_8 + x_1 x_5 + x_1 x_7 + x_{10} x_8 + x_{10} x_{11})$$

$$(r_4^2)^2 = (x_2 - x_4)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + y_2 - y_4 \right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + z_4 - z_2 \right)^2$$

$$\sum_{(8)} (r_{12})^2 = 8 + 2\sqrt{2} (y_2 + y_9 - y_1 - y_{10}) + 2\sqrt{2} (z_4 + z_{12} - z_3 - z_{11}) + 2 \sum_{x_{12}} x^2 - 2 \sum_{x_{12}} (x_4 x_2 + x_2 x_3 + x_7 x_1 + x_1 x_3 + x_{12} x_9 + x_9 x_{11} + x_{10} x_{12} + x_{10} x_{11})$$

cable lost in 1865

1866 within $\frac{1}{4}$ mile from place
2100 fathoms

Kelvin hydrog. 1880

Stability of laminar motion 1887 //

Minimum wave velocity (capillary) 1887-1
Stability

Gravitational inst. of liquid mass 1883

On Vib. of electric sphere 1882

Stationary waves in flowing water 1886
1887

Shoal waves 1887

Deep water ship waves 1885

Tidal wave 1871

On an allied wave in Laplace Th. of Tides 1875

Notes on Inst. of ... Tides 1875

Gravitational inst. of rotating water 1879

On Forces exp. by which ... 1870

On motion of rigid ... 1873

Instabilities of columnar vortices 1880

Instability 1888
Theory of vortex lines 1867

Simple proof of Kelvin's ... 1869

Generalized ... 1867

Against surfaces of discontinuity 1894

On the vibs. of liquids in motion 1899

Notes on Hydrog. 1848

Initiation of deep-sea waves 1806

Fourier's
Conduction of Heat

1841 //

1842 //

1843 ///

1844 //

Unsteady State

1843

1845 ///

1846 //

induced Regeneration

1846

etc

1847 ///

1848 ///

1850

1852 //

1847 I

in crystals 1850 // 1851

Absolute Units 1851

Hydrogen 1848, 1849

Wohler's Thermometer scale 1848

Carnot's Th of the motive power of heat 1849

Lowering of freezing point exposed 1850

Dynamical Th of Heat 1851, 1853

Thermoelectric. ~~1851~~ 1851, 1854 Thomson effect 1856, D'Arsonval & Le Roux 1867

Dispersion 1852

Experi. Res. in Thermoelectric. 1854

Equilibrium of vapour at current 1870

Attraction of temp. by pressure of fluid 1857

Fluids in Motion Joule & Th 1852

Convective equilibrium of atmosphere 1862

Thomson Regd: Joule 1841
G. Salomonsson - Helmholtz 1847
Thomson 1851
Clausius 1857

Helmholtz 1882

There cannot be a greater mistake than that of looking superciliously upon practical applications of science. The life & soul of science is its practical application in physical science many of the greatest advances that have been made from the beginning of the world to the present time have been made in the earnest desire to turn the knowledge of the properties of matter to some purpose useful to mankind Pg 2 Ip. 86

Shuttle Units Scams -
Wicks - Wicks 1852 1856

~~There~~ Th.: began 1851 ^{advocating obtained in} 1861 the appointment of DA Committee on Shuttle Standards

E² or 8m 21% Inters longer 1881 Paris end July 1861

Artificial system Ip. 512!

Ip. 527

Electromagnetic. He teaches us nothing of the actual motions of matter constituting a magnetic wave

single volunteer = 456

Grandchild children 1855, 1855, 1855

1855, 1855, 1855

Thomson 1862

Troop 1855

→ 1855

1855

1855

1855

1855

1855

1855

1855

1855

1855

1855

1855

1855

1855

1855

Reprint of Papers on Electricity

Nature ¹⁹⁰⁵ 71 72 ¹⁹⁰⁶ 73 74 ¹⁹⁰⁷ 75

Roller. ...

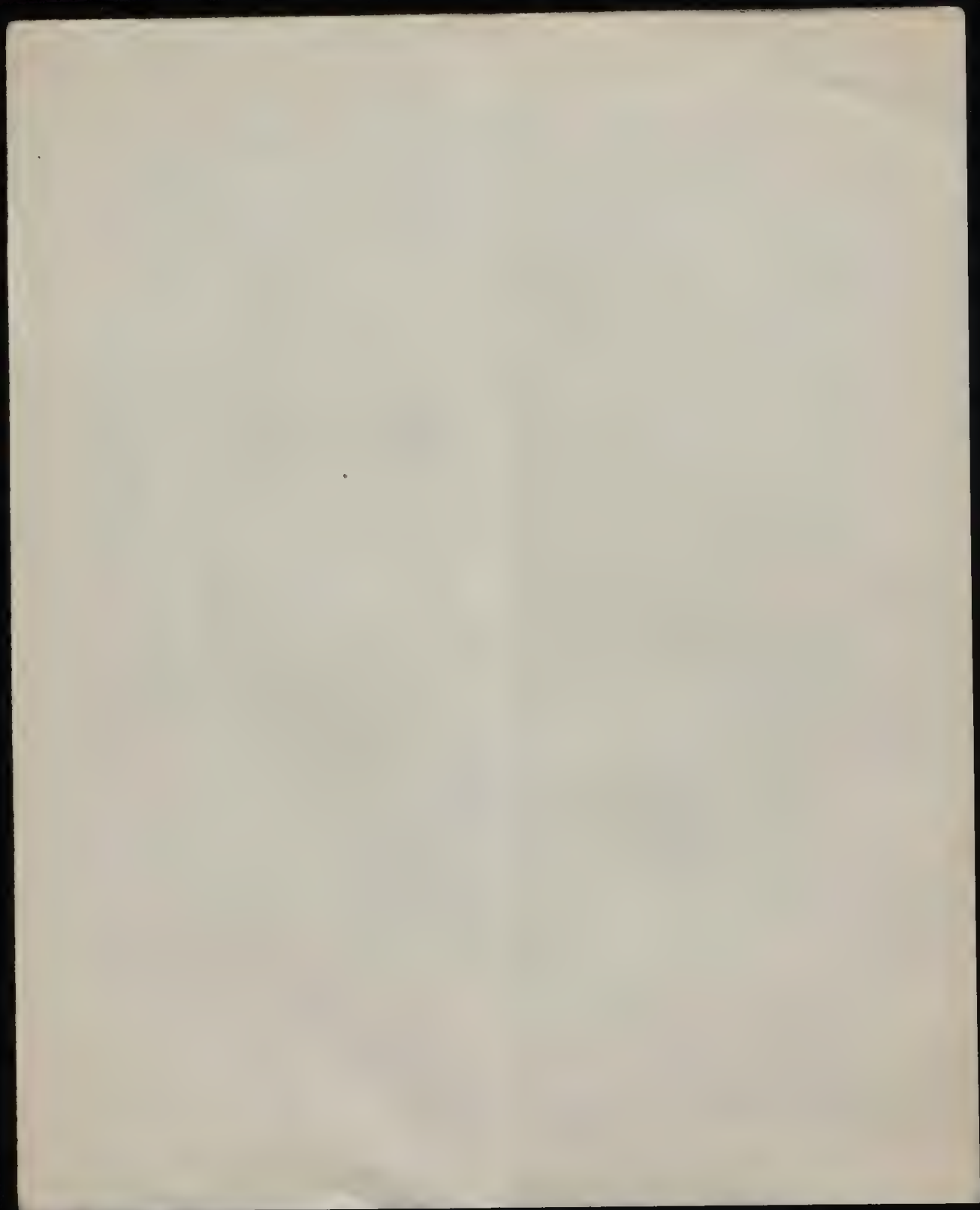
... ..

SA

4.

$$Ac_v = 6.812 - \frac{N}{7} \frac{\partial \bar{F}_g}{\partial \theta}$$

$$T(c_v) \frac{\partial v}{\partial t} = i \dots$$



Electricity 1853

Reproduction 1855 III

Effects of Strain on Thermocharts 1855 etc II
1856

Effects of Strain on Regeneration 1855 II
1878 II

Mechanical Energy of Solar System 1854

Elasticity & Heat (Encyclop) 1878

1854: See by meters, later adapted ¹⁸⁶² Helmholtz 1868
in July time ↑

Reduction of Underground Temper. 1860
1889

Age of Sun's Heat 1862

Similar looking of Earth 1862

Regularity of Earth 1862, 1876
etc

Tidal Retardation of Earth's Rot. 1866

Thermodynamic anal. of Earth's Rot. 1862

Line of atoms ¹⁸⁷² ~~1863~~ ¹⁸⁸² ~~1883~~ ¹⁸⁸⁹ ~~1889~~
Molecular Constitution of matter 1889
(Helmholtz)

Spontaneous constitution of matter 1889, 1890,
etc

Electricity viewed as possibly a mode of motion 1881

Fourier's Heat and Spreading the Calor 1856

Electricity 1855 II, 1856 II

1859 I

Velocity of El. 1860 II

1861 I

Force Layer, Calor 1865

Spreading. 1873

Plans 1856 with use of mirror galvan
first used in 1858 Helmholtz all
during its few weeks of life

and used in 1866 on the finally
successful At. calor of 1865, 1866

From that time till now, all except
that is done by a phon recorder ¹⁸⁶⁷ (1870) ¹⁸⁷² ¹⁸⁷³ ¹⁸⁷⁴ ¹⁸⁷⁵ ¹⁸⁷⁶ ¹⁸⁷⁷ ¹⁸⁷⁸ ¹⁸⁷⁹ ¹⁸⁸⁰ ¹⁸⁸¹ ¹⁸⁸² ¹⁸⁸³ ¹⁸⁸⁴ ¹⁸⁸⁵ ¹⁸⁸⁶ ¹⁸⁸⁷ ¹⁸⁸⁸ ¹⁸⁸⁹ ¹⁸⁹⁰ ¹⁸⁹¹ ¹⁸⁹² ¹⁸⁹³ ¹⁸⁹⁴ ¹⁸⁹⁵ ¹⁸⁹⁶ ¹⁸⁹⁷ ¹⁸⁹⁸ ¹⁸⁹⁹ ¹⁹⁰⁰ ¹⁹⁰¹ ¹⁹⁰² ¹⁹⁰³ ¹⁹⁰⁴ ¹⁹⁰⁵ ¹⁹⁰⁶ ¹⁹⁰⁷ ¹⁹⁰⁸ ¹⁹⁰⁹ ¹⁹¹⁰ ¹⁹¹¹ ¹⁹¹² ¹⁹¹³ ¹⁹¹⁴ ¹⁹¹⁵ ¹⁹¹⁶ ¹⁹¹⁷ ¹⁹¹⁸ ¹⁹¹⁹ ¹⁹²⁰ ¹⁹²¹ ¹⁹²² ¹⁹²³ ¹⁹²⁴ ¹⁹²⁵ ¹⁹²⁶ ¹⁹²⁷ ¹⁹²⁸ ¹⁹²⁹ ¹⁹³⁰ ¹⁹³¹ ¹⁹³² ¹⁹³³ ¹⁹³⁴ ¹⁹³⁵ ¹⁹³⁶ ¹⁹³⁷ ¹⁹³⁸ ¹⁹³⁹ ¹⁹⁴⁰ ¹⁹⁴¹ ¹⁹⁴² ¹⁹⁴³ ¹⁹⁴⁴ ¹⁹⁴⁵ ¹⁹⁴⁶ ¹⁹⁴⁷ ¹⁹⁴⁸ ¹⁹⁴⁹ ¹⁹⁵⁰ ¹⁹⁵¹ ¹⁹⁵² ¹⁹⁵³ ¹⁹⁵⁴ ¹⁹⁵⁵ ¹⁹⁵⁶ ¹⁹⁵⁷ ¹⁹⁵⁸ ¹⁹⁵⁹ ¹⁹⁶⁰ ¹⁹⁶¹ ¹⁹⁶² ¹⁹⁶³ ¹⁹⁶⁴ ¹⁹⁶⁵ ¹⁹⁶⁶ ¹⁹⁶⁷ ¹⁹⁶⁸ ¹⁹⁶⁹ ¹⁹⁷⁰ ¹⁹⁷¹ ¹⁹⁷² ¹⁹⁷³ ¹⁹⁷⁴ ¹⁹⁷⁵ ¹⁹⁷⁶ ¹⁹⁷⁷ ¹⁹⁷⁸ ¹⁹⁷⁹ ¹⁹⁸⁰ ¹⁹⁸¹ ¹⁹⁸² ¹⁹⁸³ ¹⁹⁸⁴ ¹⁹⁸⁵ ¹⁹⁸⁶ ¹⁹⁸⁷ ¹⁹⁸⁸ ¹⁹⁸⁹ ¹⁹⁹⁰ ¹⁹⁹¹ ¹⁹⁹² ¹⁹⁹³ ¹⁹⁹⁴ ¹⁹⁹⁵ ¹⁹⁹⁶ ¹⁹⁹⁷ ¹⁹⁹⁸ ¹⁹⁹⁹ ²⁰⁰⁰ ²⁰⁰¹ ²⁰⁰² ²⁰⁰³ ²⁰⁰⁴ ²⁰⁰⁵ ²⁰⁰⁶ ²⁰⁰⁷ ²⁰⁰⁸ ²⁰⁰⁹ ²⁰¹⁰ ²⁰¹¹ ²⁰¹² ²⁰¹³ ²⁰¹⁴ ²⁰¹⁵ ²⁰¹⁶ ²⁰¹⁷ ²⁰¹⁸ ²⁰¹⁹ ²⁰²⁰ ²⁰²¹ ²⁰²² ²⁰²³ ²⁰²⁴ ²⁰²⁵ ²⁰²⁶ ²⁰²⁷ ²⁰²⁸ ²⁰²⁹ ²⁰³⁰ ²⁰³¹ ²⁰³² ²⁰³³ ²⁰³⁴ ²⁰³⁵ ²⁰³⁶ ²⁰³⁷ ²⁰³⁸ ²⁰³⁹ ²⁰⁴⁰ ²⁰⁴¹ ²⁰⁴² ²⁰⁴³ ²⁰⁴⁴ ²⁰⁴⁵ ²⁰⁴⁶ ²⁰⁴⁷ ²⁰⁴⁸ ²⁰⁴⁹ ²⁰⁵⁰ ²⁰⁵¹ ²⁰⁵² ²⁰⁵³ ²⁰⁵⁴ ²⁰⁵⁵ ²⁰⁵⁶ ²⁰⁵⁷ ²⁰⁵⁸ ²⁰⁵⁹ ²⁰⁶⁰ ²⁰⁶¹ ²⁰⁶² 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$$11. \quad \delta v \cdot d\mathbf{p} - \frac{\Phi}{T} dT$$

$$\Phi' = M_1' \frac{\partial \Phi'}{\partial M_1'} + M_2' \frac{\partial \Phi'}{\partial M_2'}$$

$$\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial M_1'} = \frac{\partial \Phi'}{\partial M_1'} + M_1' \frac{\partial^2 \Phi'}{\partial M_1'^2} + M_2' \frac{\partial^2 \Phi'}{\partial M_1' \partial M_2'}$$

$$\frac{M_1' \frac{\partial^2 \Phi'}{\partial M_1' \partial M_2'}}{\partial M_1' \partial M_2'} = \varphi'$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \Phi'}{\partial M_1'^2} = - \frac{M_2'}{M_1'^2} \varphi'$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \Phi'}{\partial M_2'^2} = - \frac{\varphi'}{M_2'}$$

$$M_1'' \frac{\partial^2 \Phi''}{\partial M_1'' \partial M_2''} = \varphi''$$

$$a). \quad \delta M_1' = - \delta M_1''$$

$$\delta M_2' = \delta M_2'' = 0$$

$$c' = \frac{M_2'}{M_1'}$$

$$c'' = \frac{M_2''}{M_1''}$$

$$\frac{\delta v \cdot d\mathbf{p}}{T} - \frac{\Phi_a}{T} dT - \delta M_1'' (\varphi' dc' - \varphi'' dc'') = 0$$

$$r_a = \frac{\Phi_a}{\delta M_1''}$$

$$b_a = \frac{\delta_a v}{\delta M_1''}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} a). \quad \frac{r_a}{T} dT - b_a d\mathbf{p} &= \varphi' dc' + \varphi'' dc'' \\ b). \quad \frac{r_b}{T} dT - b_b d\mathbf{p} &= -\varphi' \frac{dc'}{c'} + \varphi'' \frac{dc''}{c''} \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$d\mathbf{p} = \frac{(r_a + c'' r_b) dT + (1 - \frac{c''}{c'}) T \varphi' dc'}{(b_a + c'' b_b) T}$$

$$-dc'' = \frac{\left(\frac{1}{b_a} + \frac{1}{c' b_b}\right) \varphi' dc' + \left(\frac{r_a}{b_a} - \frac{r_b}{b_b}\right) \frac{dT}{T}}{\frac{1}{b_a} + \frac{1}{c'' b_b} \varphi''}$$

δ zmienna 2. rzędu μ, T

d 2μ - zmienna 1. rzędu M

$$\Phi = U - TS + pV$$

$$\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial T} = \frac{\partial U}{\partial T} - S - T \frac{\partial S}{\partial T} + p \frac{\partial V}{\partial T}$$

$$\delta \Phi = 0$$

$$\delta(\Phi + d\Phi) = 0$$

$$d\Phi = \underbrace{\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial p}}_{=0} dp + \underbrace{\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial T}}_{=-S} dT + \sum \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial M_i} dM_i + \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial M_2} dM_2$$

$$\delta v dp - S \delta T + \sum \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial M_i} \delta M_i = 0$$

$$\sum \frac{Q}{T}$$

Wzrost jednego składnika w dwóch fazach

T musi zależeć.

$$\delta v dp - \frac{Q}{T} dT + \delta \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial M_i} \delta M_i + \delta \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial M_2} \delta M_2 = 0$$

$$\Phi = r \delta M_2$$

$$\delta v = (v'' - v') \delta M_2 \quad r = T \frac{dQ}{dT} (v'' - v')$$

dw. składniki

$$\delta \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial M_1} = \frac{\partial^2 \Phi}{\partial M_1^2} \delta M_1 + \frac{\partial^2 \Phi}{\partial M_1 \partial M_2} \delta M_2$$

$$\delta \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial M_2} = \frac{\partial^2 \Phi}{\partial M_1 \partial M_2} \delta M_1 + \frac{\partial^2 \Phi}{\partial M_2^2} \delta M_2$$

[Handwritten notes and diagrams on the right margin, including a phase diagram with two regions and a vertical line.]

Wahadde 2 qum

Wahadde 3 qum



sho'osa into the position 0

$$mg \sin \phi = mg \frac{a}{a} = m \frac{dv}{dt}$$

~~$$m \frac{dv}{dt} = mg \sin \phi$$~~

problemi ioh ala qumada

mahe shayqum

Ma ioh ala inqumada katon q?

Explain the energy mechanism: the mechanical energy of the system is constant

$$\left(a \frac{dy}{dt}\right)^2 + \left(a \sin \phi \frac{dy}{dt}\right)^2 - 2g \cos \phi = \text{const}$$

$$(a \sin \phi)^2 \frac{dy}{dt}$$

$$= c \parallel \left(a \frac{dy}{dt}\right)^2 + (a \phi \frac{dy}{dt})^2 - 2g(1 - \frac{\phi^2}{2}) = \text{const}$$

$$\text{variety } a \phi = 2$$

$$\left(\frac{dy}{dt}\right)^2 + \left(2 \frac{dy}{dt}\right)^2 = \text{const} + 2g - g \frac{y^2}{a^2}$$

To solve the problem we use the energy conservation

$$2 \frac{dy}{dt} = c$$

$$\text{Take the } m \frac{dy}{dt} = -\int \frac{y}{a}$$

$$m \frac{dy}{dt} = +mg - \int \frac{y}{a}$$

$$m \frac{dy}{dt} = -\int \frac{y}{a}$$

$$m \frac{dy}{dt} = mg y - \int \frac{y}{a} dy$$

$$m \left(2 \frac{dy}{dt} - x \frac{dy}{dt}\right) = \text{const}$$

$$\int = mg$$

Wahadde 4 qum

Furq 2 qum

To solve the problem we use the energy conservation

Engels wheel takes Tek.

$$x = a \cos \varphi$$

$$y = a \sin \varphi$$

$$m \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} = -\frac{1}{a} x \quad \left\| \begin{array}{l} y \\ x \end{array} \right.$$

$$m \frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} = -\frac{1}{a} y$$

$$m \left(y \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} - x \frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} \right) = m g x$$

engels!

$$\left\| m \left(x \frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} + y \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} \right) = m g y - \frac{1}{a} x \right.$$

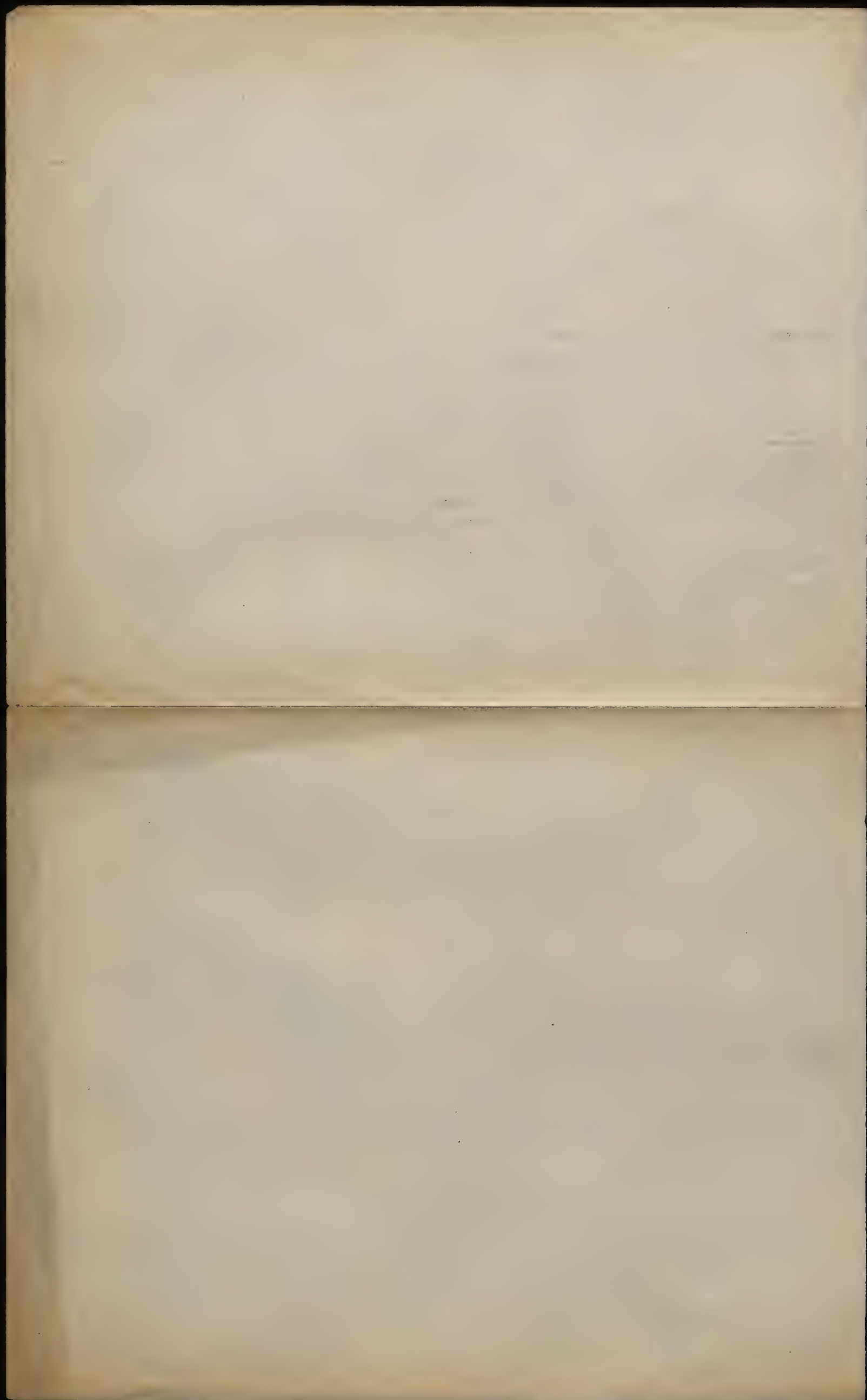
$$x = a \cos \varphi$$

$$m g \cos \varphi + m \frac{a \sin^2 \varphi}{a}$$

Hierzu gehören insbesondere die Newton'sche Beugelabbeugung, die Verteilung von Emulsions teilchen im ^{Ereignis}~~Lichtfeld~~,
die von Fredberg untersuchten Unregelmäßigkeiten der Verteilung von ~~Teilchen~~ kolloidalen Lösungen, die
Opaleszenz Erscheinungen in ~~Flüssigen~~ Gasen und Emulsionen in der Nähe des kritischen Zustandes, das Phänomen des Himmels,
ferner an Emulsionen und Dispersionen beobachtete optische Erscheinungen, u. dgl.

Sehen gesten bilden.
Alle diese Entz. entstehen aber Hauptw. durch thermogen. und kinetische Thren. im jenseit. der letzten,
~~der letzten~~ es folgt, dass die zweite Hauptstelle in der von Clausen, Thomson's A. angewandten Form nicht richtig ist,
da in mikroskopischen ^{Räumen} Verhältnissen (z. B. während) ihnen widersprechende Prozesse vor sich gehen, und außerdem dasselbe auch

Von man seine ~~Fähigkeit~~^{unbegrenzt} auf dauernd Pium einschränkt.
Voraus kann man bei einem fertigen Skizze mit hohen L- für besserer Platz geben, aber dann ist schon Spiel
den doch kein dauernd Skizzenbild.



$$\frac{\alpha}{a-\xi^2} = \frac{\beta}{k_1+k_2\xi} = \frac{\alpha(k_1+k_2\xi) + \beta(a-\xi^2)}{(a-\xi^2)(k_1+k_2\xi)}$$

$$k_1\alpha = \beta$$

$$k_1^2 - k_2^2\xi^2 + a - \xi^2$$

$$= \beta(k_1 - k_2\xi)$$

$$= \frac{1}{k_2^2} \left[\frac{k_1 - k_2\xi}{a - \xi^2} \right] + \frac{1}{k_1 + k_2\xi}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{k_1}{k_2^2} - \frac{\xi}{k_2}}{a - \xi^2} + \frac{1}{k_1 + k_2\xi} = \frac{\frac{k_1}{k_2^2} - \xi^2 + a + \xi^2}{(a - \xi^2)(k_1 + k_2\xi)}$$

$$= \left(\frac{k_1}{k_2^2} - a \right) \dots$$

$$\frac{1}{(a - \xi^2)(k_1 + k_2\xi)} = \frac{k_2^2}{k_1^2 - a k_2^2} \left\{ \frac{1}{k_2^2} \frac{k_1 - k_2\xi}{a - \xi^2} - \frac{1}{k_1 + k_2\xi} \right\}$$

$$\frac{k_1^2 - k_2^2\xi^2 + a k_2^2 + k_2^2\xi^2}{k_2^2(a - \xi^2)(k_1 + k_2\xi)}$$

$$= \frac{k_1 - k_2\xi}{(k_1^2 - a k_2^2)(a - \xi^2)} - \frac{k_2^2}{(k_1^2 - a k_2^2)(k_1 + k_2\xi)}$$

$$a = \xi^2$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{(a-x)(k_1+k_2\sqrt{x})} = \frac{1}{k_1^2 - a k_2^2} \left\{ \frac{k_1\xi - k_2\xi^2}{a - \xi^2} d\xi - \frac{k_2^2}{k_1^2 - a k_2^2} \int \frac{\xi d\xi}{k_1 + k_2\xi} \right\}$$

$$\frac{k_1\xi - k_2\xi^2}{a - \xi^2} = \frac{k_1}{2} \frac{1}{a - \xi^2} + \dots$$

$$J_1 = k_1 \int \frac{\xi}{a - \xi^2} d\xi = -\frac{k_1}{2} \log(a - \xi^2)$$

$$-k_2 \int \frac{\xi^2}{a - \xi^2} d\xi = -k_2 \int \left(\frac{a}{a - \xi^2} - 1 \right) d\xi = -k_2 \left\{ \frac{\sqrt{a}}{2} \log \frac{\sqrt{a} + \xi}{\sqrt{a} - \xi} - \xi \right\}$$

$$\int \frac{\xi}{k_1 + k_2\xi} d\xi = \int \left[1 - \frac{k_1}{k_1 + k_2\xi} \right] d\xi = \frac{\xi}{k_2} - \frac{k_1}{k_2^2} \log(k_1 + k_2\xi)$$

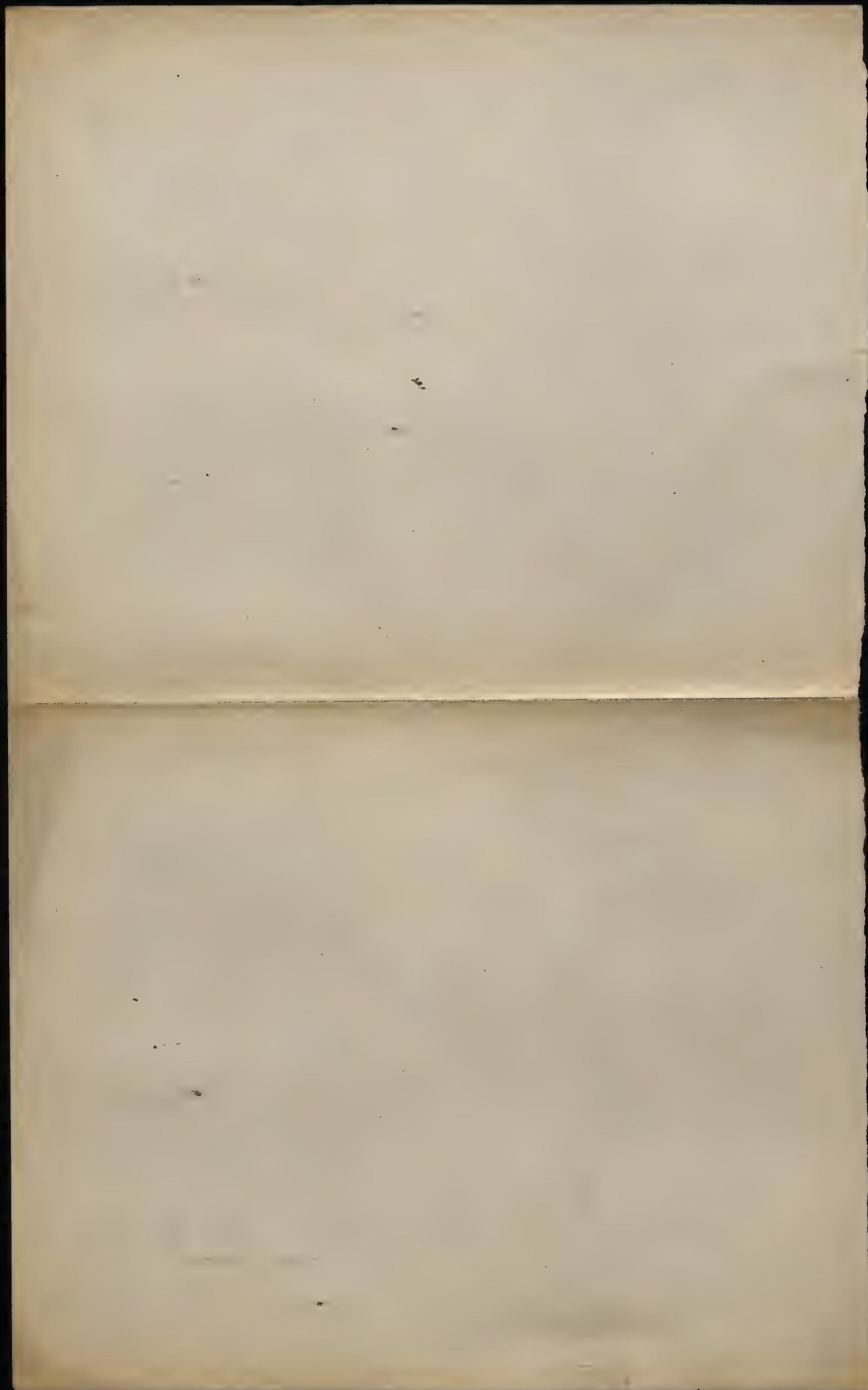
$$\frac{-1}{k_1^2 - a k_2^2} \left\{ \frac{k_1}{2} \log(a - \xi^2) + k_2 \frac{\sqrt{a}}{2} \log \frac{\sqrt{a} + \xi}{\sqrt{a} - \xi} - \xi \right\} - \frac{k_2^2}{k_1^2 - a k_2^2} \left[\frac{1}{k_2} - \frac{k_1}{k_2^2} \log(k_1 + k_2\xi) \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{k_2} + \dots$$

$$\frac{-1}{k_1^2 - a k_2^2} \left\{ \frac{k_1}{a - \xi^2} + k_2 \frac{\sqrt{a}}{2} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{a} + \xi} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{a} - \xi} \right) - k_2 \right\} - \frac{k_2^2}{k_1^2 - a k_2^2} \left[\frac{1}{k_2} - \frac{k_1}{k_2^2} \frac{1}{k_1 + k_2\xi} \right]$$

$$+ \frac{k_2^2}{a - \xi^2} - \frac{k_2^2 \xi}{k_1^2 - a k_2^2} \frac{1}{k_1 + k_2\xi}$$

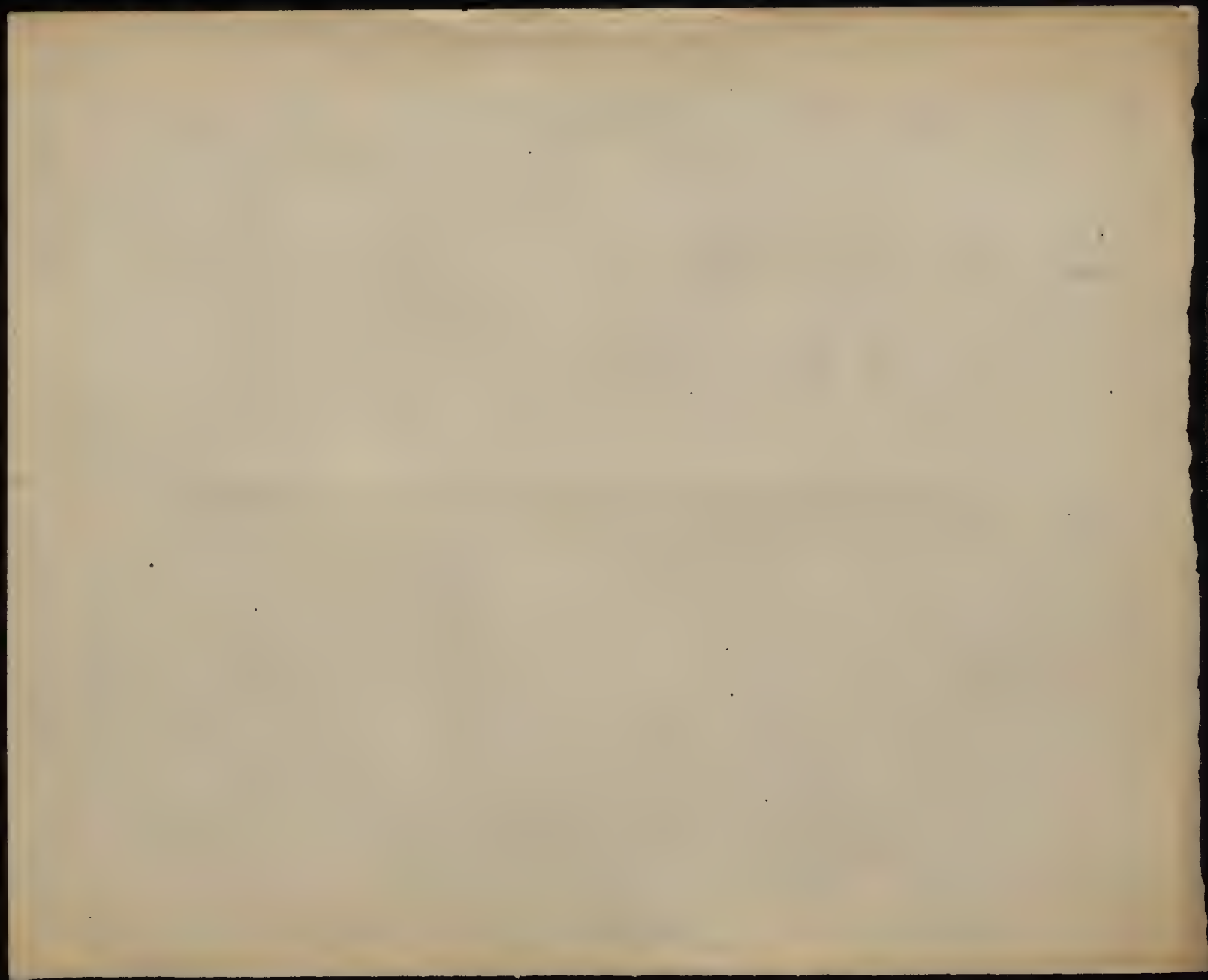
$$- \frac{k_1}{2(k_1^2 - a k_2^2)} \frac{k_1^2 - 2\xi^2}{a - \xi^2}$$



$$-t = \frac{k_1}{k_1^2 - a k_2^2} \mathcal{I}_y(k_1 + k_2 \sqrt{x}) + \frac{1}{2(k_2 \sqrt{a} - k_1)} \mathcal{I}_y(\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{x}) - \frac{1}{2(k_2 \sqrt{a} + k_1)} \mathcal{I}_y(\sqrt{a} - \sqrt{x})$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = k_1 + k_2 \sqrt{x} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{a k_2}{\sqrt{x}} = 0$$

$$\frac{k_1}{k_2} = \frac{a}{2\sqrt{x}} - \sqrt{x} = \frac{a - 2x}{2\sqrt{x}}$$



drutem
Elipsoidalni i drugi argumenti

Priz gde se argumenti pismeno = A

1 de blizine nula = B



priz gde se argumenti pismeno = A

$$F_a = A(U \cos \theta - V \sin \theta) \quad F_a \sin \theta = +F_b \cos \theta$$

$$F_b = 0(U \sin \theta + V \cos \theta) \quad F_a \cos \theta + F_b \sin \theta = F$$

$$A(U \cos \theta - V \sin \theta) = 0(U \sin \theta + V \cos \theta)$$

$$(A - 0)U \sin \theta \cos \theta = (A \sin \theta + 0 \cos \theta)V$$

$$V = U \frac{(A - 0) \sin \theta \cos \theta}{A \sin \theta + 0 \cos \theta}$$

$$F = U(A \sin \theta + 0 \cos \theta) + V(0 - A) \sin \theta \cos \theta$$

$$= U[A \sin \theta + 0 \cos \theta]$$

$$= U \left[A \sin \theta + 0 \cos \theta + \frac{(A - 0)^2 \sin \theta \cos \theta}{A \sin \theta + 0 \cos \theta} \right]$$

$$\frac{F}{U} = \frac{[A + (0 - A) \sin \theta][0 + (A - 0) \sin \theta] - (A - 0)^2 \sin \theta \cos \theta + (A - 0)^2 \sin \theta \cos \theta}{A \sin \theta + 0 \cos \theta}$$

$$A \sin \theta + 0 \cos \theta$$

$$= A \cdot 0 + \frac{[0 - A \sin \theta + A \sin \theta] \sin \theta - (A - 0)^2 \sin \theta \cos \theta + (A - 0)^2 \sin \theta \cos \theta}{A \sin \theta + 0 \cos \theta}$$

$$= \frac{A \cdot 0}{A \sin \theta + 0 \cos \theta}$$

$$U = F \left[\frac{1}{0} \sin \theta + \frac{1}{A} \cos \theta \right]$$

priz gde se argumenti pismeno = A

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{U} &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} U \sin \theta d\theta \\ &= F \left[\frac{1}{0} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin \theta d\theta + \frac{1}{A} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos \theta \sin \theta d\theta \right] \\ &= F \left[\frac{2}{3 \cdot 0} + \frac{1}{3 \cdot A} \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$V = F \frac{(A - 0) \sin \theta \cos \theta}{A \cdot 0} = F \left(\frac{1}{0} - \frac{1}{A} \right) \sin \theta \cos \theta$$

$$\frac{a}{b} = \beta$$

$$R = \frac{4}{3} L$$

Re

R

a

R

Resistance of dipole of revolution = $6\pi R U$



$$R = \frac{4}{3} \frac{1}{\frac{b^2 - 2a^2}{(b^2 - a^2)^{3/2}} + \frac{a}{b^2 a^2}}$$

$$\arccos \frac{a}{b} = \frac{\pi}{2} - \arctan \left(\frac{a}{\sqrt{b^2 - a^2}} \right) = \frac{\pi}{2} - \arctan \frac{\sqrt{b^2 - a^2}}{a}$$

$$\arctan x = \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{1}{x} \right)^3 - \frac{1}{5} \left(\frac{1}{x} \right)^5 + \frac{1}{7} \left(\frac{1}{x} \right)^7 - \dots$$

$$\arccos \frac{a}{b} = \frac{\sqrt{b^2 - a^2}}{a} - \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{\sqrt{b^2 - a^2}}{a} \right)^3 + \frac{1}{5} \left(\frac{\sqrt{b^2 - a^2}}{a} \right)^5 - \dots$$

$$= \frac{b}{a} - \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{b}{a} \right)^3 + \frac{1}{5} \left(\frac{b}{a} \right)^5 - \dots$$

$$b^2 - a^2 = b^2 \varepsilon^2$$

$$b^2 - a^2 = b^2 \varepsilon^2$$

$$a^2 = b^2 (1 - \varepsilon^2)$$

$$b^2 - 2a^2 = b^2 (2\varepsilon^2 - 1)$$

$$\frac{a}{b^2 a^2} = \frac{b \sqrt{1 - \varepsilon^2}}{b^2 \varepsilon^2}$$

$$R = \frac{4}{3} \frac{b}{\left[\frac{\varepsilon}{\sqrt{1 - \varepsilon^2}} - \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{\varepsilon}{\sqrt{1 - \varepsilon^2}} \right)^3 + \frac{\varepsilon}{5} - \right] \frac{2\varepsilon^2 - 1}{\varepsilon^3} + \frac{\sqrt{1 - \varepsilon^2}}{\varepsilon^2}} = \frac{4}{3} \frac{b \varepsilon^2}{\sqrt{1 - \varepsilon^2}} \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{3} (2\varepsilon^2 - 1) \left[\frac{1}{1 - \varepsilon^2} - \frac{1}{3} \frac{\varepsilon^2}{(1 - \varepsilon^2)^{3/2}} \right]}$$

$$= \frac{4}{3} \frac{b \varepsilon^2}{\sqrt{1 - \varepsilon^2}} \frac{1}{1 - (1 - 2\varepsilon^2) \left[1 + \varepsilon^2 + \varepsilon^4 + \varepsilon^6 - \frac{\varepsilon^2}{3} (1 + 2\varepsilon^2 + 3\varepsilon^4) + \frac{\varepsilon^4}{5} (1 + 3\varepsilon^2) - \frac{\varepsilon^6}{7} \right]}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 + \varepsilon^2 + \varepsilon^4 + \varepsilon^6 \\ - \frac{\varepsilon^2}{3} - \frac{2\varepsilon^4}{3} - \frac{\varepsilon^6}{3} \\ + \frac{\varepsilon^4}{5} + \frac{3\varepsilon^6}{5} \\ - \frac{\varepsilon^6}{7} \end{array}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{r} 1 + \frac{2}{3} \varepsilon^2 + \frac{8}{15} \varepsilon^4 + \frac{16}{35} \varepsilon^6 \\ - 2 - \frac{4}{3} \varepsilon^2 - \frac{16}{15} \varepsilon^4 \\ \hline (1 - \frac{4}{3} \varepsilon^2 - \frac{4}{5} \varepsilon^4 - \frac{64}{105} \varepsilon^6) \end{array} \right\}$$

$$= \frac{4}{3} \frac{b}{\sqrt{1 - \varepsilon^2}} \left[\frac{4}{3} + \frac{4}{5} \varepsilon^2 + \frac{64}{105} \varepsilon^4 \right]^{-1} = \frac{b}{\sqrt{1 - \varepsilon^2}} \left[1 + \frac{2}{5} \varepsilon^2 + \frac{16}{35} \varepsilon^4 \right]^{-1}$$

$$1 - \frac{3}{5} \varepsilon^2 - \frac{16}{35} \varepsilon^4 = 1 - \frac{3\varepsilon^2}{5} - \frac{17}{5.35} \varepsilon^4 + \frac{9}{25} \varepsilon^4 + \frac{2}{8} \varepsilon^4$$

$$= b \left[1 - \frac{\varepsilon^2}{10} + \frac{389}{40.35} \varepsilon^4 \right]$$

$$a : b = 3 : 4$$

$$\varepsilon = (1 - \frac{1}{9}) = \frac{8}{9}$$

$$\frac{a}{b} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\frac{a}{b^2 a^2} = \frac{\frac{1}{3}}{\frac{1}{9}} = \frac{3}{8}$$

$$\frac{b^2 - 2a^2}{(b^2 - a^2)^{3/2}} = \frac{(1 - \frac{2}{9}) \cdot 27}{8^{3/2}} = \frac{21}{\sqrt{64} \cdot 8} = \frac{21}{16 \sqrt{2}}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 47712 \\ 9.52288 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 70.58 \cdot 2 \\ 180 \end{array}$$

$$1231$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 0.8031 \cdot \frac{2}{3} \\ 27093 \\ 135465 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 8484 \\ 4971 \\ 3455 \\ - 2553 \\ \hline 0.0902 \\ 1.7222 \\ 4.4124 \\ - 1.35465 \\ \hline 0.05775 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} + 1742 \\ + 0.375 \\ \hline 1.517 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 8848 \\ 4771 \\ \hline 2619 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1818 \\ 4771 \\ \hline 6581 \end{array}$$

$$R = 1.739$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 0.1810 \\ 0.2220 \\ 1.5030 \\ - 1.35465 \\ \hline 0.14835 \end{array}$$

$$R = 0.879 \cdot b$$

$$\textcircled{I} \Rightarrow a=b \quad c=\frac{4}{3}$$

$$R = \frac{4}{3} \frac{1}{\frac{2-\frac{4}{3}}{(\frac{8}{9})^{3/2}} \arccos \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{\frac{8}{9}}} = \frac{4}{3} \frac{1}{\frac{17}{9} \frac{273}{8\sqrt{8}} \arccos(\frac{1}{3}) + \frac{2}{8}} = \frac{32}{9} \frac{1}{\frac{17}{\sqrt{8}} \arccos \frac{1}{3} + 1}$$

$$\arccos \frac{1}{3} = 1.231$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 0.6902 \\ 1.2309 \\ 1.3206 \\ - 45155 \\ \hline 0.86905 \\ 45 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 73970 \\ 83970 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 0.9241 \\ 9542 \\ \hline 1.8783 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 0.2404 \\ 9542 \\ \hline 1.1946 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1.5051 \\ 1.1946 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1.5051 \\ - 1.8783 \\ \hline -0.3732 \end{array}$$

$$(R = 0.4235 a)$$

W rozin $c=0$:

$$R = \frac{4}{3\pi}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 0.4971 \\ 4771 \\ \hline 0.9742 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 6021 \\ 9742 \\ \hline 0.6279 \end{array}$$

$$\parallel R = 0.424$$

Czy state ni minimum?

$$\frac{a^2 - c^2}{a^2} = \varepsilon^2 = 1 - \frac{c^2}{a^2}$$

$$c^2 = a^2 [1 - \varepsilon^2]$$

$$2a^2 - c^2 = a^2 (1 + \varepsilon^2)$$

$$\text{dla } \frac{c}{a} = \beta$$

$$R = \frac{4a}{3} \frac{1}{3 \left[\frac{(1+\varepsilon^2)}{\varepsilon^3} \arccos \sqrt{1-\varepsilon^2} + \frac{\sqrt{1-\varepsilon^2}}{\varepsilon^2} \right]} = \frac{4a}{3} \frac{1}{\frac{2-\beta^2}{\sqrt{1-\beta^2}^3} \arccos \beta + \frac{\beta}{1-\beta^2}}$$

$$\frac{d}{d\beta} \left[\right] = - \frac{2-\beta^2}{\sqrt{1-\beta^2}^3} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\beta^2}} - \frac{2\beta}{\sqrt{1-\beta^2}^3} \arccos \beta + \frac{(2-\beta^2) 3\beta}{(1-\beta^2)^{5/2}} \arccos \beta + \frac{1}{1-\beta^2} + \frac{2\beta^2}{(1-\beta^2)^2}$$

$$= \frac{-2+\beta^2+1-\beta^2}{(1-\beta^2)^2} \frac{-1+2\beta^2}{(1-\beta^2)^2} + \frac{6\beta-3\beta^3-2\beta+2\beta^3}{(1-\beta^2)^{5/2}} \arccos \beta$$

$$= \frac{4\beta-2\beta^3}{(1-\beta^2)^{5/2}} \arccos \beta$$

=0 dla:

$$-1+2\beta^2 + \frac{(4\beta-2\beta^3)}{\sqrt{1-\beta^2}} \arccos \beta = 0$$

$$-1+2\beta^2 + \frac{4-\beta^2}{\sqrt{1-\beta^2}} \beta \arccos \beta = 0$$

$$2\beta^2 + \frac{4-\beta^2}{\sqrt{1-\beta^2}} \beta \arccos \beta = 1$$

to da wartość minimalną $\frac{c}{a}$

~~Wielomianowa~~

25

Wielomianowa" oznaczałoby tylko tyle, że nie dany

$$x = ct$$

$$y = \frac{g}{2} t^2$$

możemy więc pisać dwa równania, które w tym przypadku wypada
być równoważne, ale z innymi równaniami

chodzi o pole siły [pełni rolę w rozumieniu siły, jak np. przyspieszenie, jak np. x, y, z]

aby to pociągnąć trzeba zrobić użytek z doświadczenia z zmiennymi warunkami powtarzanymi

Jakiś czas w tym zakresie

$$\text{rozważmy równanie } \frac{dx}{dt} = f(x, y, z, t) \quad \text{bez stałych } a, b, c, \dots$$

Jest to ogólnie skomplikowane $x = \alpha + \beta_1 t$

$$y = \alpha_2 + \beta_2 t + \frac{g}{2} t^2$$

$$z = \alpha_3 + \beta_3 t$$

to wtedy jedynie można pisać, że
obciążenie ulega zmianie w czasie (tę

(zatem u zmianie $\alpha, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \dots$)

$$\text{jest } \frac{d^2}{dt^2} = -g$$

$$V = -mg$$

Faktem jest, że pole siły.

Nymer to użytkownik

Odniesienie

Przebieg i jakie symplektyki są takie, które nie są przewidziane
jakie warunki one będą w pewnym zakresie

$$X = f. \dots \dots \dots = m \frac{dx}{dt}$$

$$Y = \dots \dots \dots = \dots$$

$$Z = \dots \dots \dots = \dots$$

Jakiś czas w tym zakresie $\frac{dx}{dt} = \int X dt$

ps3 paper

$$m \frac{dy}{dt} = \dots$$

$$m \frac{dz}{dt} = \dots$$

ale to trochę nie pomaga, ponieważ to nie jest odpowiedź

$$\text{interakcja } \int X dx + Y dy + Z dz = m \sum \dot{x}_i ds = m \dots \dots \dots // U - h_0$$

$$\dot{r} = \frac{L}{\mu} \sin \varphi$$

$$\dot{\varphi} = \frac{C}{r^2}$$

$$\dot{r}^2 + r^2 \dot{\varphi}^2 = \frac{L^2}{\mu^2} \sin^2 \varphi + \frac{C^2}{r^2} = \frac{L^2}{\mu^2} \left[1 - \frac{1}{\sin^2 \varphi} \right] + \frac{C^2}{r^2}$$

druga definicja pędu
 a pęd (pęd ułożeniowy) dróg
 i że współrzędne i ich zmiany dróg
 były funkcjami czasu
 i były całkowite (położenie, pęd)

$$x = f(t) \frac{a}{2}$$

$$y = -$$

$$\frac{\partial x}{\partial t} = - \frac{\partial y}{\partial t} = \alpha - \frac{\rho}{2}$$

$$= \frac{L^2}{\mu^2} - \frac{C^2}{r^2} + \frac{C^2}{\mu^2} \frac{2}{r} - \dots$$

Jedną z dwóch o nęty pędów to w razie ruchu pęd o jednym stopniu swobody to
 trójkąt o zachowaniu; wystarcza do wyznaczenia ruchu

To też dzięki opóźnieniu do uwzględnienia wahać się będzie pęd o ruchu
 punktu ułożeniowego μ

Wzrost

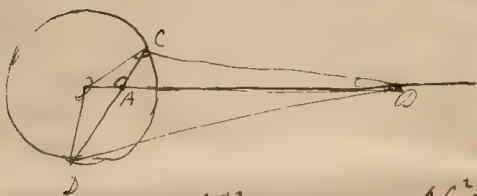
$$\left(\frac{d\varphi}{dt} \right)^2 = a^2 \left(\frac{d\varphi}{dt} \right)^2 = g h (1 - \cos \varphi) + \dots = g h \frac{\varphi^2}{2} + \dots$$

Ojciec dla systemów punktów

Średnie masy

momenty wyważenia

ciężar



$$\frac{AC^2}{CD^2}$$

$$AC^2 = OA \cdot OD$$

$$= \frac{OA}{CD}$$

$$\frac{AC}{CD} = \frac{OA}{CD}$$

$$\frac{AC}{OC} = \frac{CD}{OD}$$

$$\frac{AC}{CD} = \frac{OC}{OD}$$

1780

1781

1782

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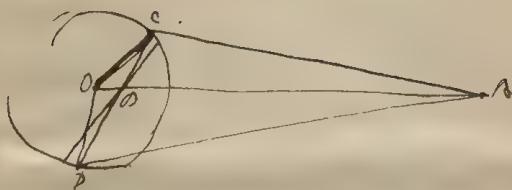
1796

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1796



$$\frac{1}{\cos} \cdot \frac{CO^2}{CA^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{\cos} \frac{DO^2}{DA^2}$$

$$CA : OA = CO : OC$$

$$\frac{CO}{CA} = \frac{OC}{OA}$$

$$\frac{1}{\cos} \left(\frac{OC}{OA} \right)^2 \cdot \cos$$

$$CO : OC = OC : OA$$

$$CO = \frac{OP \cdot OC}{OA}$$

$$CAO = \angle CO$$

1). ~~Udowodnij, że~~ Ruch po okręgu z jednostajną prędkością kątową wymaga wydatku energii. 178

~~Wskazać, że~~ Zwiększenie prędkości kątowej (czyli częstotliwości obrotu)

Wskazuje potrzebę dostarczenia energii.

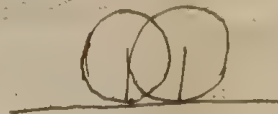
2). Ruch po okręgu

$$y = a(1 - \cos \omega t)$$

$$x = a(\omega t + \sin \omega t)$$

$$X = m a \omega^2 \cos \omega t$$

$$Y = m a \omega^2 \sin \omega t$$



jaką prędkość uzyskasz?

jakie siły działają na ciało?

$$\text{Długość: } y = b(1 - \cos \omega t) \quad b = \frac{a}{\omega^2} = a(1 - \beta \omega^2 t)$$

$$x =$$

$$ct - \frac{a}{\omega^2} \omega^2 t = a(\omega t - \beta \omega^2 t)$$

$$r^2 = \sqrt{\left(\frac{a^2 \omega^2}{a^2} + \frac{a^2 \omega^2}{b^2}\right)}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}(r^2 \ddot{\varphi})$$

$$2r\dot{r}\dot{\varphi} + r^2\ddot{\varphi}$$

$$\ddot{r} = \frac{a^2 \omega^2}{b^2}$$

$$\ddot{y} = + a \omega^2 \cos \omega t$$

$$\ddot{x} = - a \omega^2 \sin \omega t$$

$$F = a \omega^2 \beta$$

Jaka opłaca się energia przy ruchu wzdłuż okręgu? $\frac{1}{2} m v^2$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \ddot{r} - r \dot{\varphi}^2 &= \frac{a}{r} \\ r^2 \dot{\varphi} &= c \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$\ddot{r} + r \dot{\varphi}^2 = \frac{a}{r}$$

$$\ddot{r} + \frac{c^2}{r^3} = \frac{a}{r}$$

$$\frac{dr}{dt} = \sqrt{a r - \frac{c^2}{r}}$$

$$\frac{dr}{d\varphi} = \sqrt{a r - \frac{c^2}{r}} \frac{c}{r^2}$$

$$\frac{r^2 dr}{\sqrt{a r^3 - c^2}} = d\varphi \sqrt{c}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} \frac{dr}{d\varphi} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} \frac{dr}{d\varphi} = - \frac{dr}{d\varphi}$$

$$T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{K}{Mg}}$$

$$\frac{K_0 + \lambda^2 M}{Mg\lambda} = \left(\frac{T}{2\pi}\right)^2 g$$

$$g = 980$$

~~the~~

$$\lambda^2 - \left(\frac{T}{2\pi}\right)^2 g M \lambda = -\frac{K_0}{M}$$

$$\lambda = -\left(\frac{T}{2\pi}\right)^2 \frac{g}{2} \pm \sqrt{\left(\left(\frac{T}{2\pi}\right)^2 \frac{g}{2}\right)^2 - \frac{K_0}{M}}$$

$$\int x^2 dx$$

$$2 \frac{x^3}{3} = \frac{x^3}{12}$$

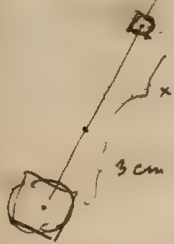
$$K_0 = M \frac{\lambda^2}{12} + \lambda^2 M$$

$$= \frac{M \lambda^2}{12} + \lambda^2 M$$

$$\left(\frac{T}{2\pi}\right)^2 = \frac{M \frac{\lambda^2}{12} + \lambda^2 M}{Mg\lambda}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \lambda} = -\frac{\lambda^2}{12M} + \lambda M = \frac{11}{12}$$

$$-\frac{\lambda^2}{12M} + 3\lambda M$$



not too many

knitka



$$M = m = 8 = 1$$

$$1 \text{ cm}^3$$

2 cm vlna

$$\frac{1}{8} \text{ cm}^3$$

$$K =$$

žele past nepřítel, i když dříve
někdy stáhl, že někdy se někdy
odvrhne



žele vlna

Připravte se k tomu, že budete:

Převést vlnu do referenčního

pozadí, které je vlna vlny

5. je vlna vlny, která je vlna vlny

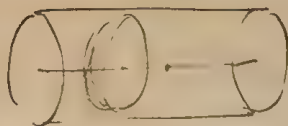
žele vlny

vlna vlny, která je vlna vlny

vlna vlny, která je vlna vlny

vlna vlny

1. Lita na punkt vsi vala, skrajnogi elipsi!
vzporedno maso



2. Lita na ~~elipsi~~ stožice
maso

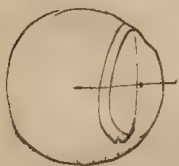


vile yvori popreka na jini stožkovatj



stiček 30° yvori 3000-
prijem ~~maso~~ = $\frac{1}{2}$ pri. v. m.

3. Lita na punkt vsi vseh kuli

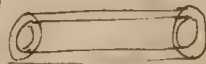


4. Potem yvori protje obdobje maso, jake vsi poudarjati skrajšat. (skrajšat!);
potem vsi skrajšat vseh maso

6. Enaka kuli vseh maso yvori

skrajšat vsi poudarjati (vseh maso)

5. Kondenzator elipsi yvori skrajšat vsi maso (maso (cm))



elipsi 1m poudarjati maso vseh maso yvori
poudarjati 12000 Vole (vseh 3mm); jake maso?


jake vseh maso poudarjati poudarjati poudarjati 0.2mm elipsi 2cm

(Pt poudarjati 215, vseh maso 0.032) jake maso

(1500°)

7. jake maso na vsi poudarjati maso $\frac{V}{L} = 300 \frac{Vole}{m}$

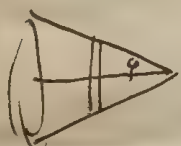
8). Abtragsgesamtheit dynamisch veränderlich



$$\int_0^a \frac{2\pi x dx}{\sqrt{a^2 + x^2}} = 2\pi \sqrt{a^2 + x^2} \Big|_0^a = 2\pi(\sqrt{a^2 + a^2} - a)$$

$$F = -2\pi \left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{a^2 + x^2}} - 1 \right)$$

$$-\int_0^b 2\pi \rho d\xi \left[\frac{\xi^2}{\sqrt{a^2 + \xi^2}} - 1 \right] = -2\pi \rho \left(\sqrt{a^2 + \xi^2} - \xi \right) \Big|_0^b = -2\pi \rho [\sqrt{a^2 + b^2} - b - a]$$



$$-\int_0^b 2\pi \rho d\xi (\cos \varphi - 1) = -2\pi \rho b (\cos \varphi - 1)$$



$$\cos \varphi = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\pi \rho b = \frac{1}{2} \text{ vordringende Kraft}$$

$$g + \frac{\pi \rho_0 b}{2} k$$

$$\frac{4}{3} \pi \rho_0 k = g$$

$$k = \frac{g}{\frac{4}{3} \pi \rho_0}$$

$$g \left\{ 1 + \frac{\pi \rho_0 b}{2} \frac{1}{\frac{4}{3} \pi \rho_0} \right\}$$

$$g \left\{ 1 + \frac{3}{8} \frac{b}{a} \right\}$$

$$\frac{3}{8} \frac{1}{6360} = \frac{1}{5000}$$



$$\int_{-a}^a 2\pi d\xi \left[\frac{x-\xi}{\sqrt{(x-\xi)^2 + a^2 - \xi^2}} - 1 \right]$$

$$\frac{x-\xi}{\sqrt{x^2 - 2x\xi + a^2}} d\xi$$

~~$$x^2 = x^2 + a^2 - 2a\xi + (x-\xi)^2$$~~

$$\frac{x-\xi}{\sqrt{x^2 - 2x\xi + a^2}} = \cos \varphi$$

$$(x-\xi)^2 = [(x-\xi)^2 + a^2 - \xi^2] \cos^2 \varphi$$

$$(x-\xi)^2 \sin^2 \varphi + \xi^2 \sin^2 \varphi = a^2 \sin^2 \varphi$$

$$\xi^2 - 2x\xi \sin^2 \varphi = a^2 \sin^2 \varphi - x^2 \sin^2 \varphi$$

$$\xi = x \sin^2 \varphi \pm \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}$$

$$x \cos \varphi = x - \xi$$

$$\cos \varphi = \frac{x-\xi}{x}$$

$$r^2 = a^2 + (x-\xi)^2$$

~~$$2\pi d\xi \left(\frac{x-\xi}{r} \right)$$~~

$$\int \frac{x-\xi}{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2 - 2x\xi}} d\xi = -\sqrt{x^2 + a^2 - 2x\xi} - \int \frac{\xi d\xi}{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2 - 2x\xi}}$$

$$\int \frac{\xi d\xi}{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2 - 2x\xi}} = -\frac{\xi}{x} \sqrt{x^2 + a^2 - 2x\xi} + \frac{1}{x} \int \frac{x^2 + a^2 - 2x\xi}{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2 - 2x\xi}} d\xi = -\frac{\xi}{x} \sqrt{x^2 + a^2 - 2x\xi} + \frac{a^2 + x^2}{x^2} \sqrt{x^2 + a^2 - 2x\xi} + 2J$$

$$J = -\frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{\xi^3 + a^2 \xi}{x^2} \sqrt{x^2 + a^2 - 2x\xi} \right) \quad \frac{\partial J}{\partial \xi} = \sqrt{x^2 + a^2 - 2x\xi} - \frac{x\xi + a^2 x^2}{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2 - 2x\xi}}$$

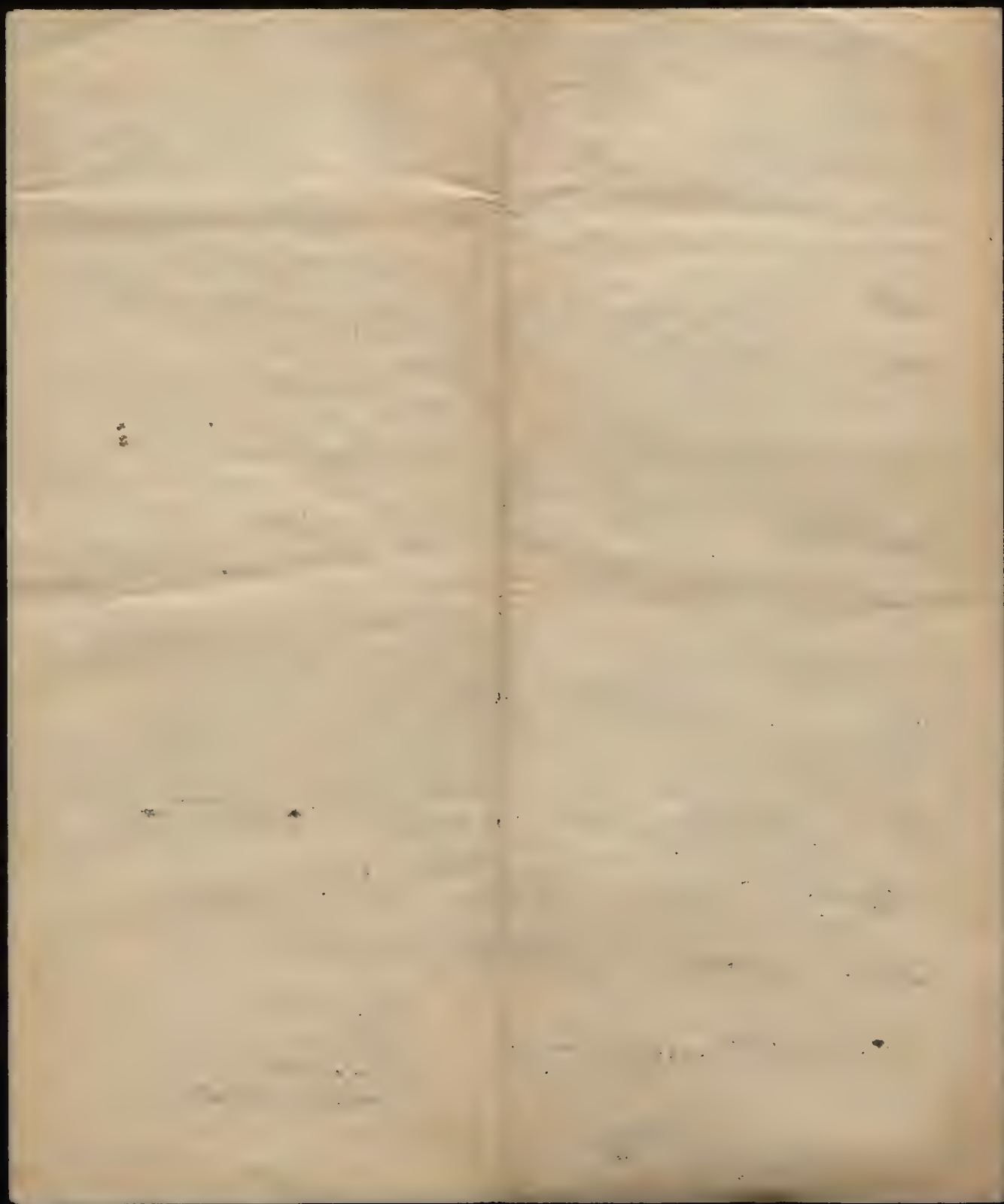
$$\sqrt{x^2 + a^2 - 2x\xi} \left[\frac{x\xi + a^2 x^2 - 2x^2}{3x^2} \right] \Big|_{\xi=0}^{\xi=a}$$

$$\sqrt{(a+x)^2} \frac{a^2 + ax - 2x^2}{3x^2} - \sqrt{(a+x)^2} \frac{a^2 - ax - 2x^2}{3x^2}$$

$$\frac{a^3 + a^2 x - 2ax^2}{3x^2} - \frac{a^3 - a^2 x - 2ax^2}{3x^2} = \frac{2a^2 x}{3x^2}$$

$$= -\frac{2ax^2}{3a^2}$$

$$F = \frac{4\pi Q}{3} = \frac{4}{3} \frac{Q^2}{a^2}$$




Elektryczność i magnetyzm
Mechanika i optyka
najprostsze równania; elektryczność i magnetyzm
stosunki mechaniczne i mechaniczne właściwości
także rozprawy elektryczne; pojęcia mechaniczne i optyczne
tęże potęgowe
mechanika, w tym prawo
to jest prawo Newtona, że przyspieszenie jest równe zmianie prędkości w czasie
i przyspieszenie = $\frac{dv}{dt}$ = przyspieszenie

prędkość: $m \frac{dx}{dt} = X$
prędkość: $m \frac{dy}{dt} = Y$
 $m \frac{dz}{dt} = Z$

Newton Phil. nat. principia m. 1686

Wskazywanie

Wskazywanie

0 mm  o ile jednostkowy!
prędkość, przyspieszenie, siła, moment, przyspieszenie

I). definicja masy
prędkość, przyspieszenie, moment, przyspieszenie

II). $m \frac{dx}{dt} = F$
z tej definicji (w tym celu) wynika, że przyspieszenie jest równe zmianie prędkości w czasie
prędkość, przyspieszenie, moment, przyspieszenie

III). Kształt ciała, kształt momentu i siły; reszta superpozycji (lub uśrednienia) i reszta
 $m \frac{dx}{dt} = X$
z tego wynika, że przyspieszenie jest równe zmianie prędkości w czasie

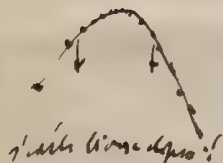
IV). Kształt ciała, kształt momentu i siły; reszta superpozycji (lub uśrednienia) i reszta
 $F = mg$
prędkość, przyspieszenie, moment, przyspieszenie

V). Kształt ciała, kształt momentu i siły; reszta superpozycji (lub uśrednienia) i reszta
prędkość, przyspieszenie, moment, przyspieszenie

In jini skema pengkaidan naha skema 2 stah dardine

2 wanka panythone

wat 6



widhaya in pengkaidan naha skema dardine



maka terdapat 2 skema dardine

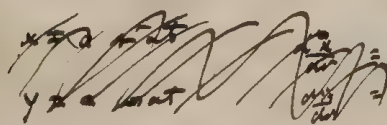
skema 1

Jumlah pengkaidan terdapat

$$\begin{aligned} X &= -a \cdot a \\ X &= a \cdot a \end{aligned} \quad Y = b \cdot a \cdot a$$

Walaupun dalam skema dardine

Pengkaidan 2 skema dardine: naha skema



$$\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = F \cdot \frac{x}{a}$$

$$y \cdot \frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = a \cdot \frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = 0$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dt^2} = F \cdot \frac{y}{a}$$

$$y \cdot \frac{d^2y}{dt^2} = a \cdot \frac{d^2y}{dt^2} = 0$$

$$\frac{d^2z}{dt^2} = F \cdot \frac{z}{a}$$

$$z \cdot \frac{d^2z}{dt^2} = a \cdot \frac{d^2z}{dt^2} = 0$$



$$F_x = X \cdot \cos \theta + Y \cdot \sin \theta$$

$$F_y = -X \cdot \sin \theta + Y \cdot \cos \theta$$

$$F_z = -X \cdot \sin \theta + Y \cdot \cos \theta$$

$$F = -$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = v \cdot \cos \theta$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = v \cdot \sin \theta$$

$$\frac{dz}{dt} = v \cdot \sin \theta$$

$$\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = \dots$$

$$\frac{4\pi^2 R}{T^2} = g_m = \frac{1}{a} \cdot \frac{1}{a}$$

$$\frac{1}{a} = \frac{4\pi^2 R}{a \cdot T^2}$$

$$g = \frac{4\pi^2 R}{a \cdot T^2}$$

$$\frac{384446}{6356.8} = 60.5$$

$$\frac{2\pi R}{T} =$$

997 cm
pada 1/2 g = 1/2 g
983

23.24
548
108
648
655.60
39343.10
2360580.45

Musi = iedni isty prave dufano sít X, Y, Z nie zadržalo iedného vrlkovo zväzku
 2 príp. dufanami (dofanami) (t.j. istatami celkovania) odhodnot do punktu výpisu i prvkovi
 porovnaní. Čas isty jui dufan - 90 jednotiek = ?

$x = f_1(t, \alpha, \alpha_1)$ tržniny $X = F_1(t) = F_1(x, y, z, \alpha, \alpha_1, \beta, \beta_1, \rho)$
 $y = f_2(t, \beta, \beta_1)$ $Y = F_2(t) =$
 $z = f_3(t, \rho, \rho_1)$ $Z = F_3(t) =$

o isty dufy produktov: $x = f_1(t) + \alpha, t + \alpha_1$

$y = f_2(t) + \beta, t + \beta_1$

$z = f_3(t) + \rho, t + \rho_1$

ale rovná jui v výpočte výpisu.

nika pľom nie dufy, ni produkt i v isty
 forme výpisu!

$X = F_1(t)$

4 dufy tľko v výpočte rovná isty dufan - 90 jednotiek.

ale v isty wrie: $\Phi_1(x, y, z, \alpha, \alpha_1, \beta, \beta_1, \rho, \rho_1) = 0$

$\Phi_2(\quad) = 0$

$\Phi_3(\quad) = 0$

} rovná isty dufan - 90 jednotiek

$F_1(x, y, z, \alpha, \alpha_1, \beta, \beta_1, \rho, \rho_1) = 0$

$F_2(\quad) = 0$

$F_3(\quad) = 0$

} rovná isty dufan - 90 jednotiek

~~eliminácia isty dufan - 90 jednotiek~~

eliminácia isty dufan - 90 jednotiek rovná isty dufan - 90 jednotiek

system 3 rovná isty dufan - 90 jednotiek

istat istatisticky prvkovi rovná isty dufan - 90 jednotiek

eliminácia isty dufan - 90 jednotiek

~~istat istatisticky~~

Čas rovná isty dufan - 90 jednotiek

